NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK No. 73 1993



COVER: The Gymea Lily (*Doryanthes excelsa*), in Tomaree National Park. This protected plant flowers prolifically after bush fires. The plant is unique to NSW, found along the coast from Jervis Bay to South West Rocks. A plant takes up to eight years to mature. Each flowering head bears a rich nectar which is an important food source for native birds and insects.

Photographer: Geoff Woods

Design: Sean O'Donnell

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

No. 73 1993

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW SOUTH WALES

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Preface

The NSW Year Book provides a comprehensive statistical record of significant social, demographic and economic events in NSW. This 1993 edition is the 73rd in a series which began under this title in 1904–05.

The Year Book provides a unique central source of information about the State of NSW. While each edition focuses mainly on events of more recent times, it is designed to provide historical continuity, and as a series, provides one of the most valuable sources of information about the history and development of the State available.

The format and content of the Year Book has changed considerably over the years. As the availability of alternative sources of information have emerged, the demand for timely information has become more urgent, and technology has changed the ways we store, access and use information, the role of the Year Book has needed to adjust in a way which retains the historical continuity, but also meets contemporary requirements.

This edition of the Year Book is the second in the current format which focuses on important events and a statistical record of the State. The 72nd edition, published in 1990, successfully introduced changes which were widely recognised as a significant improvement in style and content.

The NSW Year Book is one of a set of nine Year Books and Statistical Summaries produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for each of the States and Territories, and for the nation. In addition, the ABS releases some four hundred published titles and a range of electronic products and services each year, which provide more timely and more detailed access to individual statistical series. Further information is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Information Services.

A publication such as this is the product of a great deal of coordination, time and effort on the part of those responsible for its preparation and production. My thanks to those organisations which have contributed material for this edition, and to the ABS team which has produced it.

DENIS FARRELL
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
March 1993

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National Roads and Motorists' Association
NSW Department of Community Services
NSW Department of Health
NSW Department of Mineral Resources
NSW Office of Energy
NSW Parliamentary Library
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
NSW Technical and Further Education Commission
NSW Tourism
Optus Communications
Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
Reserve Bank of Australia
Royal Botanic Gardens
State Transit Authority
Telecom
Worksafe Australia

General information

Symbols and other usages

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

MSR	Major Statistical Region
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SR	Statistical Region
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
**	nil or relative standard error greater than 50%
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

Yearly periods shown as 1991 refer to the year ended 31 December 1991; those shown as 1991–92 refer to the year ended 30 June 1992. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

For more information

The Year Book aims to provide a ready and convenient overview of NSW. As a consequence, the statistics contained in the Year Book represent a relatively small part of the data available from the ABS. If you require further information about any subject area covered in the Year Book there are many other ABS publications which will interest you. Some data are also available on electronic media.

Special tables or in-depth data investigations can be provided by the ABS Information Consultancy Service. This service is designed to meet the specific needs of ABS customers.

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1992 Sydney Sesqui celebrations

On 20 July 1842 the City of Sydney was elevated from the status of a town to that of a city.

Photo: Andrew Taylor, Sydney Morning Herald

History

Aboriginal settlement

The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known—estimates range from thirty thousand to sixty thousand years ago. The Aboriginal people are thought to have crossed to Australia from south-east Asia as far back as 120 thousand years ago. Remains of a camp site found at Lake Mungo in the far west of the state have been dated as thirty-two thousand years old. The pre-contact population in NSW was much greater than forty thousand.

The Aborigines were not formed into the political structure of a nation but were separate groups, each with their own language and traditions. Each language group or clan was responsible for the management of certain areas of land. Groups had contact with each other for trade, initiations, marriages and other ceremonies. Some groups formed political alliances while others were at war.

1770 — Captain Cook

During 1770, Captain James Cook chartered the east coast of Australia, landing at Botany Bay on 28 April. Cook formally took possession of the whole of the eastern part of Australia in August on Possession Island, just off the north coast of Cape York Peninsula, naming the region *New South Wales*.

1788 — European settlement

Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding the First Fleet, sailed into Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. The fleet then moved to Sydney Cove where the British flag was raised on 26 January. One thousand and thirty-five persons, 850 of whom were convicts, disembarked. The colony was formally proclaimed on 7 February. NSW at this time was that part of Australia east of the 135th meridian of east longitude—a border which would now pass close to Coober Pedy in South Australia.

1790s — Coal discovered

During the 1790s exploration of the east coast of Australia was undertaken with Tasmania being found to be an island. During the 1790s coal was discovered in the Hunter and Illawarra regions and the first merino sheep were imported into NSW. Convict fleets arrived in 1790 and 1791. Nearly 159 thousand convicts arrived in the Australian colonies over the next eighty years, about fifty per cent were sent to NSW. The first free settlers arrived in 1793 on the *Bellona*.

1807 — First wool exported

By 1800 Customs House had been built and a volunteer defence force was raised. Flinders circumnavigated Australia in 1802–03. It was Flinders who recommended in the published journal of his voyages that the name *Australia* be used rather than *New Holland*. The first export of wool was in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 pounds of wool to England.

1809 — Macquarie arrives

In 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Macarthur overthrew Governor Bligh in the 'Rum Rebellion'. Johnston and Macarthur were court martialled in London in 1809 for this act and Lachlan Macquarie assumed the position of Governor.

Macquarie's period was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public buildings. With his convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie built structures, some of which can be seen today in Macquarie Street in Sydney. Among the buildings erected were the first Post Office (1810), Sydney Hospital (1816) and Hyde Park Barracks (1817).

1813 — Crossing of Blue Mountains

In 1812 the Governor's Court and the Supreme Court were established. In 1813 Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains which had been a barrier to inland exploration and settlement. A road over the mountains was built by 1815. The first trading bank—the Bank of New South Wales—opened in 1817. In 1819 there were 26,026 non-Aboriginal persons in NSW, of whom 9,986 were convicts. By 1821, ten ships were despatched to England with produce from NSW. Macquarie left in the same year.

1823 — Legislative Council appointed

In 1823, a Legislative Council of leading citizens was appointed to advise the Governor. In 1824, NSW was proclaimed a crown colony; the first act of Parliament, the Currency Act, was passed; and the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was established. The first privately owned newspaper, the *Australian*, was published. The paper ceased publication in 1848.

In 1825 the boundary of NSW was moved to the 129th meridian of east longitude—now the eastern border of Western Australia—and Tasmania became a separate colony. Sydney's first Chamber of Commerce was established in 1825 and by 1827 the colony was self supporting. In 1828 the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor, was expanded to fifteen.

The Imperial Act was passed which made all the laws and statutes in force in England applicable to NSW. The first full census of NSW was taken. There were 36,598 non-Aboriginal persons; Aborigines were not officially counted until 1971.

In 1830 beef was exported to England and horses to India. In 1831 the first steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. Assisted immigration began in 1832 and by 1836 there were 77,096 persons in NSW. In that year the Australian Museum was founded and South Australia became a separate colony.

1838 — Myall Creek massacre

The Myall Creek massacre occurred in 1838 when twenty-eight Aboriginal men, women and children were murdered by white men. Eleven white men were brought to trial and acquitted, a second trial found seven of them guilty and they were hanged. This was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aborigines.

1843 — First elections

1841 saw the proclamation of New Zealand as a colony and Sydney being lit by gaslight. There were by this stage 116,731 persons in the colony. The Sydney Municipal Corporation was established in 1842 and in 1843 the first twenty-four elected representatives of the Legislative Council took their place in a chamber of thirty-six, the rest being appointed by the Governor. By 1844 exports exceeded imports in value.

The transportation of convicts to NSW ceased after a long campaign by the settlers of NSW. In 1848, the *Marion* was the last ship to transport convicts to NSW.

In 1849 there was an exodus of the population to the California goldfields and in October 1850 the University of Sydney was incorporated.

1851 — Gold rush

Edward Hargreaves found payable gold near Bathurst in February 1851. The gold rush was on. Over the next decade the population increased at a rate never attained again. By August that year there were over ten thousand persons on NSW diggings. Gold was declared Crown property. Victoria became an independent colony and gold was discovered there in July. Earlier, in June, Hargreaves found diamonds while looking for gold at Ready Creek, twenty-five kilometres south-west of Bathurst.

In 1852 revenue from gold was allocated to the Colonial Legislatures and Sydney University was formally opened. The following year, 1853, saw a Constitution Bill passed establishing the two chambers of parliament that exist today.

1855 — Responsible government

In 1855 the British approved a draft Constitution and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway commenced operation between Sydney and Parramatta. The Royal Sydney Mint was established in the same year and the first Australian gun-boat, the *Spitfire*, was launched.

1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. Civil registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. The population had now grown to 252,649. The following year electoral rolls were printed and Newcastle and Maitland were connected by rail.

1858 — Secret ballot

The Parliament granted universal male suffrage and the secret ballot in 1858. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide were connected by telegraphic communications. Queensland became a separate colony in 1859, reducing the area of NSW again.

In 1860 the Kiandra gold rush started and troops were sent to New Zealand to fight in the Maori wars. The following year the Lambing Flat gold rush started. Anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Back Creek, in which many Chinese were murdered, moved the government to restrict Chinese immigration.

1862 — State aid to religion abolished

State aid to religion was abolished in 1862 and the railway was opened to Penrith. The western border of Queensland was moved to the 138th meridian of east longitude—its position today—and in the following year the Northern Territory was separated and annexed to South Australia. The railway was extended to Goulburn in 1869.

The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was formed and the NSW Academy of Art was founded in 1871. The Academy assisted in the establishment of the Art Gallery of NSW in 1875. The population had grown to 503,981. The telegraphic cable to England was completed in 1872. The duration of Parliament was reduced from five to three years in 1874 and the General Post Office was opened in George Street, Sydney. A telegraphic cable joining NSW and New Zealand was laid in 1876. The rail was extended to Bathurst in that year; to Orange and Cootamundra the following year; and to Wagga Wagga in 1878. In 1878 the discovery of artesian water near Bourke allowed settlement away from river fronts.

1879 — Royal National Park

The first steam tramway started operations in Sydney, and the Royal National Park, Australia's first national park and the world's second, was created in 1879. In the same year the first Intercolonial Trade Union congress was held in Sydney and the first consignment of frozen meat was shipped to England aboard the *Strathleven*.

In 1880, aid was abolished to denominational schools and it was decreed that all State schools must be sectarian. The first telephones were installed in Sydney that year and the *Bulletin* was founded. Women were admitted to Sydney University the following year and the railway reached Albury. The Trade Unions Act gave workers the right to form unions. The first cricket test in NSW was played between England and Australia in February 1882.

1883 — Silver discovered

In 1883 silver was found at Broken Hill and BHP was incorporated two years later. A railway bridge was built across the Murray thereby linking Sydney and Melbourne by rail. The NSW Aborigines Protection Board was established.

1886 saw an industrial depression and there was large scale unemployment by 1887. Opals were discovered at Lightning Ridge. In 1886 silver–lead smelting works began operation at Broken Hill.

1888 — Centenary of NSW

Centenary celebrations were held in 1888 to commemorate the arrival of the First Fleet. Centennial Park in Sydney was given to the people of NSW as a gift from the Government. A weekly mail service to England began and the railways of NSW and Queensland were joined.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, committed NSW to federation and in October of 1889 he gave the famous Tenterfield oration urging a national parliament elected by the people rather than a council of colonies.

The great strike of 1890 saw miners, waterside workers, draymen and shearers defeated. In the following year the first Labor Electoral League—the beginning of the Australian Labor Party—was established in Balmain. Thirty-five Labor members were returned to the Legislative Assembly in the election in that year. Many building societies failed and the move towards federation quickened.

1893 — One man one vote

By 1893 the financial crisis deepened and thirteen of the twenty-five trading banks closed their doors. A new Electoral Act was passed giving one man one vote. In the same year the Country Party was formed. Income tax began in 1895 and the police were enfranchised in 1896.

1898 — First wheat exported

In 1898 the first surplus of wheat was exported and a referendum on the Federation Constitution Bill was defeated. A second referendum was passed in 1899 and the colonies agreed to federate. Soldiers were sent overseas to fight, this time to the Boer War in South Africa.

Queen Victoria gave assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill on 9 July 1900. The Bill also established the High Court of Australia.

1901 — Federation

On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Australian flag was chosen, and the Commonwealth became responsible for Defence, Post and Telecommunications, and Customs and Excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.

1902 — Vote for women

In the following year the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was set up. Ada Emily Evans was the first woman to graduate in law from the University of Sydney in the same year, although she was not permitted to practice.

The number of members of the Legislative Assembly was reduced from 125 to 90 that year. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed and the Australian Public Service was founded.

1906 — Free public schools

In 1905 the Children's Court was instituted and local government was extended to the whole State except the Western Division. Bondi Surf Club was established in the following year. Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, the Burrinjuck Dam was authorised and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved in that year.

1907 saw the connection of Sydney and Melbourne by telephone. Invalidity and accident pensions were introduced and the medical inspection of school children was initiated. Rugby League commenced in the same year breaking away from Rugby Union over a disagreement of payment to injured players.

1908 — Canberra chosen as Australian capital

Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns for the world heavyweight boxing championship in Sydney in 1908. Johnson was the first black person to win the title and it was the first and last time the championship was decided in Australia. The Yass–Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the Minimum Wage Act was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney.

The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. Amendments to the NSW Aborigines Act gave the NSW Protection Board greater power to remove children for training as domestic servants. In 1910, 'Saturday half-holiday' was instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of NSW. The first Labor Government was formed in NSW that year.

1911 — First Australian census

In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and the first cruiser to be constructed locally the *Warrago* was launched from Cockatoo Island. Work commenced on the trans-continental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted. There were 4,455,005 non-Aboriginal persons in Australia.

The Australian fleet arrived in Sydney in 1913. It included the battle cruiser *Australia* and the cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*.

1914 — First World War

The following year, 1914, the first aerial mail flight in Australia was flown between Sydney and Melbourne. The first double dissolution of Federal Parliament occurred and the First World War, the Great War, started in August of that year. Enlistment of the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) began almost immediately. The RAN was placed under British control. On the way to Europe the cruiser *Sydney* sank the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos Islands. The first AIF servicemen left in November for Egypt.

Jervis Bay was ceded to the Commonwealth in 1915. In April the Australian and New Zealand soldiers (the Anzacs) landed at Gallipoli in Turkey. The steel and iron works were opened in Newcastle by BHP.

1916 — Six o'clock closing

Six o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in 1916 as was the Fair Rents Court. Workmen's compensation was extended to all workers. A federal referendum for compulsory military service was defeated that year as was the second in 1917. Daylight saving was started and abandoned that year.

In 1918 the war finished. The lives of almost sixty thousand Australian service personnel had been lost. An Act to introduce a system of proportional representation was passed in NSW. A great influenza epidemic swept Australia and a State Housing scheme commenced in 1919.

1922 — State bank established

Multiple electorates and proportional representation were used in the State election in 1920. Compulsory school attendance was introduced in the same year. The forty-four hour week was introduced in NSW in 1921 and in 1922 the Sydney Harbour Bridge Bill was passed as was the establishment of the Rural Bank (now the State Bank of NSW). The working week reverted to forty-eight hours that year.

The first radio station in Australia—2SB (now 2BL), started in Sydney in 1923. The first woman was admitted to legal practice in NSW in 1924 and the following year the first woman, Millicent Preston-Stanley won a seat in the NSW Parliament for the Nationalists.

1926 — Electrification of railways

In 1926 the first section of the underground railway opened in Sydney and the electrification of the suburban railway lines began. The forty-four hour week was reintroduced in NSW. The widows' pension and compulsory workers' compensation were instituted in NSW.

The first sitting of Federal Parliament in Canberra was in 1927 and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) was founded. Further social welfare legislation continued in NSW with the introduction of child endowment. A system of single seats and preferential voting was introduced for State elections. Burrinjuck Dam was completed.

The Australian Loan Council was reformed in 1928. The Commonwealth agreed to take over the States' debts and to continue paying revenue to them in return for the States agreeing to obtain loans through the Council.

1929 — Compulsory voting

Compulsory voting was introduced for State elections in 1929 and a Royal Commission on the coal industry commenced following the death of a miner at Rothbury in a clash between unionists and the police.

The great depression worsened in 1930. The State Government introduced the Moratorium Act to stop the repossession of homes due to default in payments. Unemployment relief tax was imposed as was sales tax. In 1931 the NSW Government defaulted on interest payments on NSW Government bonds held in London. The State Lottery started in that year.

1932 — Government dismissed

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932. The Governor, Sir Philip Game, dismissed the NSW Premier, J. T. Lang, that year and the NSW Industrial Court was constituted. Sydney and Brisbane were connected by a standard gauge rail link on the completion of the Clarence River Bridge.

In 1934 the Legislative Council was reconstituted as an elected chamber. In that year the QEA-Imperial Airways airmail service between England and Australia was inaugurated.

In 1935 the Sydney County Council (SCC) was formed to provide electricity. The Hume Reservoir was opened on the Murray River the following year.

An epidemic of polio swept Australia in 1937. The Commonwealth Court's *basic wage* was adopted for State awards and the Cooperative Home Building Societies were sponsored by the State Government.

In 1938 waterside workers at Port Kembla refused to load pig iron that was to go to Japan. Under government pressure the workers loaded the pig iron in 1939. Australia agreed to accept refugees from Nazi Germany.

1939 — The Second World War

The Second World War broke out in 1939 and military conscription for home defence was introduced. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted forty-four hours as the standard week.

Australian troops sailed for the Middle East in 1940 and Australia's first diplomatic posts were established. Petrol and newsprint were rationed and the compulsory attendance at school from the age of six (formerly seven) was introduced.

HMAS *Sydney* was sunk with all hands off Western Australia by the German raider *Kormoron* in 1941. Australia declared war on Japan and Australian troops were dispatched to Malaya.

1942 — Uniform income tax

In 1942 Singapore fell and fifteen thousand Australian troops were taken prisoner. Darwin was bombed and three Japanese midget submarines entered Sydney Harbour sinking the barracks ship *Kuttabul*. The Commonwealth Uniform Income Tax replaced State income and entertainment taxes. The Commonwealth introduced the widows' pension. Daylight saving was reintroduced.

Conscription was introduced for overseas service in 1943. School attendance was made compulsory between six and fifteen years of age and compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance was introduced. Butter was rationed.

1945 — War ends

Meat rationing began in 1944 and the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax system was introduced. The war ended in 1945 and Australia was an original signatory to the United Nations Charter.

Non-Labor party factions united and formed the Liberal Party of Australia. The NSW Liberal Executive was appointed in 1945.

In 1946 the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for social services after a referendum and the first free and assisted passages for British ex-servicemen began.

1947 — 40 hour week

The forty hour week was introduced in NSW in 1947 and voting became compulsory in local government elections. Immigration of displaced persons began.

The forty hour week became a Commonwealth award in 1948 and after a referendum was rejected the States assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. The first Holden car rolled off the assembly line in 1948. Don Bradman retired from cricket with a test average or 99.94.

1949 — Snowy Mountains Scheme

There was a general strike in the coal fields in 1949 and gas and electricity were rationed. The strike was broken when troops were brought in to operate the mines. The second university, the NSW University of Technology—now the University of NSW—was incorporated by the State Government and the Snowy Mountains Irrigation scheme commenced. Australian troops were once again deployed overseas to Malaya and Korea in 1950. Rationing of petrol, tea and butter finished. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court raised the female basic wage to seventy-five per cent of the male rate.

Conscription was reintroduced in 1951 and long service leave for all workers was introduced in NSW. The first oil refinery was constructed at Kurnell in 1952 and Jimmy Carruthers became the first Australian to win a world boxing championship. In 1953 the Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.

1954 — First visit by monarch

In 1954 Elizabeth II became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia. Ten o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in NSW after a referendum in 1955. The first power was generated by the Snowy Mountains Scheme. The death penalty was abolished in NSW that year. Quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were reintroduced in State awards.

1956 — TV starts

Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was reintroduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards. The following year Joern Utzon of Denmark won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House.

The principle of equal pay for equal work was adopted by the State Government in 1958. Australia's first and only nuclear reactor started at Lucas Heights, and Lake Eucumbene (Australia's largest reservoir) was completed in the Snowy Mountains. Three weeks annual leave was introduced in NSW in 1959, the same year thar Jack Brabham (now Sir Jack) became the first Australian to win the World Formula One motor driving championship.

1961 — Parkes radio telescope

Compulsory national service training was abolished in 1960. In 1961 a referendum to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated and a uniform divorce law for Australia came into operation. The sixty-four metre diameter radio telescope was completed at Parkes in that year. Legislation based on the 'Wyndham' report on secondary education was passed which introduced the Higher School Certificate (HSC) scheme.

A standard gauge railway connecting Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1962 as did the Cahill Expressway, Sydney's first freeway. Aborigines were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections. The Commonwealth Arbitration Commission gave three weeks annual leave to all awards in 1963; the same year as uniform marriage laws were introduced.

1964 — TAB established

State public servants were given four weeks annual leave in 1964 and long service leave provisions were extended to Commonwealth public servants. Macquarie University was opened that year. The quarterly adjustment of the State basic wage was abolished again. In the same year Commonwealth funding of private schools recommenced after 100 years. The Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) was established to allow off-course betting on racing. Dawn Fraser of Balmain won the 100 metre freestyle gold medal at the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was her third Olympic gold medal in this event.

1966 — Decimal currency

In 1965 compulsory military training was reintroduced and Australia sent troops to Vietnam. Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. Decimal currency was introduced.

A referendum in 1967 gave the Commonwealth Government the power to legislate on Aborigines. Another referendum in North-East NSW proposing the establishment of a new State was defeated. The *total wage* concept was introduced in Commonwealth awards and the first HSC examinations were held.

Compulsory voting at local government elections was rescinded and breathalyser tests for car drivers were introduced in 1968. Australia's first heart transplant was carried out at St Vincents Hospital. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court accepted the principle of equal pay for women in the following year and the points system for driving offences was introduced in NSW. A State referendum to allow Sunday trading for hotels was rejected.

1971 — Legal age eighteen

In 1970 a standard gauge rail line opened linking Sydney and Perth. The gradual introduction of the metric system of weights and measures began. In 1970 the first woodchips were exported from NSW. In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age of legal responsibility from twenty-one to eighteen. The control of payroll tax was transferred to the States from the Commonwealth. Daylight saving was introduced and the census included Aborigines for the first time. The total NSW population at that census was 4,766,600.

The staged implementation of equal pay for women was introduced in 1972. In that year national military service ended and Australia withdrew its troops from Vietnam. The Commonwealth Public Service was granted four weeks annual leave, annual leave loading and maternity leave in 1973. Also, the voting age for Federal elections was reduced to eighteen; tertiary education fees were abolished and the Sydney Opera House was finally opened in this year.

1975 — Order of Australia

Four weeks annual leave and leave loading was granted under all State awards in 1974. The first NSW Ombudsman was appointed in 1975 and the Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation based on the quarterly CPI. The Order of Australia was awarded for the first time. Australian Savings Bonds were introduced in 1976; the same year as a referendum on daylight saving was carried in NSW. Voting at local government elections was made compulsory again.

In 1977 Australia's worst train accident occurred at Granville in Sydney during the morning peak period. The following year a referendum was held in NSW to provide for the election of members of the Legislative Council by popular vote.

1979 — Sunday trading

State workers were granted a 37.5 hour week in 1979 and the Eastern Suburbs railway commenced operation—over 100 years after it was first mooted. Sunday trading for hotels was introduced as was Lotto. The legislative powers of the States were extended to coastal waters in the following year. All female employees in NSW were given the right to fifty-two weeks unpaid maternity leave and the Land and Environment Court commenced operations. NSW Aboriginal Lands Trust gained title to 144 properties.

1981 — Sir Roden Cutler retires

Public funding of State parliamentary elections was introduced in 1981 and the Arbitration Commission abandoned wage indexation. Sir Roden Cutler, the longest serving Governor in NSW history retired and was replaced by Sir James Rowland. By 1982 most of NSW had been

declared a drought area. Random breath testing for drivers commenced in NSW and BHP started to drastically cut its workforce in Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The drought broke in 1983 and Premier Neville Wran stepped down from office while a Royal Commission investigated allegations of miscarriage of justice. The Premier was exonerated. The State Government introduced the 'Quit for Life' anti-smoking campaign and the Arbitration Commission returned to wage indexation. The Federal Government and the ACTU endorsed the Prices and Incomes Accord. In 1983 the NSW Aboriginal Land Act was introduced allowing Aboriginal people to apply for Crown land.

1984 — Four year term

The Legislative Assembly was elected for a maximum term of four years in 1984. *Advance Australia Fair* became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed as Australia's national colours. The Darling Harbour Authority was constituted to promote and control development of the area and retail shopping hours were extended to Friday night and Saturday afternoons. Homosexuality was decriminalised.

1986 — Australia Acts

In 1986 the proclamation of the Australia Acts ended the powers of the British Parliament and judicial system over the States. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased from 99 to 109. Neville Wran resigned as State Premier after ten years—the longest serving Premier in the State's history. The Queen Victoria Building in Sydney reopened after a major renovation. The Arbitration Commission introduced the two-tiered wage fixing system.

The NSW Institute of Technology became the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) in 1987. The Vietnam veterans marched in Sydney in a belated 'welcome home' parade that year. The stock market slumped forty-five per cent in a two month period.

1988 — Bicentenary

1988 saw Australia celebrate its bicentenary of European settlement. Among the celebrations were the re-enactment of the voyage of the First Fleet; the visit by the 'Tall Ships'; and the opening of Darling Harbour by Queen Elizabeth II. Kay Cottee became the first woman to sail single-handed non-stop around the world. The monorail started in Sydney amid great controversy. The 'Australia Telescope'—a CSIRO bicentennial project—was opened at Culgoora in central NSW.

In 1989, the NSW Government formed the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). Gabby Kennard became the first woman to fly solo around the world. The NSW Government passed the Freedom of Information Bill.

In the latter part of the year, two bus crashes claimed the lives of fifty-seven people and Newcastle was devastated by an earthquake claiming twelve lives.

1990 — Gulf war

In 1990 Australia supported the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq. The frigates *Darwin* and *Adelaide* left Sydney in August. In early 1990 an estimated one-third of the State was flooded in a two week period. Several thousand people, including the population of the small central-west town of Nyngan, were evacuated from their homes. In December, Australia's oldest newspaper group, John Fairfax—publisher of the *Sydney Morning Herald*—went into receivership. Also in that year the National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour was opened.

In 1991 Pemulwuy Koori College, the first Aboriginal high school, opened in February. The Adoption Information Act came into effect in April. The legislation provided access to records for adopted children and their parents. The State election in May 1991 saw the Greiner Government returned to power with the support of four independents. The Australian Labor Party (ALP) challenged the result in the seats of The Entrance and Maitland; as a result a by-election was called for The Entrance.

On 23 October 1991 the first general strike since 1929 was held to protest against Industrial Relations legislation introduced by the NSW Government.

Also in that year the Museum of Contemporary Art was opened at Circular Quay. Eight people were killed by a gunman in a suburban shopping complex in Strathfield, Sydney. Laws were introduced later in the year to curb access to military assault rifles. The Federal Government gave the final approval to a third runway at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport in November.

1992 — Premier resigns

In January the Labor party won The Entrance by-election. The four indepenents continued to support the Government. In March the first woman Chief Judge was appointed to a NSW court. In September, sixty-eight per cent of NSW was considered drought affected. Premier Greiner stepped down in June following an Independent Commission Against Corruption inquiry into the appointment of a member of Parliament to a public service position. John Fahey was selected as his replacement.

The Government Insurance Office (GIO) was floated in July. The Sydney Harbour Tunnel was opened in August. In December, the first women were ordained in the Anglican church in NSW.



1982 drought near Bourke

Protracted periods of dry weather in one part of the State is not uncommon. The average annual rainfall for Bourke is only 351 millimetres.

Photo: Rick Stevens, Sydney Morning Herald

Geography and government

Geography

General

The present boundaries of NSW are as follows:

- on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe;
- on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude;
- on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and then along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the McPherson Range east to the sea; and
- on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and then by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along the diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State, a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The area of States and Territories and the length of the coastline of Australia were determined by manually digitising these features from the 1: 250,000 map series of Australia. Consequently, only features of measurable size at this scale were considered. The official area of the State of NSW, determined by the (State) Lands Department, is 801,428 square kilometres.

Lord Howe Island

Under State legislation, Lord Howe Island is part of NSW and is included for purposes of State parliamentary representation for the 49th and subsequent Parliaments in the metropolitan electoral district of McKell. State legislation makes provision for the care, control and management of the island and constitutes the Lord Howe Island Board. The Board, which administers the affairs of the island, consists of five members including three islanders, a government department representative, and an officer of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The land is vested in

the Crown and is leased at nominal rents. The Lord Howe Island group has been included on the World Heritage List.

The Island is situated 702 kilometres northeast of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 16.54 square kilometres. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only about 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Howea (Kentia) palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a daily air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

Physical features

Natural features divide NSW into four main zones extending from north to south: the coastal districts, the tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The coastal districts are undulating well watered and fertile. Their average width is eighty kilometres in the north and thirty kilometres in the south—the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries. At intervals there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist resorts.

The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaus varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude higher than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, although the Kosciusko Plateau, which it contains, is the most elevated part of the State rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the tablelands.

To the west, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are in the main a fertile undulating region with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers and have an adequate and regular rainfall. The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils but (particularly in the western sections) the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of

evaporation high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

Principal rivers

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of NSW into two distinct groups—coastal rivers and inland rivers.

The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast flowing streams. These carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface. The principal coastal rivers include the Nepean–Hawkesbury (approximately 470 kilometres in length); Hunter (460 km); Macleay (400 km); Clarence (395 km); Shoalhaven (330 km); Richmond (260 km); Snowy (485 km—of which 255 km is in NSW); Manning (255 km); and Hastings (175 km).

The inland rivers belong to the Murray–Darling system and are for the most part long, slow and meandering. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, from irrigation, stock and domestic usage, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray (2,590 km in length, of which 1,880 km is in NSW), which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The Darling River system is the longest in NSW, comprising the Darling, Barwon, Macintyre, and Dumaresq Rivers. The total length is 2,740 km, of which 2,615 km is in NSW. It flows across western NSW from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. Large parts of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lie beyond the State borders in both Victoria and Queensland. Other principal inland rivers include the Murrumbidgee (1,580 km); Lachlan (1,485 km); Macquarie (950 km); Namoi (845); Gwydir (670 km); and Castlereagh (550 km).

The flows of rivers in NSW vary greatly, from very large volumes of water during floods to scarcely flowing during protracted droughts. Because of this variability, dams, weirs and other forms of storage have been constructed on major rivers, thus enabling regulated flows to be provided. These storage works also give some degree of flood mitigation.

Climate

NSW is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are

experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than eleven degrees Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of NSW is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

Although there are no definite dates dividing the year into seasons, for convenience the seasons in NSW are generally defined by the general public as follows: spring during September, October and November; summer during December, January and February; autumn during March, April and May; and winter during June, July and August. In reality there are two main seasons—summer and winter—and two short transitional periods.

Meteorological observations

Meteorological services within Australia are the responsibility of the Bureau of Meteorology. The head office of the Bureau is in Melbourne and there is a regional office in each State's capital city which directs the Bureau's activities throughout that State.

The NSW Regional Office in Sydney runs a network of about 1,500 rainfall recording stations across the State, of which about 150 also measure temperature, humidity, wind and sometimes other variables such as evaporation and sunshine hours. These observations are used to prepare bulletins and maps for public information and charts for use in forecasting. Forecasts issued cover ocean and coastal areas as well as the land. Special types of forecasts are prepared for aviation, shipping and other special interests in addition to those prepared for the general public. Warnings of particularly hazardous conditions such as strong winds, gales, flood and extreme fire danger are issued when necessary. Dissemination of forecasts and warnings is generally through the mass media or direct to government authorities with a special interest in the information.

Winds

The weather in NSW is determined by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occa-

sionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. This movement causes sudden changes in the weather: heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

NSW is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances, often called east coast lows. Intense lows may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia.

In the summer months the prevailing winds on the coast are east to north-easterly, and these are intensified by the sea breezes which extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range, the winds are more variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems. They have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. The winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms.

During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

Temperature

NSW may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain: the coastal districts, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 6°C on the tablelands and slopes, and 4°C on the plains. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. For example, at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in Summer to 13°C in winter, compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Mildura (on the Victorian border) on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

Evaporation

The rate of evaporation is influenced by several factors including temperature, humidity, pressure and wind. In NSW the rate of evaporation is important because in the

AREA, COASTLINE, TROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES, AUSTRALIA

(*Source:* Australian Surveying and Land Information Group)

State or territory	Estimated area			Length of coastline (km)	Proportion of total area in	
	Total (km^2)	Proportion of total area (per cent)	Ratio of area to area of NSW		Tropical zone (per cent)	Temperate zone (per cent)
New South Wales	**(a) 801,600**	**10.43**	**1.00**	**1,900**	**—**	**100**
Victoria	227,600	2.96	0.28	1,800	—	100
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48	2.15	7,400	54	46
South Australia	984,000	12.81	1.23	3,700	—	100
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.87	3.15	12,500	37	63
Tasmania	67,800	0.88	0.08	3,200	—	100
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52	1.68	6,200	81	19
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03	—	35	—	100
Australia	*7,682,300*	*100.0*	*9.58*	*36,735*	*39*	*61*

(a) The official area of the State of NSW, determined by the (State) Lands Department (based on land surveys), is 801,428 square kilometres.

AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS, NSW AND ACT

(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)

(millimetres)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Alstonville—													
Evaporation	183	141	136	111	87	78	90	115	141	158	171	192	1,603
Rainfall	183	241	284	217	195	158	96	78	55	117	135	155	1,914
Canberra—													
Evaporation	257	209	174	105	68	48	53	78	111	161	195	254	1,713
Rainfall	58	56	55	53	49	38	42	48	51	66	62	53	631
Cobar—													
Evaporation	369	302	260	162	102	69	74	109	159	233	297	369	2,505
Rainfall	48	37	41	32	36	26	29	32	23	35	31	37	407
Glen Innes—													
Evaporation	167	141	136	99	65	48	53	74	108	133	156	180	1,361
Rainfall	106	93	71	42	50	55	59	50	55	78	84	107	850
Griffith—													
Evaporation	267	232	186	111	65	42	50	74	105	161	216	273	1,781
Rainfall	30	28	36	35	38	38	33	39	32	43	29	32	413
Lake Victoria—													
Evaporation	319	266	229	135	81	54	59	87	129	189	246	307	2,101
Rainfall	19	19	15	20	25	24	26	25	23	27	23	18	264
Moree—													
Evaporation	291	243	223	147	96	69	74	99	144	211	258	304	2,160
Rainfall	74	64	50	43	48	26	45	36	32	47	53	66	584
Sydney Airport—													
Evaporation	217	181	164	123	90	78	87	115	141	177	195	233	1,800
Rainfall	100	111	127	110	98	129	69	80	60	76	83	77	1,120
Wagga—													
Evaporation	319	266	217	117	62	36	37	59	87	146	213	301	1,859
Rainfall	41	37	43	45	57	48	56	53	49	59	42	43	573
Wellington—													
Evaporation	270	220	192	129	81	51	53	74	105	158	213	279	1,825
Rainfall	67	63	53	47	49	41	46	50	43	63	53	48	623

greater part of the inland districts water for stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations by monitoring loss from exposed water. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 2,500 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which no actual records are available, the total loss from evaporation is thought to be around 3,000 millimetres per year.

Rainfall

Rainfall in NSW is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an average of about 800 millimetres in the south to about 1,500 millimetres in the north. Rainfall is heavier east of the Great Dividing Range and average rainfall rates decrease markedly towards the north-west of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres. About thirty-five per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies from year to year by about twenty to thirty-five per cent of the mean, but the degree of variation is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon. Drought over the whole territory of the State is rare.

The winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL, NSW

(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)

(millimetres)

Rainfall district	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
Coastal—												
North Coast—												
Upper	167	188	190	146	136	112	86	58	54	86	101	131
Lower	173	190	200	154	122	121	77	62	59	93	103	136
Manning	132	152	161	142	120	129	78	68	69	93	90	107
Hunter	98	92	94	83	74	84	58	51	54	66	65	83
Metropolitan—												
East	109	107	132	117	112	124	78	71	159	81	82	84
West	95	92	89	78	67	69	47	44	42	61	74	72
Illawarra	100	108	118	109	104	114	74	65	63	85	83	89
South Coast	85	93	97	91	86	89	57	54	58	78	79	79
Tablelands—												
Northern Tablelands—												
Eastern	145	142	130	77	64	55	49	33	40	70	83	119
Western	107	88	63	43	49	52	56	47	51	76	80	96
Central Tablelands—												
North	72	63	53	46	47	49	48	49	45	57	58	60
South	95	91	81	74	68	74	66	67	60	76	75	81
Southern Tablelands—												
Goulburn–Monaro	61	54	57	52	55	54	50	52	50	64	60	61
Snowy Mountains	64	57	67	65	75	75	74	80	78	91	75	69
Western Slopes—												
North-west Slopes—												
North	84	78	54	39	46	43	47	37	40	60	67	77
South	84	67	48	41	45	47	48	44	43	60	62	73
Central Western Slopes—												
North	79	68	53	45	45	48	46	43	41	52	53	60
South	59	53	50	46	48	50	48	49	42	55	50	51
South-west Slopes—												
North	49	42	47	49	52	53	55	56	47	58	46	48
South	52	45	54	62	74	79	88	90	71	82	58	57
Western Plains—												
North-west Plains—												
East	76	64	50	38	45	40	43	33	34	48	56	61
West	71	62	45	35	37	34	37	27	28	41	45	51
Central Western Plains—												
Northern	54	49	41	36	39	37	35	30	29	40	39	42
Southern	46	42	40	38	40	39	36	36	30	43	39	44
Riverina—												
East	34	32	35	37	44	44	43	45	40	47	32	35
West	28	26	30	28	35	33	30	32	29	36	25	27
Western—												
Far North-west	27	28	24	16	20	16	16	13	13	21	15	22
Lower Darling	22	20	20	18	25	21	21	20	21	25	19	20
Upper Darling	43	40	35	26	29	25	26	19	18	28	27	34
South-west Plains	30	28	31	24	32	29	27	29	25	34	26	29

ANNUAL RAINFALL, NSW

(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)

(millimetres)

Rainfall district	*Average rainfall*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Coastal—							
North Coast—							
Upper	1,455	782	1,624	2,004	1,641	1,484	1,203
Lower	1,490	876	1,202	1,594	1,767	1,591	1,094
Manning	1,341	1,037	1,185	1,460	1,462	1,624	827
Hunter	902	736	959	1,098	1,091	1,105	688
Metropolitan—							
East	1,156	1,052	1,166	1,627	1,180	1,712	944
West	830	879	869	1,177	940	1,310	749
Illawarra	1,112	988	995	1,184	1,226	1,359	1,327
South Coast	946	613	642	1,048	1,174	925	1,085
Tablelands—							
Northern Tablelands—							
Eastern	1,007	635	980	1,260	1,400	979	821
Western	808	615	771	811	798	828	795
Central Tablelands—							
North	647	457	596	529	683	747	577
South	908	959	951	986	950	1,135	838
Southern Tablelands—							
Goulburn–Monaro	670	492	553	693	724	616	689
Snowy Mountains	870	644	610	691	685	669	1,129
Western Slopes—							
North-west Slopes—							
North	672	499	700	812	656	515	735
South	662	523	707	736	692	784	744
Central Western Slopes—							
North	633	431	616	689	693	699	688
South	601	439	575	617	591	783	532
South-west Slopes—							
North	602	561	467	591	590	623	558
South	812	888	723	896	904	845	816
Western Plains—							
North-west Plains—							
East	588	460	600	723	616	512	724
West	513	308	411	565	430	534	687
Central Western Plains—							
Northern	471	324	420	498	439	473	373
Southern	473	308	450	579	466	585	415
Riverina—							
East	468	425	312	472	324	424	385
West	359	307	247	393	407	373	279
Western—							
Far North-west	231	196	315	337	201	220	153
Lower Darling	252	247	268	324	389	232	234
Upper Darling	350	263	350	421	337	458	288
South-west Plains	344	252	324	476	316	303	207

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NSW (a)
(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)

Average annual rainfall (millimetres)	*Approximate area (square kilometres)*	*Proportion of total area (per cent)*
Under 250	99,680	12.4
250 and under 350	177,650	22.1
350 and under 500	184,890	23.0
500 and under 700	169,610	21.1
700 and under 1,000	106,110	13.2
1,000 and under 1,400	50,640	6.3
1,400 or more	15,280	1.9
Total	**803,860**	**100.0**

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

Sydney's weather

Sydney is situated on the coast about halfway between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.6°C. The seasonal range of mean temperature is only 9.0°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.7°C and the mean winter temperature 12.7°C. On the average, rain occurs only 147 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours daily in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

Sydney's highest and lowest recorded (shade) temperatures were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The highest rainfall recorded on any day was 328 millimetres, on 6 August 1986. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 121 millimetres on 8 November 1984, and the heaviest in six hours was 202 millimetres also on 8 November 1984.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, SYDNEY (OBSERVATORY HILL)
(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)

Month	Barometric pressure (a) (hPa)	Temperature in shade (°C)			Mean daily sunshine (hours)
		Mean daily	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	
January	1,013.1	22.1	25.8	18.5	7.2
February	1,014.4	22.1	25.6	18.6	6.8
March	1,016.8	21.0	24.6	17.5	6.4
April	1,018.5	18.4	22.3	14.6	6.3
May	1,019.2	15.3	19.2	11.4	5.9
June	1,019.4	13.0	16.7	9.2	5.4
July	1,019.1	12.0	16.1	7.9	6.3
August	1,017.8	13.2	17.6	8.8	7.0
September	1,017.4	15.3	19.8	10.9	7.2
October	1,015.4	17.7	21.9	13.4	7.3
November	1,013.8	19.6	23.6	15.5	7.7
December	1,012.3	21.3	25.1	17.4	7.6
Year	**1,016.2**	**17.6**	**21.5**	**13.6**	**6.7**

Month	Rainfall (mm)			Average number of days on which rain fell	Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (mean) (per cent)
	Average	Greatest	Least		
January	103.7	387.1	5.6	12	70
February	116.2	630.6	3.0	12	73
March	134.0	521.4	8.4	13	72
April	128.8	622.1	1.4	13	71
May	121.3	585.0	3.7	13	73
June	132.7	642.7	4.1	13	74
July	100.5	336.1	1.8	11	69
August	81.2	470.6	0.6	11	66
September	69.0	355.8	2.1	11	62
October	78.0	285.0	0.6	12	60
November	82.2	517.2	1.9	11	63
December	79.0	401.9	2.8	12	66
Year	**1,227.6**	**2,194.0**	**583.0**	**139**	**68**

(a) Average of 9.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. readings of standard barometer, corrected to 0°C, standard gravity and mean sea level.

Time standard

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for NSW. This is ten hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

NSW introduced *summer time* daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis in 1972—it normally operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is half an hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of NSW.

Government

Constitution

The Constitution of NSW is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial Statutes, an element of inherited English law, certain Commonwealth and State Statutes, a large number of legal decisions, and a large amount of English and local convention.

For practical purposes, the Parliament of NSW may legislate for peace, welfare and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Governor

The Governor is the Queen's representative in the State. The Governor has all the powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect to the State, with the exception of the power to appoint, and the power to terminate the appointment of the Governor. Advice to the appointment and termination of the appointment of the Governor is tendered to Her Majesty by the Premier.

In addition to exercising Her Majesty's powers and functions in respect to the State, the Governor is titular head of Government of NSW and performs the formal and ceremonial functions that attach to the Crown.

The Governor's more important duties are:

- to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings;
- to appoint the Premier and other ministers of the Crown for the State from among members of the Executive Council;
- to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Legislature;
- to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature;
- to keep and use the Public Seal of the State;
- to remove and suspend Officers of the State; and
- to exercise the Queen's prerogative of mercy.

Executive government

Executive government in NSW is based on the British system, known as *Cabinet* government. The essential condition is that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the Head of State (i.e. the Governor) should perform governmental acts on the advice of the ministers. The Governor should choose the principle ministers from members of the party, or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the Lower House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly). The Ministry chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command the confidence of the House.

The Executive Council

All important actions of State are performed by the Governor-in-Council (the Executive Council). Invariably members of the Executive Council are members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor presides at the meetings of the Executive Council, or in his absence the Vice-President of the Council or the next most senior member. The quorum is two.

The meetings are formal and official in character. At the meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued and regulations and the like are approved.

The Ministry or Cabinet

While the formal executive power is vested in the Governor, in practice the whole policy of a Ministry is determined by the ministers meeting, without the Governor, under the chair of the Premier. This group of ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Ministry consists of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration. It continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. Most ministers come from the Legislative Assembly. The Constitution limits the numbers of ministers to twenty.

MINISTRIES OF NSW SINCE 1973

Number	*Name of Premier and party*	*From*	*To*
66	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
67	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
68	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Jan. 1975	17 Dec. 1975
69	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Dec. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Liberal/Country Party)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	19 Oct. 1978
72	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct. 1978	29 Feb. 1980
73	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
74	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct. 1981	1 Feb. 1983
75	Wran (Labor)	1 Feb. 1983	10 Feb. 1984
76	Wran (Labor)	10 Feb. 1984	5 Apr. 1984
77	Wran (Labor)	5 Apr. 1984	6 Feb. 1986
78	Wran (Labor)	6 Feb. 1986	4 July 1986
79	Unsworth (Labor)	4 July 1986	25 Mar. 1988
80	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	25 Mar. 1988	6 June 1991
81	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	6 June 1991	24 June 1992
82	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	24 June 1992	In office

The Legislature

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament—the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House).

All Bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly, but any other Bill may originate in either place.

Every member must take an oath or affirmation of allegiance and must declare their pecuniary or other interests. Disclosures are open to public inspection.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once a year. The duration of Parliament is limited to four years.

PARLIAMENTS OF NSW SINCE 1965

No. of Parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration			No. of sessions
				years	mths	days	
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	26	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	22	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	3	27	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sep. 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov. 1978	7 Nov. 1978	28 Aug. 1981	2	9	25	4
47	23 Oct. 1981	28 Oct. 1981	5 Mar. 1984	2	4	11	4
48	30 Apr. 1984	1 May 1984	22 Feb. 1988	3	9	21	3
49	22 Apr. 1988	27 Apr. 1988	3 May 1991	3	0	7	4
50	28 June 1991	2 July 1991	In office				

The party system has become a dominant feature of Parliamentary government in NSW. Most members of Parliament belong to one of the three main parties—the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party.

The Legislative Council

The Legislative Council has forty-two members each elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly. The term of office of twenty-one members expires at each general election, at which twenty-one members are elected.

The executive officers of the council are the President and the Chairman of Committees who are chosen by and from the members of the Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERSHIP BY PARTY AFFILIATION

	Year of election				
Party	*1978*	*1981*	*1984*	*1988*	*1991*
Australian Democrats	—	1	1	2	2
Australian Labor Party	23	24	24	21	18
Call to Australia Group	—	1	2	3	2
Liberal Party of Australia	14	12	11	12	13
National Party (a)	6	6	7	7	7
Total	**43**	**44**	**45**	**45**	**42**

(a) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

The Legislative Assembly

There are ninety-nine members of the Legislative Assembly who are elected on a system of universal suffrage. The term of office is for a maximum of four years.

A Speaker presides over the House and the election for the position is the first business of the House after an election. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. The Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy Speaker.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERSHIP BY PARTY AFFILIATION

	Year of election (a)				
Party	*1978*	*1981*	*1984*	*1988*	*1991*
Australian Labor Party	63	69	58	43	46
Independents	1	2	4	7	4
Liberal Party of Australia	18	14	22	39	32
National Party (b)	17	14	15	20	17
Total	**99**	**99**	**99**	**109**	**99**

(a) Does not include results of by-elections. (b) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

State electoral system

The election of both Houses are conducted by secret ballot. All Australian citizens resident in NSW over the age of eighteen years are required to enrol to vote. British subjects who were on the roll on 26 January 1984 also retain the right to vote. Voting is compulsory.

Optional preferential voting

There are ninety-nine electorates in the Legislative Assembly. A member is elected by the optional preferential method of voting. In this method, a voter is required to

record a vote for one candidate, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, indicating the preferred order. In counting, the candidate with an absolute majority of first preference votes is elected. If there is no such candidate, then the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated and the votes cast for that candidate are transferred, according to the second preferences, to the other candidates. This is repeated until a candidate has an absolute majority. That candidate is then declared elected.

The optional preferential proportional representation method is used in the Legislative Council with the whole State as a single electorate. A voter is required to vote for ten candidates but may indicate preferences beyond ten.

Polling day

At general elections, polling is held on the same day for all electorates. Polling day is invariably a Saturday. The Polls are open from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Local government authorities

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities are usually centres of population smaller in area than shires which are generally country areas embracing large tracts of rural land as well as towns and villages. A municipality may be proclaimed a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population. At 30 June 1992, there were thirty-nine Cities, twenty-eight Municipalities and 110 Shires in NSW. In addition, there is one unincorporated area in the far west of NSW.

Each local government area is governed by an elected council. Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer—known as the Lord Mayor in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, the mayor in municipalities, and as the president in shires.

Local government's principal functions are to maintain public roads, operate garbage disposal services, run health services, provide recreation services, control building construction, and provide sundry other services of benefit to the local population.

County councils are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. County councils' responsibilities can include supply of electricity or water, noxious weed and pest eradication schemes or flood control.



Australian citizenship ceremony

During the year 1991–92 the population of NSW grew by 71,700 with overseas migrations responsible for 45,300.

Photo: Kylie Pickett, Sydney Morning Herald

Demography

Population estimates

General

The Population Census is held every five years and is the most accurate source of information about population. The Census provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. Estimates at State level are made quarterly and are derived from census counts by the addition of actual measures of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration, and estimates of net interstate migration. Estimates at sub-State level are made annually and are also derived from census counts but the measures of population change are more complex and varied.

Proportion of Australia's population

Although NSW comprises only 10.4 per cent of the total area of Australia, over one-third (34.1%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The proportion of the nation's population living in this State has changed markedly since first settlement but little change has occurred since the start of the twentieth century, when about thirty-six per cent of Australian residents lived in NSW.

AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1992

State or territory	*Area (a) (km^2)*	*Estimated resident population ('000) (b)*	*Population density (persons per km^2) (b)*	*Proportion of Australian population (per cent) (b)*
New South Wales	**801,600**	**5,974.1**	**7.5**	**34.1**
Victoria	227,600	4,458.9	19.6	25.4
Queensland	1,727,200	3,037.4	1.8	17.3
South Australia	984,000	1,459.6	1.5	8.3
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,662.8	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67,800	471.1	6.9	2.7
Northern Territory	1,346,200	168.6	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	296.4	123.5	1.7
Australia	*7,682,300*	*17,529.0*	*2.3*	*100.0*

(a) *Source:* Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) Figures are based on preliminary 1991 Census results. They will be revised when final Census results become available.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES (a)

State or territory	At 30 June 1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)						
New South Wales	**5,613.1**	**5,702.7**	**5,772.7**	**5,827.0**	**5,902.4**	**5,974.1**
Victoria	4,206.6	4,257.2	4,314.4	4,369.5	4,416.3	4,458.9
Queensland	2,674.5	2,739.6	2,828.3	2,899.6	2,966.1	3,037.4
South Australia	1,392.0	1,404.0	1,418.2	1,430.7	1,447.2	1,459.6
Western Australia	1,494.5	1,532.6	1,576.4	1,609.5	1,636.8	1,662.8
Tasmania	449.3	451.3	455.5	462.5	466.9	471.1
Northern Territory	158.4	159.2	161.4	164.0	166.7	168.6
Australian Capital Territory	265.2	271.8	276.1	281.7	289.7	296.4
Australia	*16,253.5*	*16,518.4*	*16,803.1*	*17,044.7*	*17,292.0*	*17,529.0*
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (per cent)						
New South Wales	**34.5**	**34.5**	**34.4**	**34.2**	**34.1**	**34.1**
Victoria	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.4
Queensland	16.5	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.3
South Australia	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
Western Australia	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5
Tasmania	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Australia	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Based on preliminary 1991 Census results. They will be revised when final Census results become available.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a) IN STATISTICAL AREAS OF NSW ('000)

Statistical area	At 30 June 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Sydney (SD)	3,472.7	3,531.0	3,596.0	3,633.5	3,656.5	3698.5
Hunter (SD)—						
Newcastle (SSD)	416.1	419.2	422.1	425.6	428.8	432.6
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	77.7	79.4	81.2	82.8	84.5	86.3
Total	*493.8*	*498.6*	*503.3*	*508.4*	*513.2*	*519.0*
Illawarra (SD)—						
Wollongong (SSD)	232.5	233.8	235.3	236.7	238.2	239.9
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	86.3	89.0	92.1	96.1	99.8	102.8
Total	*318.8*	*322.8*	*327.4*	*332.8*	*338.0*	*342.7*
Richmond–Tweed (SD)	151.9	156.4	161.7	168.5	174.8	180.5
Mid-North Coast (SD)	207.0	212.0	217.4	225.9	233.8	240.8
Northern (SD)	180.6	181.1	181.6	182.6	183.8	185.5
North Western (SD)	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.3	113.3	114.7
Central West (SD)	164.8	164.7	164.7	165.5	166.8	168.1
South Eastern (SD)	153.5	156.5	159.7	163.3	166.5	169.6
Murrumbidgee (SD)	143.6	143.7	143.8	144.3	144.6	145.5
Murray (SD)	104.6	105.9	106.9	108.2	109.4	110.6
Far West (SD)	29.5	28.5	27.4	26.7	26.0	25.6
New South Wales	**5,531.5**	**5,612.2**	**5,701.5**	**5,771.9**	**5,826.8**	**5,901.1**

(a) Figures are based on 1986 Census results. They will be revised when final 1991 Census results become available.

Population growth

During the year ended 30 June 1992, NSW experienced the fourth highest growth rate (1.2%) of all Australian States and Territories, behind Queensland (2.4%), the Australian Capital Territory (2.3%) and Western Australia (1.6%). The growth rate for Australia as a whole was 1.4 per cent. The actual increase in NSW population in that period was 71,700, which comprised a natural increase of 42,800, a net overseas migration gain of 45,300 and a net interstate migration loss of 16,400.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, NSW
('000)

Component	*1986 –87*	*1987 –88*	*1988 –89*	*1989 –90*	*1990 –91p*	*1991 –92p*
Natural increase	41.3	42.1	44.5	41.6	47.2	42.8
Net overseas migration	49.7	61.4	65.0	50.3	45.8	45.3
Net interstate migration	–10.3	–14.2	–39.1	–37.0	–18.8	–16.4
Total change(a)	*81.5*	*89.6*	*70.0*	*54.3*	*75.4*	*71.7*
Total annual rate of increase (per cent)	1.47	1.60	1.23	0.94	1.29	1.22

(a) Includes an adjustment for intercensal discrepancy.

Regional distribution

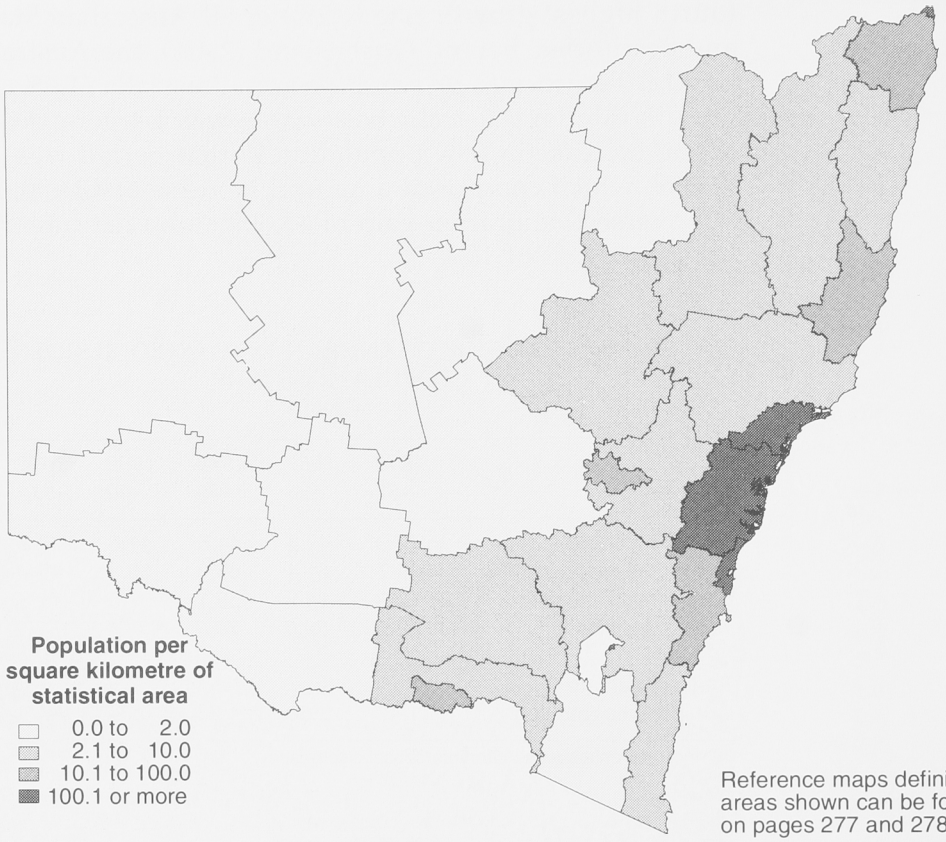
Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1991, Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision and Wollongong Statistical Subdivision contained nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2 per cent of its area. The six coastal divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, in aggregate, comprised 87.3 per cent of the State's population and 17.4 per cent of its area.

Regional growth

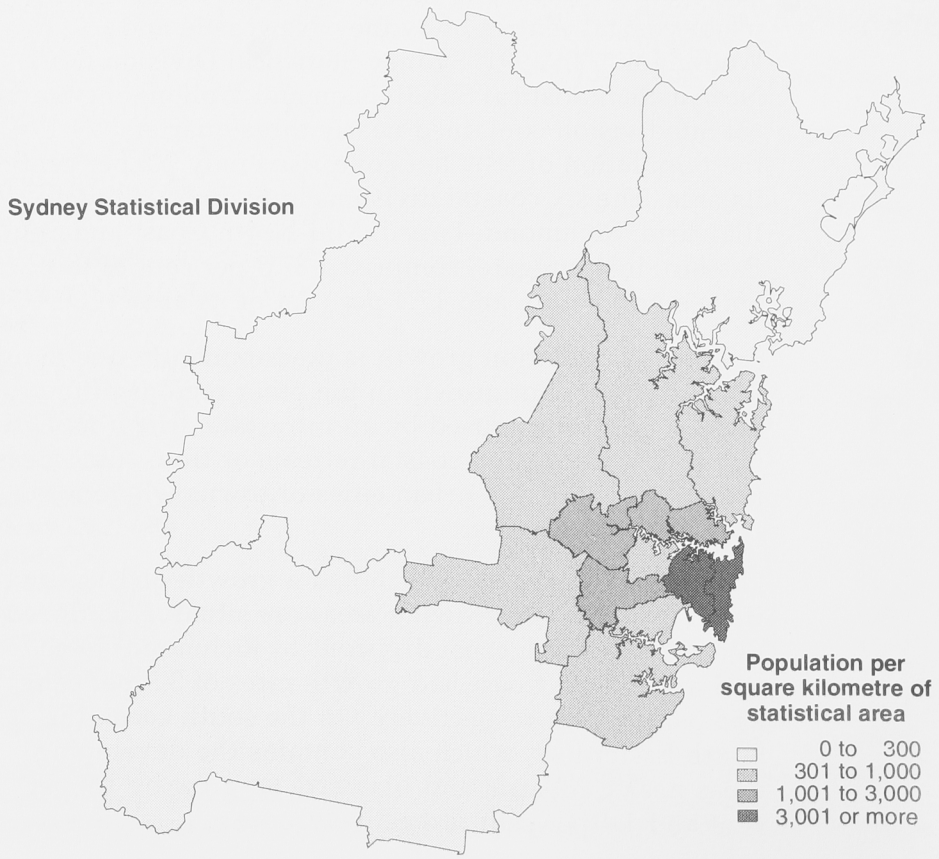
Sydney's population growth is predominantly due to overseas migration but growth in the other regions of the State is generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns where work opportunities are greater.

Outside of Sydney SD, which had a growth of 1.1 per cent in 1991, the fastest growing areas are situated on the coast of NSW. The north coast divisions of Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast had growth rates of 3.3 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively. On the south coast, the South Eastern SD, which also contains the developing areas near Canberra, and Illawarra SD grew by 1.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively.

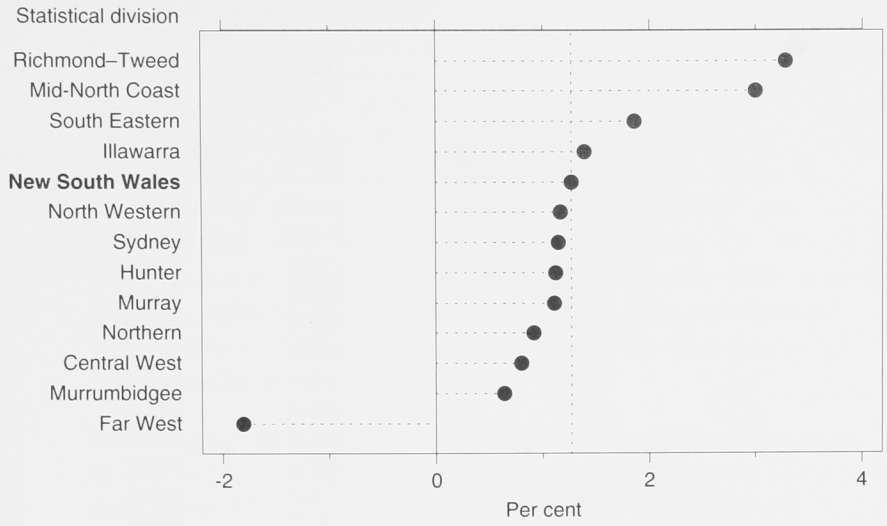
POPULATION DENSITY, NSW, 30 JUNE 1991



Reference maps defining the areas shown can be found on pages 277 and 278.



POPULATION GROWTH, 30 JUNE 1990 TO 1991p



Below division level, NSW had 176 local government areas at 30 June 1991, of which nineteen (or 10.8 per cent) had a growth rate of three per cent or more during the year ended 30 June 1991. These were all located within the six coastal divisions. In Sydney, there were four such areas, all of which were developing areas on the outer fringes of the Sydney area. Apart from those in Sydney and two areas adjoining the Australian Capital Territory, all of the remaining thirteen large-growth local government areas were situated on the NSW coastal strip.

Estimated age distribution

The Population Census is generally the only source of data relating to characteristics of the whole population. However, estimates of the age distribution of the resident population are made as at 30 June each year at State and sub-State levels. Care should be taken when comparing age estimates with census counts by age because of the conceptual differences in scope of these two populations. Comparisons of age proportions over time, as presented in the census graph on page 42, would, however, be expected to show similar trends on either basis.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a), NSW, 30 JUNE 1992
('000)

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total (per cent)
0–4	223.2	213.2	436.4	7.3
5–9	219.8	210.2	430.0	7.2
10–14	214.6	204.9	419.5	7.0
15–19	226.5	215.8	442.3	7.4
20–24	239.5	235.0	474.5	7.9
25–29	237.5	234.7	472.2	7.9
30–34	250.1	247.8	497.9	8.3
35–39	229.6	228.3	457.9	7.7
40–44	221.4	215.7	437.1	7.3
45–49	192.0	183.6	375.6	6.3
50–54	154.2	146.5	300.7	5.0
55–59	130.7	128.5	259.1	4.3
60–64	128.4	130.6	259.1	4.3
65–69	115.9	126.6	242.5	4.1
70–74	85.8	105.8	191.6	3.2
75–79	57.6	82.3	139.9	2.3
80–84	30.5	53.6	84.1	1.4
85 and over	15.7	38.2	53.9	0.9
Total all ages	**2,973.0**	**3,001.2**	**5,974.1**	**100.0**

(a) Figures are based on preliminary 1991 Census results. They will be revised when final Census results become available.

Population census

General

The Census of Population and Housing collects information about the number, geographic distribution and characteristics of people and dwellings on census night in Australia. Since 1911, censuses have been conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, and since 1961 these have been held every five years. The last census took place on 6 August 1991. Where possible data from the 1991 Census is used, in all cases data is from 1986. Other data from the 1991 Census will be made available progressively during 1993.

The Census is the largest collection undertaken by the ABS. The data obtained as a result of the Census provides a reliable basis for the estimations of the resident population for each State, Territory and local government area. Census data is used by governments, businesses and other users to support their planning, administration and policy decisions.

Census data is often the only source for many population characteristics. The table of the first counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders is one example of information

only collected at each Census. Other population data for NSW and small areas which can be obtained from the Census include the characteristics decribed in this section.

Population count

A total of 5,731,926 people were counted in NSW on census night 6 August 1991. This figure represents a 6.1 per cent increase in the census count of the State since the 1986 Census. Preliminary figures show that 61.7 per cent or 3,538,970 of those counted were in Sydney SD. This was 174,112 more people or 5.2 per cent up on the 1986 count. The sex ratio of the NSW population in this census was 98.6 males to 100 females, compared with 98.8 males to 100 females in the 1986 Census.

Population changes

The biggest percentage increases within Sydney SD were in the outer statistical local areas of Hawkesbury (17.7 per cent from 43,629 in 1986 to 51,344 in 1991), Gosford (18.0 per cent from 109,278 to 128,931), Camden (19.1 per cent from 18,870 to 22,477), Wollondilly (21.4 per cent from 24,928 to 30,265) and Wyong (22.0 per cent from 82,368 to 100,476).

The highest actual increase in persons counted in a Sydney statistical local area was in Fairfield where 175,107 people were counted. This was 14.1 per cent or 21,585 more people than the 153,522 counted in 1986. Population decreases between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses were recorded in fourteen of the forty-five statistical local areas in Sydney SD. Marrickville had the largest decrease, declining by 3,610 people or 4.4 per cent to 78,037.

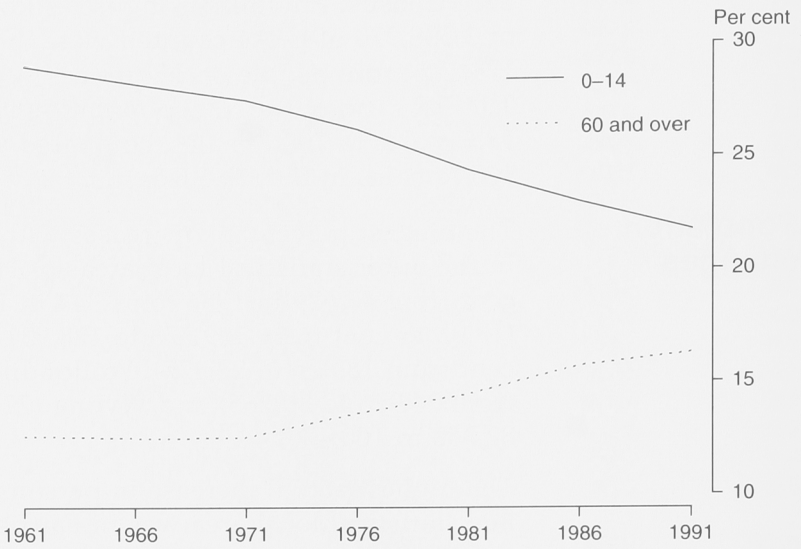
The preliminary population count for the rest of the State was 2,192,956, an increase of 155,933 or 7.7 per cent since 1986. Major growth outside Sydney SD was mostly confined to coastal statistical local areas in the Hunter, Illawarra, Mid-North Coast, Richmond–Tweed and South Eastern SDs. The population growth in these divisions accounted for 90.1 per cent of the total increase in the census count for the balance of the state. Shoalhaven recordered the largest population increase in a statistical local area outside of Sydney with 12,319 or 22.0 per cent more people than the 55,980 in the previous census. The Far West was the only division to report a decrease in population since the 1986 Census. There were 980 fewer people or a 3.4 per cent drop on the 1986 count.

Age composition

The preliminary data show that the median age of the population is now thirty-two, compared with thirty-one for the 1986 Census. The breakdown of the population by age indicates that the trend towards an aging population is continuing in NSW. The sixty and over age group now represents 16.3 per cent of the total population while the proportion of children (persons aged under fifteen years)

has declined from its 1961 Census peak of 29.1 per cent, to 23.1 per cent in 1986, to 21.8 per cent in the 1991 Census.

CHILDREN AGED 0–14 YEARS AND PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER, AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, NSW



Aboriginal population

The Aboriginal (including Torres Strait Islander) population of NSW has increased from 59,011 in 1986 to 68,940 for the last census. This represents an increase from 1.1 per cent to 1.2 per cent of the total population.

The age distribution of Aborigines is significantly different from that of the total population, with 39.3 per cent of Aborigines aged under fifteen years and only 4.0 per cent aged sixty years and over in 1991.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, NSW, 1991 CENSUS FIRST COUNTS

	Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders				*All persons*	
Age group	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Persons*	*Proportion (per cent)*
0–14	13,858	13,221	27,079	39.3	1,249,372	21.8
15–19	3,843	3,785	7,627	11.1	445,222	7.8
20–39	10,781	11,589	22,379	32.5	1,807,581	31.5
40–59	4,529	4,584	9,113	13.2	1,296,263	22.6
60 and over	1,198	1,543	2,741	4.0	933,488	16.3
Total	**34,211**	**34,730**	**68,941**	**100.0**	**5,731,926**	**100.0**

Note: This table has been prepared using 1991 Census preliminary data captured using optical mark recognition (OMR). Errors that occurred during this process will be corrected for final data. Any differences between preliminary and final data are expected to be minor.

Marital status

Over half the people aged fifteen years and over in NSW in 1986 (fifty-eight per cent of men and fifty-six per cent of women) were married. There were more divorced and separated women than men, but men were more likely to have remained single. There were significantly fewer widowed men (fifty-two thousand compared to some 235 thousand women), reflecting the predominance of women in the older age groups.

Additional data on patterns of marriage and divorce in recent years are shown later in this chapter.

Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely varied, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government as part of its national development initiatives. One fifth of the people counted in NSW at the 1986 Census were born overseas (over one million), most of them in Europe (61%) and Asia (22%). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom and Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Lebanon.

Pattern of inward migration

At various times there have been marked changes in the pattern of countries of origin of the NSW overseas born population. For example, of those who arrived before 1977 the vast majority were born in Europe (75%) and only thirteen per cent were born in Asia. On the other hand, of those who arrived between 1977 and 1986, only twenty-nine per cent were born in Europe and forty-three per cent in Asia. Countries such as Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece when combined, accounted for over twenty per cent of those who arrived before 1977, but were not predominant in the following decade. In that time countries such as Vietnam and New Zealand (with ten per cent and thirteen per cent respectively) contributed significantly to the NSW overseas born population.

Language spoken at home

Some fifteen per cent of people over the age of four in NSW in 1986 (over 766 thousand) spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken were Italian, Greek, Arabic/Lebanese, Chinese and Spanish. About twenty-four per cent of those who spoke a foreign language at home were born in Australia, and again Italian and Greek were the predominant languages.

Religion

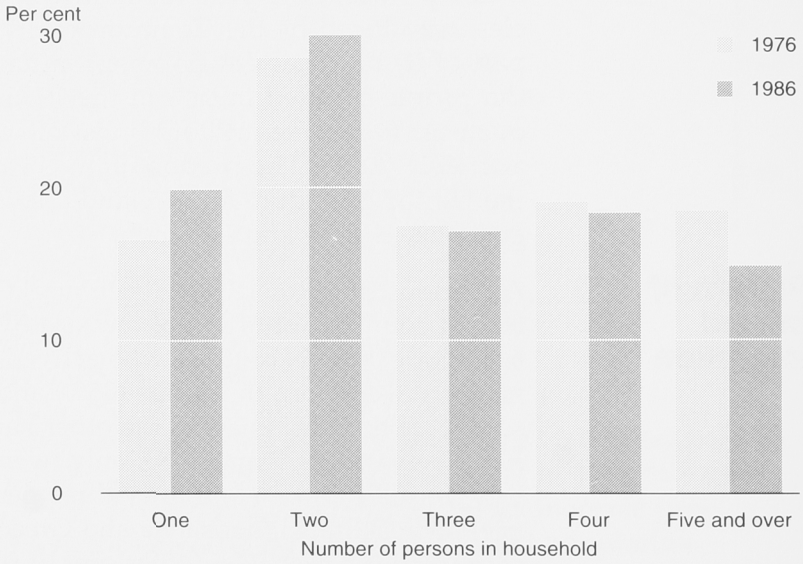
The people of NSW are predominantly Christian. Of those who stated a religion in the 1986 Census, twenty-eight per cent were Roman Catholic and a further twenty-eight per cent were Anglican. These two religions combined had over three million followers.

Non-Christian religions accounted for less than three per cent of the population. The largest groups identified were Muslim (57,600), Buddhist (35,100) and Jewish (28,200).

Household size

More than half the households in NSW in 1986 were composed of one or two people (368 thousand and 553 thousand respectively), an increase over the equivalent figures for 1976. On the other hand, households with five or more people have declined both in absolute and proportional terms in that period from 275 thousand (18%) to 267 thousand (15%).

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE, NSW



Overseas arrivals and departures

Scope of the data

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures for NSW represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in and departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended residence or stay was NSW (arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living or as having spent most time in NSW (departures). Arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay, as stated by travellers on arrival and departure, into the following categories:

- *permanent movement* covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad;
- *long-term movement* covers persons whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was twelve months or more (but not permanent); and

- *short-term movement* covers persons whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than twelve months.

Overseas migration

For the purpose of estimating population, migration into and out of Australia is measured as the net of permanent and long-term arrivals less departures, with adjustments for persons who jump from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 1992, there were 97,230 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 58,140 permanent and long-term departures. The net figure of 39,090 was the lowest recorded since 1986.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, NSW

Type of movement	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
	ARRIVALS		
Permanent	47,150	47,570	44,070
Long-term—			
Australian residents	20,200	22,840	24,120
Overseas visitors	24,510	23,460	29,040
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	841,000	863,200	864,800
Overseas visitors	976,100	930,300	1,089,300
Total arrivals	**1,908,900**	**1,887,400**	**2,051,300**
	DEPARTURES		
Permanent	9,340	10,480	10,560
Long-term—			
Australian residents	21,790	23,750	24,220
Overseas visitors	16,570	20,210	23,360
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	870,300	893,300	893,100
Overseas visitors	1,023,500	1,025,500	1,157,500
Total departures	**1,941,500**	**1,973,200**	**2,108,700**

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

Short-term movement

The figures in the short-term movement categories in the above table reflect the growing importance of NSW as a tourist and business State and the eagerness of NSW residents to engage in overseas holidays. The number of overseas visitors in 1991–92 was over one million (1,089,300), which represented an increase of 17.1 per cent on the number of visitors in 1990–91 (930,300) and 11.6 per cent on those in 1989–90 (976,100).

While the number of Australian residents departing on a short-term basis had steadily increased each year, the number in 1991–92 (893,100) fell marginally below that of 1990–91 (893,300). From 1971–72 until 1985–86 the number of Australian residents departing on a short-term basis outnumbered the short-term overseas visitors. This trend was reversed in 1986–87 and the 1991–92 figures continue this recent trend.

Country of last residence of settlers

Historically, Australia's inward migration patterns have been dominated by persons whose previous residence was in the United Kingdom or New Zealand. While these countries still contribute a large proportion, Hong Kong now contributes the largest proportion. A changing migration policy in recent times has resulted in trends which have varied from year to year depending on political and economic circumstances in other countries.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a): COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE BY TYPE OF ARRIVAL, NSW, 1991–92

Country of last residence	*Permanent*	*Long-term*	*Short-term*
Hong Kong	6,830	2,360	27,000
United Kingdom (b)	4,130	2,140	112,500
New Zealand	3,090	2,080	186,700
Philippines	3,090	270	8,200
Vietnam	2,800	20	1,800
India	2,510	200	4,300
Fiji	1,260	260	11,100
Yugoslavia	1,080	80	1,900
Lebanon	1,060	10	1,200
Thailand	1,020	500	12,200
Taiwan	950	400	19,000
USA	900	2,140	164,300
Malaysia	890	1,150	14,200
Korea (c)	850	1,380	19,500
Turkey	840	50	500
Sri Lanka	750	140	1,600
China	740	5,440	9,600
Canada	550	560	26,700
Pakistan	550	120	1,000
Indonesia	540	1,150	14,700
South Africa	480	70	5,600
Singapore	440	560	20,100
Germany, Federal Republic	320	350	41,300
Japan	240	3,960	245,400
Switzerland	130	100	14,100
France	110	400	14,000
Italy	100	150	12,000
Sweden	90	120	9,400
Netherlands	80	170	8,500
Papua New Guinea	60	230	8,400
New Caledonia	20	40	11,200

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. (b) It is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined. (c) Includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In 1991–92, there were 6,830 permanent settlers to NSW from Hong Kong (or 15.5 per cent of all permanent arrivals), 4,130 (9.4%) from the United Kingdom, 3,090 (7.0%) from New Zealand, 3,090 (7.0%) from the Philippines, 2,800 (6.4%) from Vietnam, and 2,510 (5.7%) from India.

Country of residence of short-term visitors

In 1991–92, the largest numbers of short-term visitors to NSW were residents of Japan (245,400 or 22.5 per cent of all short-term visitors to NSW), New Zealand (186,700 or 17.1%), USA (164,300 or 15.1%), United Kingdom (112,500 or 10.3%), Germany (41,300 or 3.8%), and Hong Kong (27,000 or 2.5%).

Vital statistics

Sources of statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Statistics on births, deaths and marriages are made possible by the registration of such events by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Civil registration has been compulsory in NSW since 1856. Statistics on divorces result from the granting of dissolution of marriage by the Family Law Court. The irretrievable breakdown of the marriage is the only ground on which application for dissolution of marriage can be made. This ground is established by the husband and wife having lived apart for at least twelve months.

Compilation of vital statistics

Vital statistics in this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which the birth, death or marriage was registered or the divorce was granted. Ninety-eight per cent of all births are usually registered within three months of the month of occurrence, and ninety-nine per cent of all deaths and marriages are usually registered within two months of the month of occurrence. Births statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the mother, while deaths statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the deceased.

Birth rate

In 1991, there were 87,367 live births registered (in Australia) to women whose usual residence was in NSW.

The crude birth rate (14.8 per 1,000 population in 1991) has fallen steadily since 1971 and is about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 106 males born for every 100 females in 1991. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

The total fertility rate was 1,867. The fertility rate is defined as the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetime if the birth rates of the year shown applied throughout their reproductive life. This is a significant reduction on the rate of 3,373 which existed in 1961.

LIVE BIRTHS: SUMMARY, NSW

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Live births—			
Males	43,948	46,752	44,942
Females	41,842	43,782	42,425
Persons	*85,790*	*90,534*	*87,367*
Sex ratio	105	107	106
Crude birth rate	14.9	15.5	14.8
Total fertility rate	1,862	1,954	1,867
Female gross reproduction rate	0.908	0.944	0.906
Female net reproduction rate	0.894	0.930	0.893

Female population replacement

The female gross reproduction rate of 0.906 is an indication of the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child bearing period, while the female net reproduction rate of 0.893 adjusts for the effects of mortality. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and the total population will ultimately become stationary if there is no migration. The net reproduction rate has been below this long term replacement level since 1976.

Children born outside marriage

The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births increased to twenty-two per cent in 1991. This proportion was fairly steady at four to five per cent for three decades up to the 1960s, when it began to increase sharply, and it has doubled since 1978.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from fifty-six per cent in 1976 to eighty-one per cent in 1991. These figures point to a significant increase in the number of *de facto* relationships.

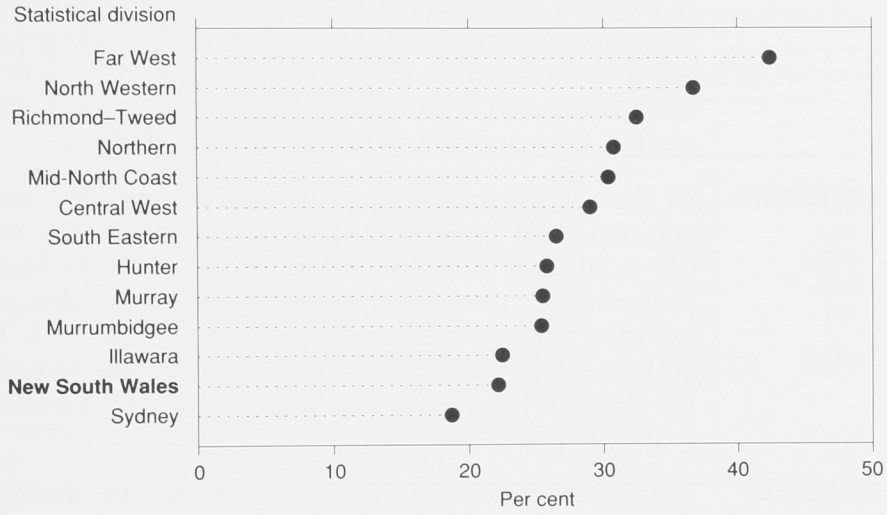
Age of women having children

Women in NSW are now having their children at a later age. The median age of all women who gave birth in 1991 was 28.6 years compared with 26.8 years in 1981. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged thirty years and over increased from 15.9 per cent in 1981 to 31.1 per cent in 1991. The proportion of births to teenage mothers decreased from 7.4 per cent in 1981 to 5.5 per cent in 1988, but has since increased slightly again to 5.7 per cent in 1991. The proportion of births to

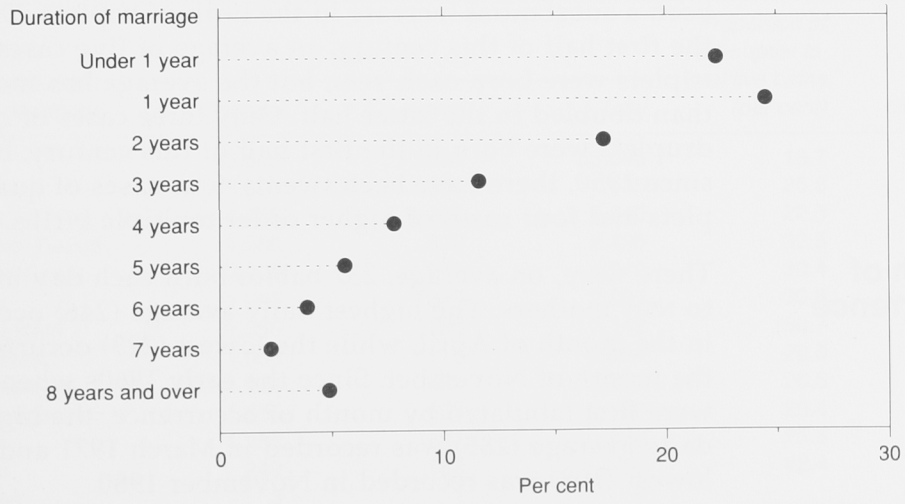
LIVE BIRTHS: NUPTIALITY, NSW

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Nuptial	68,445	71,280	67,940
Ex-nuptial—			
Number	17,345	19,254	19,427
Proportion of total live births (per cent)	*20.2*	*21.3*	*22.2*
Paternity acknowledged births	13,596	15,150	15,709
Prpoprtion of total ex-nuptial births (per cent)	*78.4*	*78.7*	*80.9*
Total	**85,790**	**90,534**	**87,367**

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, NSW, 1991
(Proportion of total births)



NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, NSW, 1991



mothers aged forty years and over has almost doubled since 1981 from 0.8 per cent to 1.5 per cent. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1981 for mothers aged under twenty-five, but have increased significantly for mothers aged thirty and over.

Nuptial first births

At the beginning of this century, sixty per cent of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage and only 7.5 per cent after three or more years. The trend has altered dramatically and currently only twenty-three per cent occur during the first year, with almost forty per cent delayed until three or more years and seventeen per cent until five or more years.

Size of families

Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, who gave birth to a child in 1991, was 2.0 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only eight per cent of the children born in 1991 represented the fourth or later child compared with seventeen per cent in 1951, and around fifty per cent at the turn of the century.

Regional births

Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1991, sixty-one per cent lived in Sydney SD. The crude birth rate in Sydney is slightly lower than the birth rate for the State. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney than the balance of NSW (27.8%). The highest proportions of exnuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (42.4%), North Western SD (36.7%), and Richmond–Tweed SD (32.5%).

Multiple births

There were 1,079 cases of twins born to NSW mothers in 1991 (one in every eighty confinements). In addition, thirty-six mothers gave birth to triplets in 1991, the highest figure ever recorded in NSW. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the birth of triplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five cases of triplets were born each year, but the average has more than doubled in the latter half. Only three cases of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been twenty-four cases of quadruplets and four cases of higher order multiple births.

Month of occurrence

There were, on average, 237 babies born each day in 1991 to NSW mothers. The highest daily average (246) occurred in the month of April, while the lowest (223) occurred in the month of November. Since the early 1960s when data were first tabulated by month of occurrence, the highest daily average (285) was recorded in March 1971 and the lowest (198) was recorded in November 1980.

LIVE BIRTHS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER, NUPTIALITY AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, NSW

	Nuptial live births		*All live births*		*Age-specific fertility rate*	
Age group (years)	*1981*	*1991*	*1981*	*1991*	*1981*	*1991*
Under 20	2,657	1,072	6,091	4,971	28.3	22.4
20–24	19,693	10,831	23,691	17,364	106.9	75.9
25–29	28,244	26,234	30,372	30,916	144.3	130.7
30–34	15,739	21,445	16,737	24,377	79.5	100.6
35–39	4,044	7,274	4,393	8,416	25.6	37.6
40–44	589	1,043	652	1,275	4.5	5.9
45 and over	27	41	31	48	0.2	0.3
Not stated	1	—	4	—	. .	. .
Total	**70,994**	**67,940**	**81,971**	**87,367**	**1,947**	**1,867**

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, NSW, 1991

Age group (years)	*Total married mothers*	*Average no. of children*	*No. of married mothers with previous issue of*				
			0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4 and over*
Under 20	1,068	1.2	863	190	15	—	—
20–24	10,728	1.5	6,446	3,341	769	148	24
25–29	25,899	1.8	11,468	9,375	3,767	991	298
30–34	21,098	2.2	6,346	7,877	4,639	1,570	666
35–39	7,145	2.5	1,811	2,278	1,664	862	530
40 and over	1,063	2.6	308	322	181	111	141
Total	**67,001**	**2.0**	**27,242**	**23,383**	**11,035**	**3,682**	**1,659**
Proportion of total married mothers (per cent)	100.0	. .	40.7	34.9	16.5	5.5	2.5

LIVE BIRTHS: RATES AND NUPTIALITY, 1991

Statistical division of usual residence	*Number*			*Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births (per cent)*	*Crude birth rate (a)*
	Nuptial	*Ex-nuptial*	*Total*		
Sydney	43,643	10,055	53,698	18.7	14.5
Hunter	5,591	1,944	7,535	25.8	14.5
Illawarra	4,138	1,202	5,340	22.5	15.6
Richmond–Tweed	1,686	810	2,496	32.5	13.8
Mid-North Coast	2,325	1,017	3,342	30.4	13.9
Northern	1,996	889	2,885	30.8	15.6
North Western	1,356	786	2,142	36.7	18.7
Central West	1,906	778	2,684	29.0	16.0
South Eastern	1,934	699	2,633	26.5	15.5
Murrumbidgee	1,855	632	2,487	25.4	17.1
Murray	1,258	431	1,689	25.5	15.3
Far West	249	183	432	42.4	16.9
Not stated	3	1	4	. .	. .
New South Wales	**67,940**	**19,427**	**87,367**	**22.2**	**14.8**

(a) Per 1,000 population.

Hospital and home births

In 1991, over ninety per cent of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 9.2 per cent occurred in private hospitals and 0.6 per cent (507) were home births.

Death rate

There were 42,467 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1991—the crude death rate was 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population. The death rate has shown a steady decline from a level of 12.0 at the turn of the century with the most noticeable decline taking place between 1971 and the present time.

DEATHS: SUMMARY, NSW

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Deaths—			
Males	24,170	23,506	22,661
Females	20,890	20,307	19,806
Persons	*45,060*	*43,813*	*42,467*
Crude death rate—			
Males	8.4	8.1	7.7
Females	7.2	6.9	6.7
Persons	*7.8*	*7.5*	*7.2*
Infant deaths—			
Males	436	425	354
Females	308	308	278
Persons	*744*	*733*	*632*
Infant death rate	8.7	8.1	7.2
Median age at death (years)—			
Males	72.2	71.9	72.0
Females	78.9	78.7	78.8

Age at death

In comparing death rates, the age and sex distributions of a population are the most important factors to be considered. However, long term comparisons must take into consideration the significant improvements in the standard of living and the effects of the eradication of preventable diseases, especially in the very young population. In 1901, children under five years accounted for twenty-nine per cent of all male deaths and thirty-six per cent of all female deaths, while in 1991 they each accounted for only two per cent of the total. Adults aged seventy-five years and over each accounted for ten per cent of total deaths in 1901, but in 1991, males of that age represented forty-two per cent of total male deaths and females in the same category comprised sixty-two per cent of total female deaths.

Life expectation

The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1991 is 80.23 years for females and 74.22 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated on the NSW mortality expe-

DEATHS: NUMBER AND AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, NSW

Age at death (years)	Number			Rate (a)		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
			MALES			
0–4	512	511	431	2.3	2.3	1.9
5–9	45	55	49	0.2	0.3	0.2
10–14	59	35	48	0.3	0.2	0.2
15–19	218	232	203	0.9	1.0	0.9
20–24	318	295	253	1.4	1.3	1.1
25–29	394	374	293	1.6	1.5	1.2
30–34	325	343	348	1.4	1.4	1.4
35–39	397	340	390	1.8	1.5	1.7
40–44	476	490	489	2.3	2.3	2.2
45–49	537	604	593	3.2	3.5	3.3
50–54	821	849	810	5.8	5.8	5.4
55–59	1,312	1,326	1,129	10.0	10.2	8.8
60–64	2,261	2,161	2,046	17.3	16.4	15.6
65–69	3,072	2,945	2,981	27.9	26.3	26.1
70–74	3,526	3,441	3,148	45.6	43.6	38.2
75–79	3,993	3,812	3,795	76.0	70.1	67.5
80–84	3,124	3,101	3,005	118.9	113.4	104.0
85 and over	2,780	2,587	2,646	212.5	193.4	184.1
Total (b)	**24,170**	**23,506**	**22,661**	**8.4**	**8.1**	**7.7**
			FEMALES			
0–4	367	366	326	1.8	1.8	1.5
5–9	27	35	27	0.1	0.2	0.1
10–14	30	29	33	0.1	0.1	0.2
15–19	98	89	74	0.4	0.4	0.3
20–24	100	106	100	0.5	0.5	0.4
25–29	92	109	114	0.4	0.5	0.5
30–34	136	122	120	0.6	0.5	0.5
35–39	162	152	176	0.7	0.7	0.8
40–44	262	244	250	1.3	1.2	1.2
45–49	354	336	314	2.2	2.0	1.8
50–54	437	474	415	3.2	3.4	2.9
55–59	690	652	621	5.4	5.1	4.9
60–64	1,215	1,054	1,068	9.1	7.9	8.0
65–69	1,706	1,736	1,686	13.7	13.8	13.3
70–74	2,349	2,390	2,283	24.1	24.2	22.2
75–79	3,155	3,213	3,187	41.0	40.8	39.6
80–84	3,666	3,412	3,403	77.1	69.4	66.1
85 and over	6,043	5,788	5,608	172.8	165.6	154.7
Total (b)	**20,890**	**20,307**	**19,806**	**7.2**	**6.9**	**6.7**

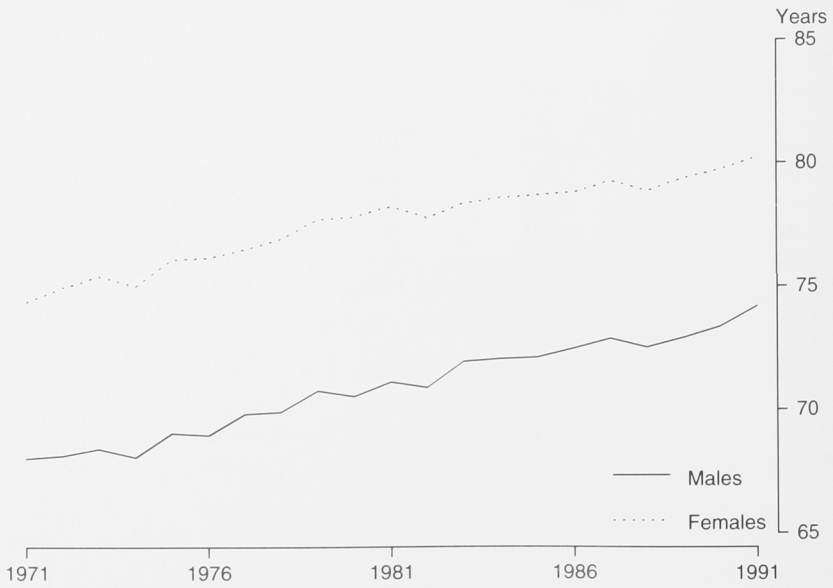
(a) Per 1,000 population for each age group. (b) Includes age not stated.

rience since 1971. In the period 1971 to 1991, expectation of life at birth has improved by six years for both males and females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement are the decrease in infant mortality from 17.4 to 7.2 per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, NSW
(years)

	Males			Females		
At age	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
0	68.04	71.14	74.22	74.41	78.26	80.23
10	59.79	62.24	65.00	65.90	69.15	70.89
20	50.33	52.66	55.31	56.15	59.35	61.05
30	41.08	43.39	45.91	46.46	49.63	51.31
40	31.73	33.93	36.55	36.96	39.97	41.60
50	22.98	24.96	27.41	27.96	30.69	32.14
60	15.51	17.12	19.00	19.70	21.98	23.19
70	9.74	10.74	12.08	12.34	14.23	15.16
80	5.72	6.22	6.84	6.96	7.97	8.63
90	3.47	3.47	3.49	4.03	4.03	4.12

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH, NSW



Infant deaths

In 1991, there were 632 infant deaths (children under one year)—the infant death rate was 7.2 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 per 1,000 live births. It fell below fifty in 1930, below thirty in 1947,

below twenty in 1963 and below ten in 1983. The sex ratio of infant deaths in 1991 was 127 males per 100 females, compared with the sex ratio at birth of 106.

TOTAL DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS, 1991

Statistical division of usual residence	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate (a)	Persons	Rate (b)
Sydney	13,151	12,173	25,324	6.8	396	7.4
Hunter	2,279	1,874	4,153	8.0	55	7.3
Illawarra	1,376	1,076	2,452	7.2	34	6.4
Richmond–Tweed	823	632	1,455	8.1	17	6.8
Mid-North Coast	1,107	882	1,989	8.3	19	5.7
Northern	772	660	1,432	7.7	26	9.0
North Western	513	351	864	7.5	15	7.0
Central West	777	648	1,425	8.5	18	6.7
South Eastern	698	550	1,248	7.4	15	5.7
Murrumbidgee	582	508	1,090	7.5	17	6.8
Murray	458	326	784	7.1	11	6.5
Far West	125	126	251	9.8	9	20.8
New South Wales	**22,661**	**19,806**	**42,467**	**7.2**	**632**	**7.2**

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Per 1,000 live births.

Regional deaths

In 1991, sixty per cent of NSW deaths were of residents of the Sydney SD, where the death rate (6.8 per 1,000 population) was considerably less than the death rate for the balance of NSW (7.8). The highest death rates occurred in Far West (9.8) and Central West (8.5) divisions. Far West SD clearly recorded the highest infant death rate of 20.8 per 1,000 live births, while both Mid-North Coast and South Eastern divisions recorded the lowest rate (5.7). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 7.0 per 1,000 live births.

Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1991, twenty-eight per cent of deaths occurred during winter, twenty-six per cent during spring, twenty-four per cent during autumn and twenty-two per cent during summer. The highest daily average (134) occurred in the month of August, while the lowest (102) occurred in February. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 recorded in July 1980, while the lowest was eighty-three recorded in March 1962.

Causes of death

The coding of cause of death is based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) as determined and altered by International Conferences convened by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

CAUSES OF DEATH, NSW, 1991

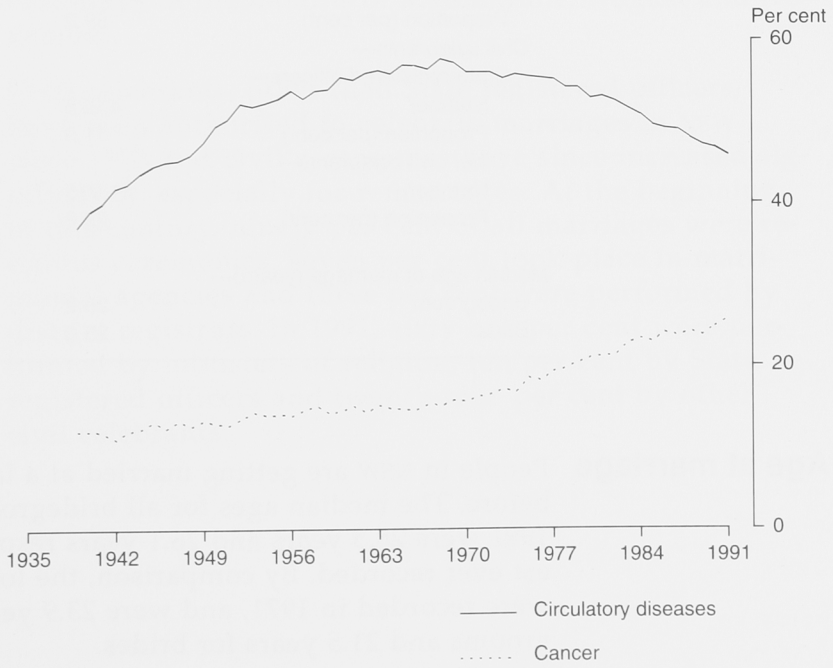
Cause of death	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Infectious and parasitic diseases	203	143	346
Neoplasms—			
Malignant neoplasms—			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1,645	1,308	2,953
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1,625	578	2,203
Melanoma of skin	225	107	332
Breast	5	857	862
Uterus and ovary	. .	443	443
Prostate	745	. .	745
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	568	468	1,036
Other	1,366	935	2,301
Total malignant neoplasms	*6,179*	*4,696*	*10,875*
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	45	52	97
Total neoplasms	*6,224*	*4,748*	*10,972*
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders—			
Diabetes mellitus	354	331	685
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	202	10	212
Other	111	122	233
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	*667*	*463*	*1,130*
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	102	86	188
Mental disorders	331	350	681
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	414	422	836
Diseases of the circulatory system—			
Ischaemic heart disease	5,979	5,082	11,061
Cerebrovascular disease	1,806	2,758	4,564
Other	1,776	2,074	3,850
Total diseases of the circulatory system	*9,561*	*9,914*	*19,475*
Diseases of the respiratory system—			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1,379	834	2,213
Other	472	457	929
Total diseases of the respiratory system	*1,851*	*1,291*	*3,142*
Diseases of the digestive system—			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	293	122	415
Other	446	579	1,025
Total diseases of the digestive system	*739*	*701*	*1,440*
Diseases of the genitourinary system—			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	196	320	516
Other	123	101	224
Total diseases of the genitourinary system	*319*	*421*	*740*
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	. .	7	7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	17	32	49
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	73	149	222
Congenital anomalies	140	116	256
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	145	137	282
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	150	89	239
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)—			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	460	207	667
Suicide	593	174	767
Homicide	76	50	126
Other	596	306	902
Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	*1,725*	*737*	*2,462*
All causes	**22,661**	**19,806**	**42,467**

The four most significant cause groups in 1991 were diseases of the circulatory system (45.9 per cent of all deaths of NSW residents), malignant neoplasms (cancer) (25.6%), diseases of the respiratory system (7.4%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (5.8%).

Comparisons of causes of death over time

Completely accurate comparisons over time are difficult because of changes to the ICD and earlier classifications and through developments in medical technology and diagnoses. Since 1950, when the sixth revision of the ICD was introduced, comparisons can be more reasonably made with current data. The cause groups listed above were also the four most significant groups in 1950, with 49.4 per cent, 12.9 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively. The proportion of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system had steadily risen from 49.4 per cent in 1950 to 57.6 per cent in 1968, but had fallen to 45.9 per cent by 1991. This has been attributed to increasing community awareness of 'lifestyle' associated factors for cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease (e.g. smoking, blood pressure, diet, exercise) and improved medical and surgical technology and availability. In comparison, however, deaths from malignant neoplasms have increased steadily since 1950 and the proportion of deaths has doubled in that period.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, NSW
(Proportion of total deaths)



In 1950, 3.4 per cent of all deaths were caused by infectious and parasitic diseases (the most significant being tuberculosis, syphilis, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and hepatitis), but this fell to 0.8 per cent in 1991 through improved medical treatment and vaccination. Deaths from diseases of the genitourinary system fell from 3.5 per cent to 1.7 per cent, due mainly to introduction of kidney dialysis and transplant techniques. Deaths from congenital anomalies and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which mainly affect children under five years of age, fell from 4.9 per cent to 1.3 per cent.

Marriage rate

There were 39,594 marriages registered in NSW in 1991, a rate of 6.7 marriages per 1,000 of total population. High marriage rates were recorded during both world wars with the peak of 12.2 experienced in 1942, while the lowest rate of 6.0 occurred in 1931.

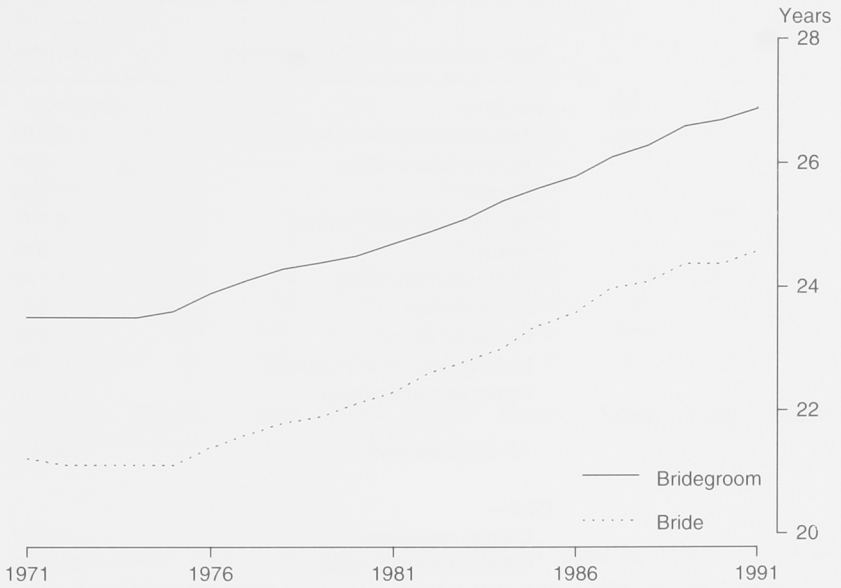
MARRIAGES: SUMMARY, NSW

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Marriages registered	41,300	41,450	39,594
Crude marriage rate	7.2	7.1	6.7
Marriages performed by—			
Ministers of religion—			
Number	24,460	24,685	24,009
Proportion (per cent)	59.2	59.6	60.6
Civil celebrants—			
State registered officers—			
Number	4,925	4,582	4,157
Proportion (per cent)	11.9	11.1	10.5
Other civil celebrants—			
Number	11,915	12,183	11,428
Proportion (per cent)	28.8	29.4	28.9
Median age at marriage (years)—			
Bridegroom	28.2	28.3	28.5
Bride	25.8	25.9	26.1

Age at marriage

People in NSW are getting married at a later age than ever before. The median ages for all bridegrooms and brides in 1991 were 28.5 years and 26.1 years respectively, the highest ever recorded. By comparison, the lowest median ages were recorded in 1971, and were 23.9 years for bridegrooms and 21.5 years for brides.

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, NSW



Seasonal variations in marriage

In 1991, the most popular month for marriage was March (4,517) followed closely by October (4,465) and November (4,440). The least popular month was July (1,874) followed by August (2,249) and May (2,332). Saturday is by far the most popular day of the week for marriage and seventy-two per cent of 1991 marriages were celebrated on a Saturday. In 1991 there were five Saturdays in the months of March, June, August and November.

Marriage rites

Civil celebrants, other than State registered officers, have been authorised to celebrate marriages in NSW since 1975 and civil ceremonies have since increased significantly, especially for remarriages. At the beginning of this century, ninety per cent of all marriages were religious ceremonies, seven per cent took place in matrimonial agencies and three per cent were performed by district registrars. In 1991, sixty-one per cent were performed by ministers of religion, ten per cent by State registered officers and twenty-nine per cent by other civil celebrants.

MARRIAGES: DENOMINATION OF CEREMONY, NSW, 1991

Rites used in marriage ceremony	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*
Religious—		
Anglican Church of Australia	5,989	15.1
Assemblies of God	269	0.7
Baptist	639	1.6
Roman Catholic Church	8,472	21.4
Islam	318	0.8
Orthodox Churches	1,140	2.9
Presbyterian	970	2.4
Salvation Army	266	0.7
Uniting Church in Australia	3,756	9.5
Other denominations	2,190	5.5
All religious rites	*24,009*	*60.6*
Civil—		
Official registrars	4,157	10.5
Other civil celebrants	11,428	28.9
All civil rites	*15,585*	*39.4*
All rites	**39,594**	**100.0**

Remarriage

In one out of every three marriages, one or both of the partners had been married previously. In ten per cent of all marriages, both parties had previously been divorced, compared with less than three per cent in 1971.

Where both partners were marrying in 1991 for the first time, seventy-one per cent were married by ministers of religion, but where one or both partners were remarrying, sixty-three per cent were civil ceremonies. Of the religious ceremonies, forty-one per cent of first marriages (for both partners) were celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, while thirty-one per cent of remarriages were celebrated in the Uniting Church in Australia.

Teenage marriage

One of the most significant trends in marriage statistics has been the dramatic decline in teenage marriages. Only 1.2 per cent of bridegrooms and 5.7 per cent of brides in 1991 were teenagers, compared with the peak figures of nine per cent and 30 per cent recorded in 1966. Only one out of every 150 marriages celebrated in 1991 involved two teenagers.

MARRIAGES: AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS AT MARRIAGE, NSW, 1991

	Bridegrooms				*Brides*			
Age group (years)	*Single*	*Wid-owed*	*Div-orced*	*Total*	*Single*	*Wid-owed*	*Div-orced*	*Total*
Under 20	468	—	—	468	2,263	—	11	2,274
20–24	9,565	1	60	9,626	14,319	5	293	14,617
25–29	12,361	13	766	13,140	9,566	43	1,362	10,971
30–34	5,393	36	1,578	7,007	3,303	77	1,847	5,227
35–44	2,256	95	3,264	5,615	1,224	199	2,713	4,136
45–59	375	299	2,063	2,737	195	365	1,267	1,827
60 and over	82	505	414	1,001	31	357	154	542
All ages	**30,500**	**949**	**8,145**	**39,594**	**30,901**	**1,046**	**7,647**	**39,594**

Divorce rate

There were 13,151 divorces granted in NSW in 1991. The crude divorce rate was 2.2 divorces per 1,000 population. In 1976, the year in which the Family Law Act was introduced, 22,147 divorces were granted, a figure which more than doubled the number of divorces granted in the previous year. In recent years the number of divorces has remained reasonably stable.

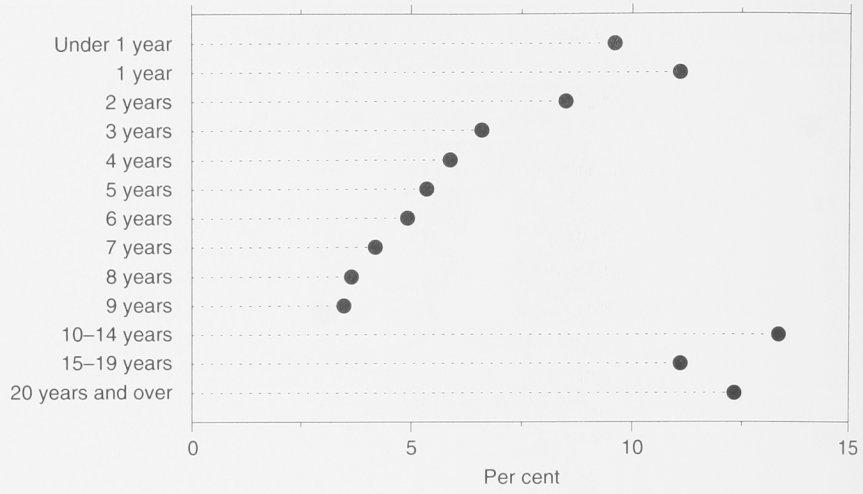
DIVORCES: SUMMARY, NSW

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Divorces granted	12,743	12,414	13,151
Crude divorce rate	2.2	2.1	2.2
Median duration of marriage (years)	9.7	9.3	9.6
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	6.6	6.5	6.6

Trends

The median interval between marriage and separation has declined in recent years to 6.6 years in 1991, and the median duration of marriage is 9.6 years. The median ages at divorce have increased slightly in recent years and in 1991 were 38.0 years for husbands and 35.2 years for wives.

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FINAL SEPARATION, NSW, 1991



Re-marriages resulting in divorce

Fifteen per cent of both husbands and wives who were divorced in 1991 had been divorced previously. In seven per cent of divorces both parties had been divorced previously.

Children affected by divorce

In 1991, forty-nine per cent of divorces involved at least one child who was under eighteen years at the time of application for divorce. The predominant age of the youngest child was four years. Almost forty per cent of divorces which did not involve children occurred within five years of the marriage, while only eleven per cent of divorces involving children occurred during this period.

DIVORCES: AGE GROUP OF YOUNGEST CHILD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, NSW, 1991

Age of youngest child (years)	*Number of children of marriage*				
	1	*2*	*3*	*4 and over*	*Total divorces*
Divorces involving children—					
Under 5	853	778	277	110	2,018
5–9	673	1,001	445	121	2,240
10–14	445	746	212	31	1,434
15–17	559	166	5	3	733
Not stated	—	3	—	—	3
Total divorces involving children	*2,530*	*2,694*	*939*	*265*	*6,428*
Total divorces not involving children	..	..	..	..	*6,723*
Total divorces	..	..	..	..	**13,151**

Related publications

NSW

1991 Census — First Counts for Statistical Local Areas: New South Wales (2701.1)
1991 Census — Census Characteristics of New South Wales (2710.1)
1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas: New South Wales (2730.1)
1991 Census — Sydney—A Social Atlas (2840.1)
Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Statistical Local Areas in New South Wales (3208.1)
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales (3209.1)
Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales (3210.1)
Demography, New South Wales (3311.1)
Deaths, New South Wales (3312.1)

Australia

1991 Census — First Counts National Summary (2702.0)
1991 Census — Census Characteristics of Australia (2710.0)
1991 Census Dictionary (2901.0)
1991 Census — Directory of Classifications (2904.0)
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (3102.0)
Estimated Resident Population, Australia, States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex: States and Territories (3217.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Australia (3220.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia (3221.0)
Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1989–2031 (3222.0)
Family Formation Survey, Australia (3223.0)
Births, Australia (3301.0)
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)
Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0)
Marriages, Australia (3306.0)
Divorces, Australia (3307.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly) (3401.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly) (3402.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Annual) (3404.0)



Australia's top sports women

Pam Burridge, Kerry Saxby and Wendy Botha participate in the Drug Offensive campaign at Manly Beach. The campaign is an example of changing attitudes to health care which sees greater emphasis placed on preventative measures. The ABS National Health Survey is used extensively by health and community workers who plan similar campaigns.

Photo: Greg White, Sydney Morning Herald

Social

Social welfare

General

Social welfare is provided either through the payment of pensions, benefits and allowances (generally by the Commonwealth Government) or through the provision of a wide range of social services. Most services are provided by the State Government, mainly through the Department of Community Services, or by charitable organisations.

Commonwealth Government social welfare benefits

The principal social security and repatriation benefits paid by the Commonwealth Government in the NSW region are the aged and wife/carer pension, the unemployment benefit and veterans' disability and service pensions.

Other payments provided by the Department of Social Security include the child disability, sheltered employment and mobility allowances, orphan's pension and job search allowances. Funds are also provided for joint programs with State Government departments and other welfare organisations.

NSW Department of Community Services

The Department provides or coordinates services for families, children, youth, the aged, Aboriginals, ethnic communities, people with a disability, and the homeless. It has particular responsibilities in the areas of care of dependant children, adoption and early childhood services. Support is also provided to community groups for services such as women's refuges and youth crisis centres.

Substitute care

For those children who need to be cared for away from their homes, a range of substitute care is available. Children may enter care through a temporary or voluntary care arrangement, by being placed in the custody of a suitable person or by becoming a ward or protected person under the guardianship of the Minister or Director-General of the Department of Community Services.

Adoption

The Department provides services to children who are surrendered for adoption, to people who wish to adopt a child, to adults who have been adopted and to parents wishing to place a child for adoption. Post adoption services include the *Family Information Service* which administers the records of past adoptions made in NSW specifically for the *Reunion Information Register* and provides for a *Contact Veto Register* for birth parents and adopted persons wishing to protect their privacy. The Department is also responsible for the

guardianship of children, reporting to the courts on adoption applications and the licensing of private adoption agencies.

Children's services

The Department has the statutory responsibility for licensing child care centres throughout the State and ensuring that the quality of care is maintained. These services include occasional care, pre-schools, family day care, long day care, vacation care and before and after school care.

Child protection

The Department has the responsibility to investigate, assess and monitor cases of suspected child abuse or neglect and to coordinate services to children in need of protection. This is handled through local Community Services centres or by the twenty-four-hour *Family Crisis Service*. The Department of Community Services maintains a confidential record of notifications.

Supported accommodation and assistance

The Department administers the *Supported Accommodation and Assistance Program* which provides assistance and support to temporarily homeless people, especially in the provision of funding for supportive accommodation for the homeless.

Youth services

The Department coordinates and improves services and facilities for young people by offering a range of services that aims to provide support and advice for adolescents and their families.

Disability services

The Department provides a range of community support services to facilitate the integration, community participation and independence of people with disabilities and which support and assist their families and carers.

The range of services provided directly and through funding of non-Government agencies includes:

- respite care services;
- individual and family support;
- community accommodation and support;
- behaviour intervention services;
- early intervention;
- therapy services in schools; and
- independent living, training and support.

Family work and individual support services

The Department provides direct services to families experiencing problems which threaten their continued viability. The focus of these services is preventative. Services include assessment, support, counselling and mediation. The Department will also refer family members to other community services which may be able to assist them. A range of support services are offered to people with disabilities, elderly people, Aborigines and other disadvantaged groups.

Home Care Service of NSW

The Home Care Service of NSW is a statutory body which aims to provide a comprehensive and broad range of home care services for the frail aged and people with disabilities, their carers and families in need. It also assists in the development of accommodation options for older people.

Home and Community Care (HACC) Program

Under the joint Commonwealth/State funded HACC Program a range of community support services are funded to assist frail aged and other people with disabilities to remain in the community and to prevent their premature or inappropriate admission to residential care. Services provided under the Programs include:

- home help;
- personal care;
- food services;
- community respite care;
- community transport;
- community paramedical services; and
- community nursing.

The Program in NSW is administered by six different service authorities, namely the State Departments of Transport, Health, Housing, Local Government and Cooperatives and Community Services, and the Home Care Service of NSW. The Department of Community Services is responsible for the overall coordination of the program at the State level.

Child care

General

Child care is a major social and economic issue. The National Child Care Survey, conducted in November 1990, indicated that 49.8 per cent (507,300) of children under twelve years of age in NSW were involved in formal or informal child care arrangements, compared to 46.4 per cent (457,000 children) in 1987.

Formal and informal care

Formal care includes the following types of care arrangements: before and after school care programs, preschool/kindergarten, long day care centres, family day care and other formal care (e.g. occasional care centres and child minding places such as those at shopping centres, sporting venues). Formal care is regulated and occurs away from the child's home. In 1990, 16.2 per cent of children aged twelve years and under in NSW had formal care, compared to 14.8 per cent of children in 1987.

Informal care includes sibling care, care by other relatives, care by another person (non-relative) and may or may not be based at the child's home. In 1990, 41.0 per cent of children aged twelve years and under had informal care, compared to 38.4 per cent in 1987.

About half of all children under twelve years of age used neither formal nor informal care. These children were either in a situation where their parents were always able to look after them or they looked after themselves and/or attended organisations such as Girl Guides, Cubs, drama classes, etc. These situations were classed as neither formal nor informal care arrangements.

CHILD CARE (a), NSW

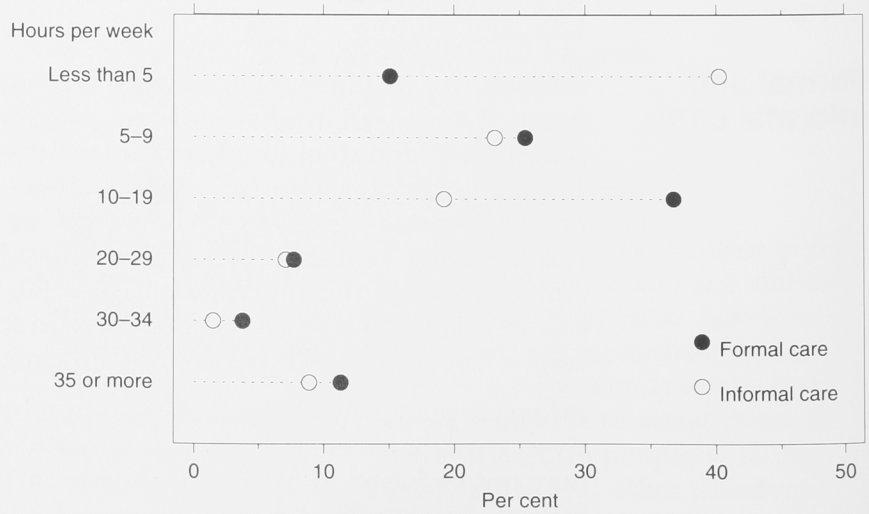
	1987		1990	
Combinations of child care categories	*Number ('000)*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number ('000)*	*Proportion (per cent)*
Formal care	78.9	8.0	89.1	8.7
Informal care	311.8	31.7	342.6	33.6
Formal and informal care	66.3	6.7	75.6	7.4
Neither formal nor informal care	526.9	53.6	511.8	50.2
Total children	**983.9**	**100.0**	**1,019.1**	**100.0**
Total formal care (b)	145.3	14.8	164.7	16.2
Total informal care (c)	378.1	38.4	418.2	41.0

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Comprises the categories of formal care and formal and informal care. (c) Comprises the categories of informal care and formal and informal care.

Hours of care

For children using formal care, over one-third attended for ten to nineteen hours per week and one-quarter attended for five to nine hours per week. Conversely, in informal care, 40.2 per cent of children attended for less than five hours followed by nearly one quarter who attended between five and nine hours.

CHILD CARE (a), NSW, NOVEMBER 1990



(a) Children under twelve years of age using child care.

Reasons for using child care

Almost half (47.1%) of the children who used formal care did so because it was either considered to be of benefit to the child or to prepare the child for school.

Parental work related reasons accounted for 42.7 per cent of children using formal care and 47.7 per cent of children using informal care. For both formal and informal care the major reason within this category was so that parents could go to work.

Personal reasons accounted for 8.3 per cent of children attending formal care and 43.2 per cent of those using informal care.

MAIN REASON FOR USING CHILD CARE (a), NSW, NOVEMBER 1990 ('000)

Main reason used child care	*Formal child care*	*Informal child care*
Work related—		
Work	62.7	187.6
Look for work	*1.2	*0.9
Study/train for work	6.5	10.9
Personal—		
Sport	*2.3	12.0
Shopping	*1.8	43.6
Entertainment/social activity	*0.7	81.3
Give parents a break/time alone	7.9	16.0
Voluntary/community activity	*0.3	8.5
Care for relatives	*—	5.4
Visit a doctor/dentist, etc.	*0.6	13.8
Benefical for child—		
Good for child	47.3	12.6
Prepare for school	30.2	*—
Other	*3.2	25.6
Total	**164.7**	**418.2**

(a) Children under twelve years of age who used formal or informal care.

Education and training

General

Most children start school at five years of age and continue to Year 12, completing their school education at about 18 years of age. During these years students undertake primary and secondary education. Attendance at school is compulsory in NSW for children between the ages of six and 15 years. Preschool education is also available for children up to five years of age.

Formal tertiary education is provided at technical and further education colleges, universities and other institutions. Non-formal education, often referred to as adult or continuing education, is offered by many government and private agencies in the State.

School education

Almost all children receive their primary and secondary education in full-time government and non-government schools. The NSW Department of School Education runs government schools, where education is secular. Most non-government schools are run by religious organisations.

Primary education covers the seven years from Kindergarten until Year 6. Children may enrol in Kindergarten at the beginning of the school year provided they turn five before 1 August. During these years the child develops social, physical, mathematical and literacy skills and a basic knowledge of subjects studied during secondary education.

On completion of their primary education students proceed to a secondary school. The full secondary curriculum comprises a four year course (Years 7–10), leading to the award of the School Certificate, and a further two years (Year 11 and 12), after which the student sits for the Higher School Certificate examination.

National schools statistics collection

The national schools statistics collection provides annual statistics of schools, students and teachers. Government schools data are provided by the NSW Department of School Education and non-government schools data are collected by the Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Schools

In 1991, there were 3,033 schools in NSW with a little over a million full-time students and sixty-four thousand teachers (in full-time equivalent terms). Just over seventy per cent of schools, teachers and students were in the government sector.

The number of non-government schools in NSW was ten per cent higher in 1991 than in 1978, the year for which the lowest number of non-government schools was recorded this century. On the other hand, the number of government schools has shown a downward trend for many years. Total school numbers fell for many years before reaching a minimum of just under three thousand in 1978. Increases then occurred until the middle of the 1980s when the number started to decline again.

Full-time students

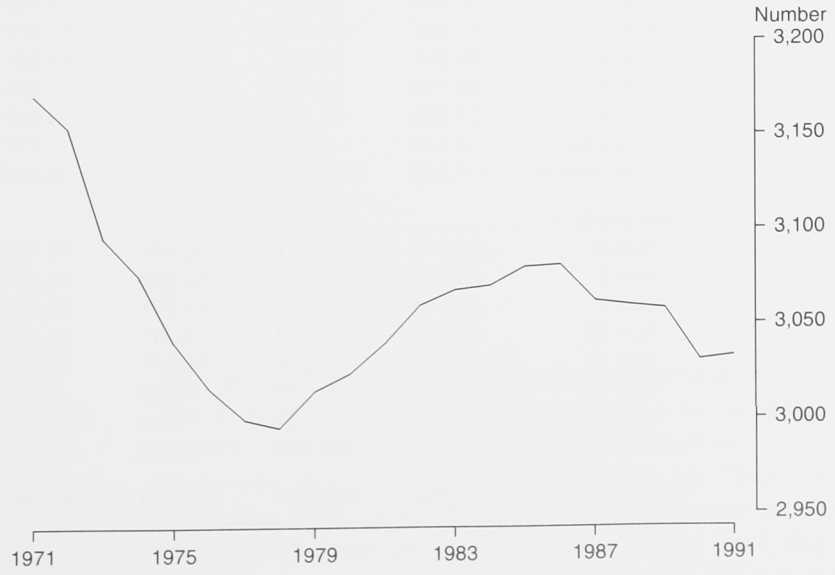
There have been small fluctuations in student numbers during the last ten years. There is a drift of students from government to non-government schools. The proportion of

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL, NSW

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Schools—			
Government	2,200	2,181	2,176
Non-government	858	850	857
Total	**3,058**	**3,031**	**3,033**
Teachers (a)—			
Government schools—			
Males	19,033	18,179	17,904
Females	26,780	27,440	27,727
Persons	*45,812*	*45,620*	*45,631*
Non-government schools—			
Males	6,201	6,318	6,391
Females	11,079	11,373	11,671
Persons	*17,281*	*17,691*	*18,062*
All schools—			
Males	*25,234*	*24,497*	*24,295*
Females	*37,859*	*38,813*	*39,398*
Persons	**63,093**	**63,311**	**63,693**
Full-time students—			
Government schools—			
Males	382,992	379,750	381,553
Females	366,271	363,436	364,864
Persons	*749,263*	*743,186*	*746,417*
Non-government schools—			
Males	143,277	144,664	146,798
Females	141,053	142,773	144,098
Persons	*284,330*	*287,437*	*290,896*
All schools—			
Males	*526,269*	*524,414*	*528,351*
Females	*507,324*	*506,209*	*508,962*
Persons	**1,033,593**	**1,030,623**	**1,037,313**

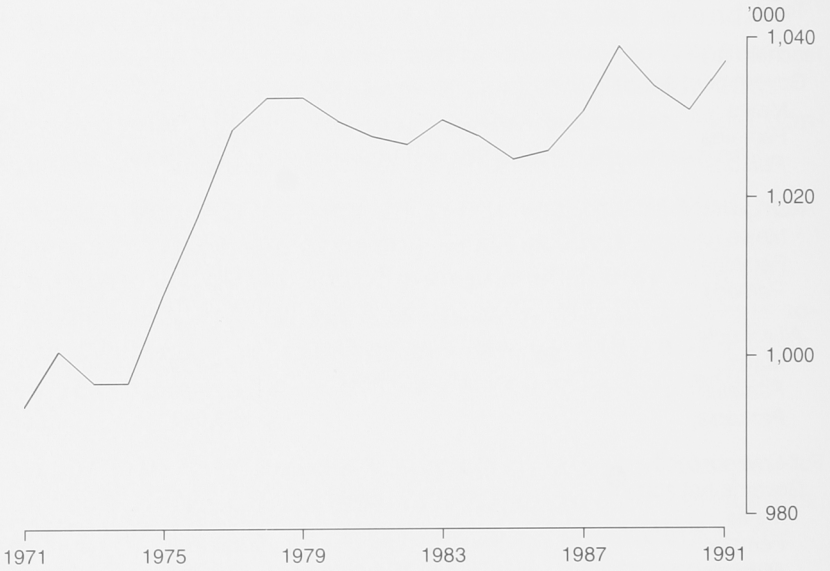
(a) Full-time teachers plus the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers.

SCHOOLS, NSW



full-time students enrolled at non-government schools increased from twenty-three per cent in 1981 to twenty-eight per cent in 1991.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS, NSW



FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY YEAR OF EDUCATION, CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND SEX, NSW, 1991

Year of education	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary—					
Kindergarten	32,426	30,881	10,984	10,533	84,824
Year 1	33,436	31,232	10,976	10,731	86,375
Year 2	32,326	30,896	10,886	10,439	84,547
Year 3	31,967	30,577	11,294	10,877	84,715
Year 4	31,553	29,863	11,059	10,821	83,296
Year 5	30,766	29,164	11,344	10,786	82,060
Year 6	29,589	28,125	11,406	10,609	79,729
Ungraded	4,470	2,657	427	277	7,831
Total primary	*226,533*	*213,395*	*78,376*	*75,073*	*593,377*
Secondary—					
Year 7	27,943	26,871	12,481	12,108	79,403
Year 8	28,253	26,863	12,349	12,156	79,621
Year 9	28,544	27,046	12,261	12,162	80,013
Year 10	27,748	26,657	12,111	12,157	78,673
Year 11	21,842	22,685	10,117	10,631	65,275
Year 12	16,305	18,515	8,869	9,620	53,309
Ungraded	4,385	2,832	234	191	7,642
Total secondary	*155,020*	*151,469*	*68,422*	*69,025*	*443,936*
Total students	**381,553**	**364,864**	**146,798**	**144,098**	**1,037,313**

Government school enrolments increased for the first time for ten years in 1988, and increased again in 1991, but were still sixty-five thousand less than in 1978—the year in which the highest government school enrolments were recorded. By contrast, non-government school enrolments have been rising for many years and in 1991 were twenty per cent higher than ten years earlier.

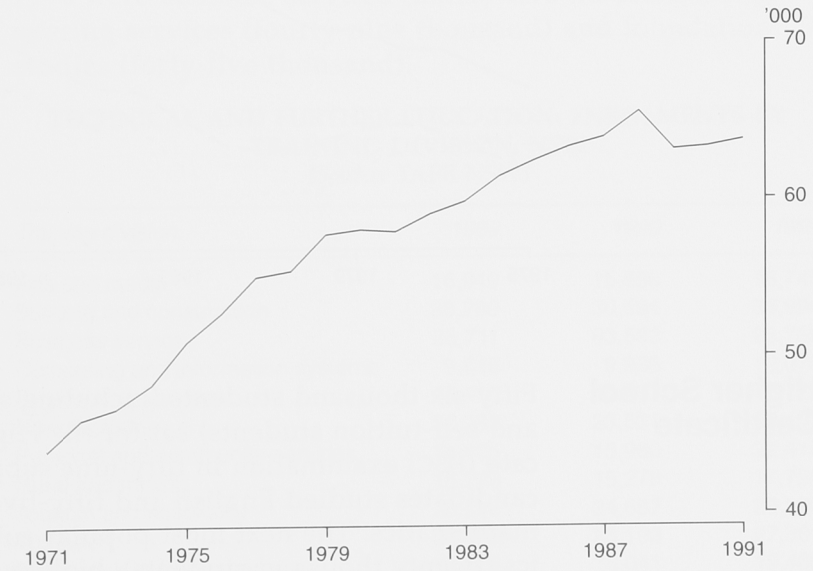
Male students slightly outnumber their female counterparts from Kindergarten to Year 10 and overall. Female students are in the majority in Years 11 and 12.

Teachers

Teaching numbers (in full-time equivalent terms) have been increasing for many years, with the single exception of 1989. There were forty-five per cent more teachers in 1991 than in 1971. In the same period, student numbers rose by only four per cent and the student to teacher ratio fell from 22.6 to 16.3.

Men accounted for less than forty per cent of all teachers in 1991. This proportion was a little lower in non-government schools (35%), than in government schools. The number of male teachers fell in the last couple of years while the number of female teachers continued to grow.

TEACHERS (a), NSW



(a) Full-time equivalent.

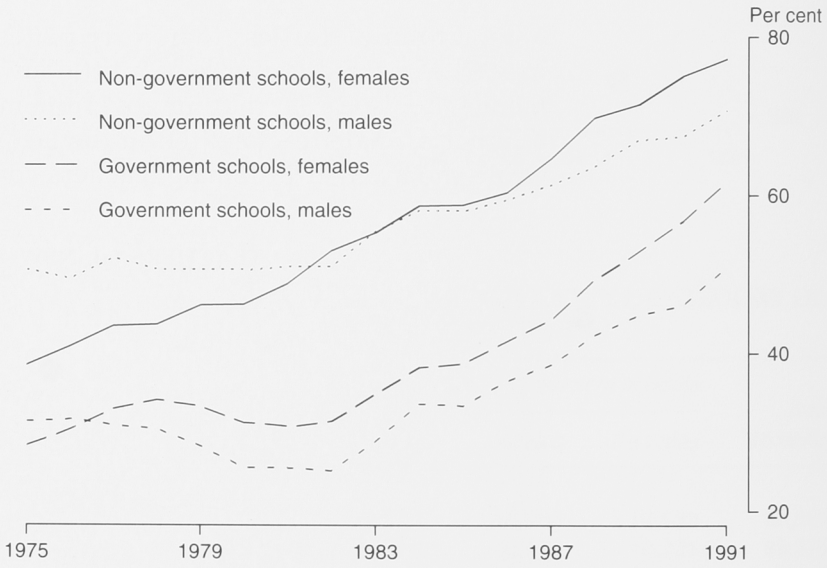
Apparent retention rate

The proportion of Year 7 students staying on at school to the end of Years 10 and 12 continued to increase in 1991—ninety-six per cent stayed on to the end of Year 10 and sixty-one per cent to the end of Year 12. This compared with the 1981 rates of eighty-eight per cent for Year 10 and thirty-three per cent for Year 12. In 1991 the retention rates for non-government schools were higher than that

for government schools. The difference was fairly substantial for Year 12, where the retention rate in non-government schools was seventy-four per cent, and in government schools fifty-six per cent.

A comparison of retention rates for males and females in 1991 and twenty years ago shows some interesting changes. In 1971, twenty-six per cent of female students continued to Year 12 compared to thirty-six per cent of males. In 1991, the female retention rate was higher (at 66%) than that for males (57%). Over the twenty years to 1991, the Year 12 retention rate for females increased from thirty-one per cent to seventy-seven per cent in non-government schools and from twenty-five per cent to sixty-two per cent in government schools.

APPARENT RETENTION RATE, NSW



Higher School Certificate

Fifty-six thousand students (including some 3,500 TAFE and self-tuition students) sat for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination in fifty-nine subjects in 1991. All candidates studied English and fifty-five thousand studied mathematics. The next most popular subjects were economics (twenty thousand students), biology (nineteen thousand) and general studies (eighteen thousand).

In biology, two-thirds of the students were female, while in English, mathematics and general studies, just over half the students were female. In economics, male students were just in the majority.

(The above information on the HSC is based on statistics supplied by the Board of Studies, NSW.)

Technical and further education

Technical and further education (TAFE) colleges are administered by the NSW Technical and Further Education Commission—a statutory authority reporting directly to the (State) Minister for Education. In 1991, there were 110 colleges in NSW (thirty-one in Sydney SD and seventy-nine in the country) as well as the Open Training and Education Network (formerly the College of External Studies).

Most courses offered are vocational. These provide specialised instruction in particular job skills, supplement previous training or give sufficient instruction to permit entry to a new vocation. Other courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment. Courses are grouped into thirteen training divisions and seventeen streams. In the following statistics, an enrolment is counted if the administrative charge is paid (or an exemption is granted by the enrolling college) and the student attends at least one class.

Training divisions

In 1991, enrolments totalled 434 thousand, an increase of sixty-five thousand (18%) since the previous year. Enrolments increased across all training divisions with the highest rates of growth being registered in personal and community services (40%) and foundation studies (34%). The training divisions with the highest enrolments in 1991 were business services (ninety-five thousand), engineering services (fourty-nine thousand) and foundation studies (forty-five thousand).

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: ENROLMENTS BY TRAINING DIVISION, NSW
(*Source:* TAFE NSW)

Training division	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Arts and media	16,949	15,556	16,745
Building and construction	28,280	30,594	33,994
Business services	86,711	83,593	95,765
Computing and information systems	9,646	9,935	12,078
Engineering services	44,116	44,437	48,712
Manufacturing	37,263	23,531	29,407
Personal and community services	14,405	15,960	22,419
Rural and mining	15,728	15,278	17,724
Tourism and hospitality	26,588	24,657	29,290
Transport	22,869	23,193	27,301
Basic work skills programs	12,879	15,041	19,469
Foundation studies	50,933	33,436	44,790
Pre-vocational programs	26,994	33,408	36,354
Total enrolments	**393,361**	**368,619**	**434,048**

Stream

The stream with by far the largest number of enrolments was initial vocational (operatives) with just under 140 thousand enrolments or one-third of the total. Next came basic

education and employment skills with sixty-eight thousand enrolments and trade (technician/supervisor) with fifty-eight thousand.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: ENROLMENTS BY STREAM, NSW
(*Source:* TAFE NSW)

Stream	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Recreation	8,200	6,393	5,430
Basic education and employment skills	66,073	56,025	68,250
Educational preparation	17,507	16,822	28,594
Initial vocational (operatives)	115,231	106,755	138,928
Trade (partial exemption)	3,092	2,307	1,923
Trade (complete)	45,833	48,378	47,418
Other skills (partial exemption)	8,186	4,958	4,778
Other skills (complete)	11,215	11,625	12,705
Trade (technician/supervisor)	61,710	55,637	58,436
Para-professional/technician	3,729	2,265	1,003
Para-professional/higher technician	29,448	31,032	33,536
Professional	400	699	901
Post-initial (operative)	3,822	6,269	7,229
Post-initial (skilled)	13,902	14,201	17,905
Post-initial (technician/supervisory)	2,090	2,422	3,526
Post-initial (para-professional/ technician)	107	9	11
Post-initial (para-professional/ higher technician)	2,816	2,822	3,475
Total enrolments	**393,361**	**368,619**	**434,048**

A large proportion (88%) of enrolments at TAFE in 1991 were part-time. Only 6.5 per cent were full-time with the remaining five per cent external.

Males and females were almost equally represented in the enrolments. In 1991, 51.5 per cent of enrolments were by males, 48.5 per cent by females.

Universities and higher education

Following the amalgamation of the colleges of advanced education with the universities and the upgrading of some colleges to university status, there are now nine universities and three other institutions offering higher education courses in NSW.

There is a high demand for places in universities and quotas are placed on new enrolments by most faculties. Students commencing courses will have completed a full secondary education, or in the case of mature age entry, demonstrated a high probability of successfully completing a course.

In 1992, there were 170,405 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment with thirty thousand students followed

by the University of NSW with twenty-six thousand. Just over half the higher education students in NSW were female.

Type of enrolment

Sixty per cent of all students were enrolled full-time, twenty-seven per cent part-time and fourteen per cent external. Most institutions had a majority of full-time students. However forty-nine per cent of students at the University of Technology, Sydney were part-time. The majority of students (about fifty-five per cent) were external at Charles Sturt University and the University of New England.

Level of courses

Over seventy per cent of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1992. A further thirteen per cent were enrolled for higher degrees.

Fields of study

Higher education courses are available in fields such as agriculture, applied science, architecture, arts, business and economics, education, engineering, medicine, law, science and veterinary science.

Educational attainment

In February each year, the ABS conducts a supplementary survey on labour force status and educational attainment. The February 1992 survey found that, of the 4.1 million persons aged fifteen to sixty-nine in NSW, 1.8 million (or 44%) held a post-school qualification, 2.1 million (51%) were without such a qualification and 210 thousand (5%) were still at school. Twelve per cent of the population (509 thousand), had attended the highest level of secondary school available.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 69, FEBRUARY 1992, NSW

Particulars	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
With post-school qualifications—			
Number ('000)	985.4	820.4	1,805.8
In the labour force ('000)	874.9	613.4	1,488.3
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	8.3	7.7
Without post-school qualifications—			
Number ('000)	983.2	1,125.5	2,108.7
In the labour force ('000)	770.2	540.3	1,310.4
Unemployment rate (%)	14.8	12.4	13.8
Still at school—			
Number ('000)	106.3	104.1	210.4
In the labour force ('000)	32.6	31.6	64.1
Unemployment rate (%)	25.5	21.6	23.6
Total population—			
Number ('000)	**2,074.9**	**2,050.1**	**4,124.9**
In the labour force ('000)	**1,677.6**	**1,185.2**	**2,862.8**
Unemployment rate (%)	**11.1**	**10.5**	**10.8**

HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION, TYPE OF ENROLMENT AND SEX, NSW, 1992p

(*Source:* Department of Employment, Education and Training)

Institution	*Full-time*	*Part-time*	*External*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	93	—	—	52	41	93
Avondale College	543	117	—	304	356	660
Charles Sturt University	5,353	1,123	8,658	6,730	8,404	15,134
Macquarie University	7,913	5,407	1,696	6,514	8,502	15,016
National Institute of Dramatic Art	131	—	—	58	73	131
University of Newcastle	9,673	4,208	332	6,692	7,521	14,213
University of New England	7,718	1,209	10,971	8,416	11,482	19,898
University of New South Wales	17,939	7,111	956	14,264	11,742	26,006
University of Sydney	22,935	7,515	1	15,936	14,515	30,451
University of Technology, Sydney	10,265	9,861	—	10,825	9,301	20,126
University of Western Sydney	11,941	5,312	512	7,554	10,211	17,765
University of Wollongong	7,179	3,603	130	5,855	5,057	10,912
Total	**101,683**	**45,466**	**23,256**	**83,200**	**87,205**	**170,405**

HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, NSW, 1992p

(*Source:* Department of Employment, Education and Training)

Institution	*Higher degree*	*Other post-graduate*	*Bachelor*	*Other under-graduate*	*Other*	*Total*
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	—	—	48	—	45	93
Avondale College	—	—	358	282	20	660
Charles Sturt University	879	1,355	10,405	2,090	405	15,134
Macquarie University	2,454	644	10,991	—	927	15,016
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	5	—	126	—	131
University of Newcastle	868	740	11,412	1,000	193	14,213
University of New England	1,667	2,797	13,025	2,296	113	19,898
University of New South Wales	5,641	1,449	18,450	147	319	26,006
University of Sydney	5,348	1,362	22,281	1,369	91	30,451
University of Technology, Sydney	2,048	2,389	14,709	732	248	20,126
University of Western Sydney	1,117	651	13,384	2,543	70	17,765
University of Wollongong	1,414	712	8,288	384	114	10,912
Total	**21,436**	**12,104**	**123,351**	**10,969**	**2,545**	**170,405**

A lower proportion of females held post-school qualifications than males (forty per cent compared to forty-seven per cent).

The unemployment rate for those with post-school qualifications was 7.7 per cent, substantially lower than the rate for those without such qualifications (13.8%). The unemployment rate was 12.8 per cent for those who had attended the highest level of schooling available.

More information on this survey can be found in the publication *Labour force status and educational attainment, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6235.0).

Health

General

Health statistics cover both the state of health of the population and the provision of health services. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This definition of health is reflected in changing attitudes to health care where emphasis is now placed on preventative measures to protect health. Preventative measures involve the identification and avoidance of health risk factors and the greater involvement of communities in the management and organisation of health services.

Administration

Health services in NSW are provided by the Commonwealth, the State, local government authorities, private individuals, companies and volunteer organisations. The NSW Department of Health coordinates all services offered by these bodies.

Health care is available from hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of illness. These services include home nursing; health education; care for special groups; screening; counselling; dental health; immunisation; blood transfusion services; forensic medicine; diagnostic and analytical laboratories; ambulance transport; and treatment for people living in remote locations. The Department also administers Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods and sanitation.

Management of hospitals and community health services is undertaken by Area Health Services within the Department of Health. These regional organisations are responsible for the planning of services to meet the health needs of the population.

REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, NSW

(*Source:* NSW Department of Health)

Occupation	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Chiropractors	622	687	745	784	776
Osteopaths	125	126	140	161	166
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	91	90	90	92	89
Dental technicians	659	644	651	645	615
Dental prosthetists	335	350	361	356	354
Dentists (a)	3,439	3,609	3,652	3,658	3,676
Medical practitioners (a)	18,519	19,212	19,684	20,175	20,656
Registered nurses	66,135	68,723	68,833	70,299	72,064
Enrolled nurses	14,679	16,483	16,894	16,720	16,992
Optical dispensers	911	954	992	1,072	1,078
Optometrists	964	984	1,039	1,054	1,062
Pharmacists (a)	6,211	6,291	6,409	6,501	6,292
Physiotherapists	3,440	3,633	3,773	3,830	3,953
Podiatrists (b)	477	505	522	520	526
Psychologists (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	818

(a) The Registration Boards for these professions are financially independent statutory bodies. (b) Formerly Chiropodists. (c) Prior to 1991 registration not required in NSW.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES, NSW, JUNE 1991

(*Source:* NSW Department of Health)

	Area Health Services(a)		*Country Health Regions(b)*		*NSW*	
Type of institution	*Hospitals/ nursing homes*	*Beds*	*Hospitals/ nursing homes*	*Beds*	*Hospitals/ nursing homes*	*Beds*
Public (c)—						
General hospitals	79	13,828	129	6,815	208	(d)20,941
Nursing homes	20	2,419	7	452	27	2,871
Other institutions (e)	11	2,105	3	607	14	(f)2,867
Total public	*110*	*18,352*	*139*	*7,874*	*249*	*26,679*
Private (g)—						
General hospitals	81	5,538	12	833	93	6,371
Nursing homes	375	21,849	96	4,824	471	26,673
Total private	*456*	*27,387*	*108*	*5,657*	*564*	*33,044*
Commonwealth hospitals	2	895	—	—	2	895
Total hospitals and nursing homes	**568**	**46,634**	**247**	**13,531**	**815**	**(h)60,618**

(a) Comprises ten Area Health Services: Central Sydney; Northern Sydney; Southern Sydney; Eastern Sydney; Western Sydney; Wentworth; South Western Sydney; Central Coast; Hunter; and Illawarra. (b) Comprises six Country Health Regions: North Coast; New England; Orana and Far West; Central Western; South West; and South Eastern. (c) Includes hospitals administered by Area Health Services and Regional Offices. (d) Includes 298 beds from other hospitals including the Royal Alexandria Hospital for Children and Department of Health Units. (e) Other institutions consist primarily of units for the care of mental health patients. (f) Includes 155 beds from institutions including Prison Medical and Dental Health programs. (g) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health patients. (h) Includes 298 beds from hospitals and 155 beds from institutions referred to in (d) and (f) above.

The principle contribution of local councils is in preventative measures through their responsibility for sanitation and hygiene.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health scheme known as Medicare. The scheme is available to all persons resident in Australia and provides access, without charge, to public hospitals and contributes towards the cost of doctor's fees.

Registered private organizations offer optional health insurance cover in addition to the benefits available through Medicare.

Health professionals

To ensure that the standard of service is maintained, all people working as health professionals are required to register annually with the board established under statutory authority for each profession.

Hospitals and nursing homes

Hospital services are provided in a range of institutions: hospitals and nursing homes; psychiatric centres; State hospitals; and repatriation hospitals. Principal responsibility for hospital administration in NSW lies with the NSW Department of Health which implements the provisions of several Acts of Parliament affecting both public and private hospitals. All private hospitals must be licensed and meet prescribed standards for their construction and operation.

National Health Survey

The following information provides a profile of the health of the NSW population.

During 1989–90 the ABS interviewed approximately fifty-seven thousand persons Australia-wide (15,200 persons in NSW) in the first of a new series of five yearly National Health Surveys (NHS). The survey focussed on the health status of Australians, their use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting the health of the nation. The following statistics represent just a selection of those available.

Health status

Over three-quarters (78.1%) of the population in NSW aged 18 years and over, reported that their health was good or excellent, while 17.0 per cent reported their health was fair and only 5.0 per cent reported they were in poor health.

Some 72.5 per cent (4.2 million persons) of the NSW population reported experiencing one or more illnesses/injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. This compares to 61.4 per cent (3.2 million persons) in NSW who reported a recent illness in the Australian Health Survey of 1983. Of these recent conditions, headaches (due to

LONG TERM MEDICAL CONDITIONS (a), NSW, 1989–90
('000)

Type of condition	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Infectious and parasitic diseases	23.3	17.0	40.4
Neoplasms	42.3	42.2	84.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders—			
Diabetes mellitus	30.2	34.1	64.3
High cholesterol	66.5	84.7	151.2
Total	*158.7*	*187.0*	*345.7*
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	10.0	42.2	52.2
Mental disorders	54.0	59.1	113.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs—			
Disorders of refraction and accommodation	815.2	981.8	1,797.0
Other disorders of the eye and adnexa	89.3	96.5	185.8
Deafness (complete or partial)	133.9	78.8	212.7
Migraine	57.3	111.1	168.4
Total	*989.9*	*1,155.7*	*2,145.6*
Diseases of the circulatory system—			
Hypertension	177.3	231.8	409.1
Heart disease	61.4	53.5	114.9
Varicose veins	23.2	92.9	116.1
Total	*296.0*	*426.8*	*722.8*
Diseases of the respiratory system—			
Bronchitis, emphysema	84.6	87.4	171.9
Asthma	230.2	213.2	443.4
Sinusitis	64.7	110.3	175.0
Hayfever	208.4	252.0	460.4
Total	*564.1*	*599.5*	*1,163.7*
Diseases of the digestive system	142.6	148.1	290.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	34.3	95.5	129.9
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	. .	*3.9	*3.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue—			
Eczema, dermatitis	77.0	102.5	179.5
Total	*131.5*	*165.0*	*296.5*
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue—			
Arthritis	230.7	396.1	626.8
Disorders of the intervertebral disc	95.1	61.0	156.0
Back trouble (unspecified)	232.6	198.9	431.4
Total	*688.3*	*791.3*	*1,479.6*
Congenital anomalies	**	**	*2.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions—			
Allergy unspecified	46.9	69.8	116.7
Total	*104.2*	*150.0*	*254.2*
Injury and poisoning	33.0	17.3	50.3
Disability n.e.c.	28.1	13.1	41.2
Unspecified illness	**	**	**
Total persons who reported a long-term condition (b)	**1,779.4**	**1,921.0**	**3,700.4**

(a) Condition groups based on chapter headings of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD9).
(b) Each person may have reported more than one type of illness and therefore components do not add to totals.

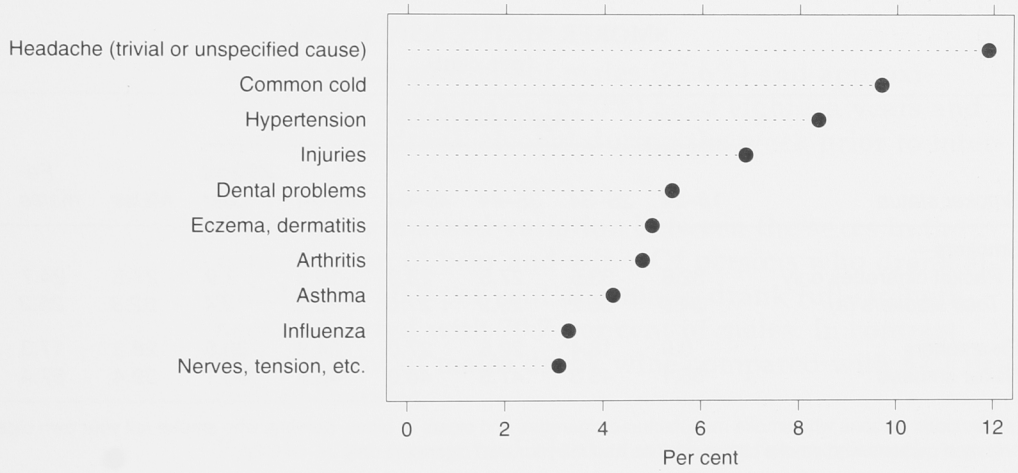
unspecified or trivial cause) were the most frequently reported single condition, affecting 11.9 per cent of the NSW population.

SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS (a), NSW, 1989–90
(Per cent)

Self assessed health status	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Excellent	30.0	28.2	29.1
Good	49.2	48.8	49.0
Fair	15.9	18.0	17.0
Poor	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Persons aged eighteen years and over.

PERSONS WHO REPORTED RECENT ILLNESS CONDITIONS: TYPE OF MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED CONDITION, NSW, 1989–90



Of the total NSW population, 63.8 per cent of people reported having one or more long-term conditions. A long-termcondition is one which lasted or were expected to last for a period of six months or more. More females reported such a condition than males (65.9 per cent and 61.7 per cent respectively).

Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation (including long and short sight) were the most frequently reported long-term conditions affecting 31.0 per cent of the population, or approximately 1.8 million persons. Other frequently reported conditions included arthritis, which was reported as a long-term condition by 626,800 persons or 10.8 per cent of the population, hayfever (7.9%), asthma (7.6%), unspecified back trouble (7.4%), and hypertension (7.1%).

HEALTH-RELATED ACTION (a), NSW, 1989-90
('000)

Type of action	Age group (years)							
	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65–74	75 and over	Total
Hospital inpatient episode	*3.7	*5.3	8.6	17.1	11.7	*4.1	*5.4	56.0
Visit to casualty/outpatients	16.8	8.0	16.0	29.9	23.6	8.8	7.1	110.2
Doctor consultation	105.0	123.1	145.4	332.9	266.2	151.6	93.2	1,217.5
Dental consultation (b)	*2.9	54.4	39.5	97.9	63.9	20.8	*4.9	284.3
Consultation with other health professional	60.0	45.9	75.6	161.3	102.7	42.5	28.5	516.4
Taken vitamins/minerals	65.9	163.0	203.5	497.7	309.0	118.3	61.0	1,418.4
Used other medications	255.7	391.4	495.7	1,124.6	846.7	364.0	218.3	3,696.3
Days away from work/school	. .	107.2	87.1	134.7	48.9	. .	. .	377.9
Other days of reduced activity (b)	29.6	74.0	65.1	157.6	112.3	54.8	41.5	534.9
Total persons taking action (c)	**305.4**	**522.8**	**607.5**	**1,371.1**	**940.1**	**390.7**	**227.2**	**4,364.8**

(a) Persons who took health-related action during the two weeks prior to interview. (b) Persons aged 2 years and over.
(c) Each person may have taken more than one type of action during the two weeks prior to interview and therefore components do not add to totals.

SMOKER STATUS, NSW, 1989–90
(per cent)

Smoker status	Age group (years)								
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65–74	75 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Smokers—									
Packet cigarettes only	32.8	33.5	27.5	23.3	15.3	7.9	27.5	24.7	26.1
Total smokers (a)	*34.0*	*36.2*	*29.9*	*27.0*	*18.3*	*9.4*	*32.3*	*25.3*	*28.8*
Ex-smokers	9.9	18.4	22.6	27.0	34.8	30.5	28.2	17.3	22.7
Never smoked	56.1	45.3	47.5	46.0	46.9	60.1	39.4	57.4	48.6

(a) Includes persons who smoke manufactured cigarettes and cigars or pipes, persons who smoke roll your own cigarettes only, and persons who smoke cigars or pipes and roll your own cigarettes only.

HEALTH RISK LEVEL OF ALCOHOL INTAKE (a), NSW, 1989–90
(per cent)

Health risk level of alcohol intake	Age group (years)						
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65–74	75 and over	Total
Males—							
Low	74.5	75.6	79.1	75.5	86.4	92.6	77.6
Medium	11.2	13.4	10.1	12.6	9.3	*4.7	11.5
High	14.3	11.1	10.9	11.9	*4.4	**	10.9
Females—							
Low	81.0	85.5	85.7	84.5	84.3	92.1	84.8
Medium	14.2	12.2	12.4	11.2	13.0	*7.9	12.2
High	4.8	*2.2	*1.8	4.4	*2.7	**	3.0

(a) Based on the average daily consumption of persons who consumed alcohol in the week prior to interview.

Health related actions

Over three-quarters of the NSW population surveyed (75.3%), reported taking a health-related action during the two weeks prior to interview. Use of medications (including vitamin and mineral supplements) was the most frequently reported health-related action taken with some 70.2 per cent of the NSW population (4.1 million people).

During the two weeks prior to interview, 21.0 per cent of respondents (1.2 million persons) had at least one consultation with a doctor.

Health risk factors

Results of the survey show that over 1.2 million (28.8%) of people aged eighteen years and over in NSW smoke. A further 22.7 per cent reported they were ex-smokers. The highest proportion of smokers are in the younger age group of eighteen to twenty-four (34%). Only 9.4 per cent of those aged seventy-five years and over smoked. More males than females smoked (32.3 per cent and 25.3 per cent respectively) while almost half (48.6%) of the NSW population aged eighteen years and over reported that they had never smoked.

Almost three-quarters of males (72.6%) and approximately half the females (52.0%) aged eighteen years and over in NSW drank alcohol during the week prior to interview.

There was a marked variation between the sexes in the consumption of beer and wine. Of persons who drank alcohol, only 20.0 per cent of females drank full-strength beer compared with 70.7 per cent of males. In contrast, 32.1 per cent of males drank wine compared with 62.2 per cent of females.

People who consumed alcohol in the reference week were grouped by health risk level according to the quantity of alcohol they consumed. These levels are based on the standards adopted by the National Health and Medical Research Council. Of male drinkers aged eighteen to twenty-four, 25.5 per cent were classified at medium or high risk levels, compared with 22.4 per cent of male drinkers overall. Equivalent proportions for females were 19.0 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively.

An estimated 1.5 million persons in NSW aged eighteen years and over (36.4%) did not exercise in the two weeks prior to interview. Approximately 31.7 per cent of persons exercised at a low level, 16.4 per cent at a medium level and 15.6 per cent at a high level. The major difference in exercise levels between the sexes was the higher incidence of males exercising at a high level compared to females (19.9 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively).

TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONSUMED (a), NSW, 1989–90
('000)

Type of alcoholic beverage consumed	Age group (years) 18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	Total
Males—								
Did not drink alcohol	*105.1*	*99.8*	*109.7*	*73.9*	*77.4*	*65.8*	*44.6*	*576.4*
Beer—								
Extra/special light	*6.0	16.5	25.6	19.4	13.1	14.7	*4.5	99.8
Low alcohol	*5.9	28.9	40.6	26.5	21.6	14.1	*4.3	141.9
Full strength	178.8	304.1	221.9	162.3	117.1	74.3	19.2	1,077.6
Wine	36.6	115.2	134.4	85.7	64.8	37.9	14.3	488.9
Spirits	79.5	82.7	75.9	54.0	36.8	29.7	10.7	369.4
Fortified wine	*6.1	16.2	23.3	16.5	14.3	11.3	*4.2	91.9
Other	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*4.4
Total who drank alcohol (b)	*213.5*	*372.7*	*331.6*	*246.2*	*182.8*	*133.1*	*43.5*	*1,523.5*
Total	**318.6**	**472.5**	**441.3**	**320.1**	**260.3**	**198.9**	**88.2**	**2,099.8**
Females—								
Did not drink alcohol	*132.1*	*201.7*	*184.7*	*138.6*	*131.8*	*144.2*	*105.6*	*1,038.7*
Beer—								
Extra/special light	*1.9	*4.3	6.5	*5.1	*5.6	*4.1	**	28.2
Low alcohol	*6.1	13.0	10.1	8.5	6.4	*5.4	**	51.0
Full strength	44.9	54.9	42.9	23.9	25.8	24.5	8.2	225.1
Wine	89.6	181.7	169.3	116.6	75.2	44.2	22.7	699.3
Spirits	111.6	100.9	73.9	48.6	37.6	29.8	15.7	418.2
Fortified wine	8.3	20.4	25.9	11.6	10.7	14.6	8.9	100.3
Other	*2.4	*1.8	**	**	**	**	**	*5.8
Total who drank alcohol (b)	*175.6*	*266.3*	*246.0*	*165.4*	*127.8*	*93.2*	*49.9*	*1,124.2*
Total	**307.7**	**468.0**	**430.7**	**304.0**	**259.6**	**237.5**	**155.5**	**2,162.9**

(a) In the week prior to interview. (b) Each person may have reported consuming more than one type of drink and therefore components do not add to totals.

BODY MASS INDEX (a), NSW, 1989–90
('000)

Body mass index	Age group (years) 18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	Total
Males—								
Underweight	42.5	36.0	23.4	11.6	12.2	10.8	13.1	149.6
Acceptable weight	177.8	253.2	201.1	129.4	104.5	88.8	49.5	1,004.3
Overweight	69.2	148.8	166.7	140.0	114.9	82.1	20.6	742.3
Obese	16.7	28.2	43.2	35.2	24.5	16.2	*3.3	167.3
Not available	12.4	6.3	6.9	*3.9	*4.2	**	*1.7	36.4
Total	**318.6**	**472.5**	**441.3**	**320.1**	**260.3**	**198.9**	**88.2**	**2,099.8**
Females—								
Underweight	99.1	113.3	62.9	25.8	25.9	30.0	27.5	384.4
Acceptable weight	154.3	244.2	222.4	149.9	117.5	104.2	69.1	1,061.6
Overweight	27.1	70.0	88.7	83.4	71.3	62.6	31.4	434.5
Obese	11.6	27.9	41.4	38.2	37.4	27.0	11.5	194.9
Not available	15.7	12.5	15.4	6.6	7.6	13.8	16.0	87.6
Total	**307.7**	**468.0**	**430.7**	**304.0**	**259.6**	**237.5**	**155.5**	**2,162.9**

(a) Derived from self-reported height and weight.

Based on self-reported height and weight, more males (35.4 %) were classified as overweight than females (20.1%). Eight per cent of males and nine per cent of females were classified obese. However, more females (32.2%) aged eighteen to twenty-four were classified as being underweight compared to only 13.3 per cent of males of the same age group.

Women's health

Women respondents to the survey who were aged eighteen to sixty-four years were invited to complete an additional questionnaire about women's health issues. Results of this component of the survey showed that in NSW 85.0 per cent of women in this age group reported they had at some time had a pap smear test, for evidence of cervical cancer, and 43.3 per cent had been tested in the twelve months prior to interview. Results of the survey also showed a tendency for older women to have tests less frequently than women in younger age groups.

Over one-third (38.7%) of women aged forty-five to fifty-four years reported having a mammogram with 20.9 per cent of women overall in the age group eighteen to sixty-four years having been tested. Of those women who reported having had a mammogram, 15.1 per cent had been screened within the three years prior to interview.

Of women aged eighteen to sixty-four years, 64.5 per cent regularly examine their own breasts for lumps, and 71.5 per cent reported having had a breast examination by a doctor or nurse.

Children's immunisation

Immunisation is recommended for all Australian children as a protection against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diptheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough.

Results of the NHS show that the immunisation status of children varies with the type of immunisation involved. While 84.9 per cent of children (six years or less) were fully protected against diptheria and tetanus, only 70.2 per cent of those in the same age group were fully immunised against whooping cough and 72.3 per cent against polio. A further 18.5 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively were partially immunised against the latter two diseases (they had received less than the number of vaccinations recommended for their age).

Of children in the one to six years age group, 84.6 per cent (430,800 children) were immunised against measles and 78.2 per cent (398,300 children) against mumps.

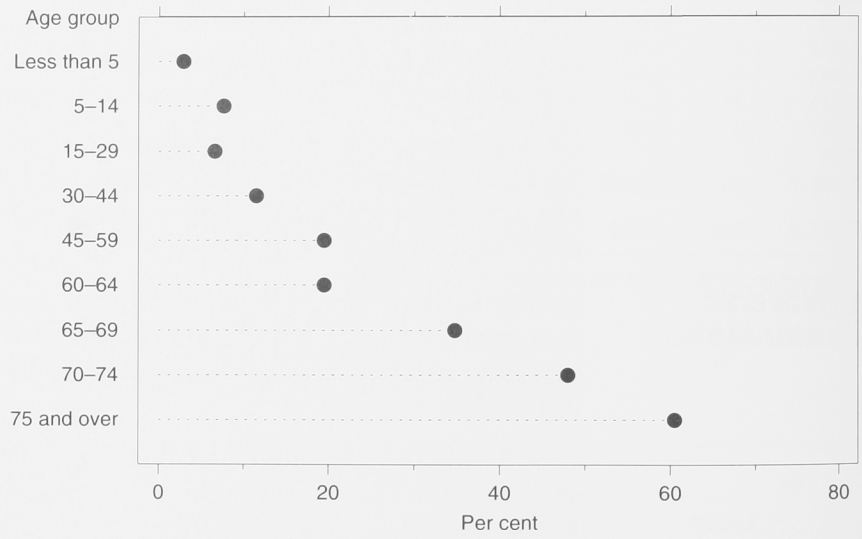
Disabled and aged

The 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons was conducted to obtain information from disabled, handicapped and aged people about their need for, and receipt of, help.

For the purposes of the survey a *disabled person* was defined as a person who had one or more disabilities or impairments which had lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more. The disabilities include: loss of sight and/or hearing; speech difficulties in native language; blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness; slowness at learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or fingers; incomplete use of feet or legs; long term treatment for nerves or an emotional condition; restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; disfigurement or deformity; need for help or supervision because of a mental disability; and long term treatment or medication (but was still restricted in some way by the condition being treated).

In 1988, there were 894,100 disabled persons in NSW. The incidence of disability increased significantly with age, with over sixty per cent of persons aged seventy-five years or more being disabled.

DISABLED PERSONS, NSW, 1988



A *handicapped person is* a disabled person aged five years or over who was limited to some degree in his/her ability to perform certain tasks in relation to one or more of five areas: self care; mobility; verbal communication; schooling; and employment. Disabled people aged under five years were all regarded as being handicapped.

Approximately eighty per cent of the disabled population were handicapped. In 1988, there were 730 thousand handicapped persons in NSW. This represented thirteen per cent of the population. Almost half of all handicapped persons were aged sixty years or over.

The next survey, renamed *Survey of Health Conditions, Care Needs and Carers* will be conducted in 1993. Details of the 1988 survey are available from the ABS.

Culture and leisure

General

In the 1991 *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues Survey* information was collected about cultural venues and activities of libraries, art galleries, museums, popular music concerts, dance performances, musical and other theatre performances and classical music concerts.

Libraries

Libraries were the most visited venue/activity surveyed during the year. Participation rates ranged from 50.9 per cent for females aged thirty-five to forty-four to 23.5 per cent for males aged forty-five to fifty-four. Eighteen to twenty-four year olds had the highest participation rate (42.9 per cent) but persons aged thirty-five to forty-four had the highest attendance (330,900 persons) followed by those aged twenty-five to thirty-four years (306,100 persons). There was a marked difference in attendance levels by sex, particularly in the thirty-fivr to forty-four years age group with a male participation rate of 26.5 per cent compared with 50.9 per cent for females.

Art gallery and museums

Persons aged thirty-five to forty-four (210,300 persons with a participation rate of 24.5 per cent) was the age group which most attended an art gallery at least once during the year. The participation rate was lowest for males aged eighteen to twenty-four at 15.3 per cent.

For museums, the highest participation rate was again that of people aged thirty-five to forty-four years (36.9%). The sex difference in participation rates was low. The lowest participation rates were for males and females over sixty-five years (21.2% and 19.9% respectively).

Musical entertainment

The largest differences in participation rates across all ages occurred in attendance at popular music concerts with 56.7 per cent of all eighteen to twenty-four year olds attending. This fell away to 9.2 per cent of people aged sixty-five years and over. There was little difference in participation rates between males and females.

Classical music concerts were attended by the lowest number of people of all the surveyed venues/activities. The largest user group was those aged thirty-five to forty-four (10.6%) followed by those aged fifty-five to sixty-four (9.4%). This was the only venue/activity where the participation rate for people aged sixty-five years and over (8.5%) was higher than the younger age groups and close to the average.

CULTURAL VENUE/ACTIVITY ATTENDANCE, NSW, 1990–91

Sex and age group (years)	Library	Art gallery	Museum	Popular music concert	Dance perform-ance	Musical theatre	Other theatre perform-ance	Classical music concert
				NUMBER ('000)				
Males—								
18–24	110.3	46.4	68.3	172.2	25.2	42.4	44.5	17.7
25–34	128.2	87.8	149.0	164.6	39.2	51.9	67.1	23.9
35–44	113.9	97.4	155.3	110.6	42.3	70.5	67.8	36.5
45–54	74.5	53.7	93.2	66.5	28.5	68.4	45.9	23.5
55–64	58.8	47.0	58.8	37.2	18.1	41.0	27.4	18.2
65 and over	85.1	52.1	58.2	26.0	15.2	42.4	28.8	20.5
Total	*570.9*	*384.4*	*582.7*	*577.1*	*168.5*	*316.5*	*281.6*	*140.4*
Females—								
18–24	148.9	63.7	92.3	170.8	42.8	78.5	65.0	23.3
25–34	177.9	106.8	156.4	160.5	60.3	88.4	107.7	34.9
35–44	216.9	112.9	161.1	117.1	73.0	105.0	94.8	54.0
45–54	102.7	79.9	85.3	70.4	32.9	93.5	62.2	28.4
55–64	81.7	69.9	65.9	37.7	35.6	68.0	46.0	27.8
65 and over	110.1	73.5	71.5	32.6	30.6	67.4	52.9	33.7
Total	*838.2*	*506.8*	*632.4*	*589.1*	*275.2*	*501.0*	*428.6*	*201.9*
Persons—								
18–24	*259.3*	*110.2*	*160.6*	*343.0*	*68.0*	*121.0*	*109.5*	*41.0*
25–34	*306.1*	*194.6*	*305.4*	*325.1*	*99.5*	*140.3*	*174.8*	*58.8*
35–44	*330.9*	*210.3*	*316.4*	*227.7*	*115.3*	*175.5*	*162.6*	*90.5*
45–54	*177.1*	*133.6*	*178.4*	*136.9*	*61.5*	*161.9*	*108.1*	*51.9*
55–64	*140.5*	*116.9*	*124.7*	*74.9*	*53.7*	*109.0*	*73.4*	*45.9*
65 and over	*195.2*	*125.7*	*129.7*	*58.6*	*45.8*	*109.8*	*81.7*	*54.2*
Total	**1,409.1**	**891.2**	**1,215.2**	**1,166.2**	**443.7**	**817.4**	**710.1**	**342.3**
				PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)				
Males—								
18–24	36.4	15.3	22.5	56.8	8.3	14.0	14.7	5.9
25–34	29.1	19.9	33.8	37.3	8.9	11.8	15.2	5.4
35–44	26.5	22.6	36.1	25.7	9.8	16.4	15.8	8.5
45–54	23.5	16.9	29.4	21.0	9.0	21.6	14.5	7.4
55–64	24.0	19.2	24.0	15.2	7.4	16.7	11.2	7.4
65 and over	31.0	19.0	21.2	9.5	5.5	15.4	10.5	7.5
Total	*28.4*	*19.1*	*29.0*	*28.7*	*8.4*	*15.7*	*14.0*	*7.0*
Females—								
18–24	49.4	21.1	30.6	56.7	14.2	26.0	21.6	7.7
25–34	39.3	23.6	34.6	35.5	13.3	19.6	23.8	7.7
35–44	50.9	26.5	37.8	27.5	17.1	24.6	22.2	12.7
45–54	34.2	26.6	28.4	23.5	11.0	31.2	20.7	9.5
55–64	33.5	28.6	27.0	15.4	14.6	27.9	18.8	11.4
65 and over	30.6	20.4	19.9	9.1	8.5	18.7	14.7	9.4
Total	*40.2*	*24.3*	*30.3*	*28.3*	*13.2*	*24.0*	*20.6*	*9.7*
Persons—								
18–24	42.9	18.2	26.6	56.7	11.2	20.0	18.1	6.8
25–34	34.3	21.8	34.2	36.4	11.1	15.7	19.6	6.6
35–44	38.6	24.5	36.9	26.6	13.5	20.5	19.0	10.6
45–54	28.7	21.7	28.9	22.2	10.0	26.2	17.5	8.4
55–64	28.7	23.9	25.5	15.3	11.0	22.3	15.0	9.4
65 and over	30.8	19.8	20.4	9.2	7.2	17.3	12.9	8.5
Total	*34.4*	*21.8*	*29.7*	*28.5*	*10.8*	*20.0*	*17.3*	*8.4*

People aged thirty-five to forty-four years attended musical theatres in the greatest numbers (175,500 persons) but the highest participation rate was that of people aged forty-five to fifty-four years (26.2 per cent) and particularly by females in this age group (31.2 per cent). Age specific participation rates ranged from 3.3 to 12.0 percentage points higher for females than males.

Dance and theatre

An estimated 115,300 persons in the thirty-five to forty-four years age group attended dance performances during the previous twelve months, representing a participation rate of 13.5 per cent. Participation rates for females (13.2%) were greater than for males (8.4%) and these sex differences were consistent for all age groups.

Other theatre performances included performances before a live audience of a play or drama, a play reading, a poetry reading, a puppet show and children's theatre. Persons aged twenty-five to thirty-four years had both the highest number (174,800 persons) and the highest participation rate (19.6%). Again, female participation rates were higher than for males and people aged sixty-five years and over were the smallest user group.

Non-attendance

Reasons for non-attendance were asked for library, art gallery, dance performance and classical music concert.

Over eighty per cent of persons who did not attend stated that there was no barrier for each venue/activity and in the case of library non-users over ninety per cent stated that there was no barrier.

Cost was reported as a barrier to attending dance performances (8.7%) and classical music concerts (8.5%).

Access/distance was a more significant barrier to attending art galleries, dance performances and classical music concerts for people from outside capital city regions. For capital city dwellers 4.4 per cent reported access as a barrier to attending classical music concerts compared to 10.3 per cent of people from outside the capital city. However there was little difference between regions on factors preventing attendance at libraries.

USERS AND NON-USERS OF CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES BY REGION, 1990–91, NSW

	Sydney (SD)			Rest of State			Total		
Venue/activity	Users ('000)	Non-users ('000)	Participation rate (per cent)	Users ('000)	Non-users ('000)	Participation rate (per cent)	Users ('000)	Non-users ('000)	Participation rate (per cent)
Library	898.8	1,689.3	34.7	510.3	996.8	33.9	1,409.1	2,686.1	34.4
Art gallery	590.1	1,998.0	22.8	301.1	1,206.1	20.0	891.2	3,204.1	21.8
Museum	817.6	1,770.5	31.6	397.6	1,109.6	26.4	1,215.2	2,880.1	29.7
Popular music concert	729.2	1,858.9	28.2	437.0	1,070.1	29.0	1,166.2	2,929.0	28.5
Dance performance	309.6	2,278.5	12.0	134.1	1,373.0	8.9	443.7	3,651.5	10.8
Musical theatre	587.8	2,000.4	22.7	229.7	1,277.5	15.2	817.4	3,277.8	20.0
Other theatre performance	498.3	2,089.8	19.3	211.8	1,295.4	14.1	710.1	3,385.1	17.3
Classical music concert	260.4	2,327.8	10.1	82.0	1,425.2	5.4	342.3	3,752.9	8.4

REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUE/ACTIVITY BY REGION, NSW TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 1991

	Cost		Access/distance		Other barrier (a)		No barrier		Total non-users (b)
Venue/activity	Persons ('000)	Per cent (c)	Persons ('000)	Per cent (c)	Persons ('000)	Per cent (c)	Persons ('000)	Per cent (c)	('000)
Library—									
Capital city	*7.5	*0.4	47.1	2.8	87.0	5.2	1,555.3	92.1	1,689.3
Rest of State	*4.0	*0.4	45.8	4.6	47.4	4.8	903.1	90.6	996.8
Total	*11.5*	*0.4*	*92.9*	*3.5*	*134.5*	*5.0*	*2,458.4*	*91.5*	*2,686.1*
Art gallery—									
Capital city	37.5	1.9	90.4	4.5	106.8	5.3	1,781.0	89.1	1,998.0
Rest of State	27.6	2.3	105.7	8.8	37.8	3.1	1,055.6	87.5	1,206.1
Total	*65.1*	*2.0*	*196.1*	*6.1*	*144.6*	*4.5*	*2,836.7*	*88.5*	*3,204.1*
Dance performance—									
Capital city	231.8	10.2	83.2	3.7	115.9	5.1	1,900.6	83.4	2,278.5
Rest of State	84.1	6.1	130.6	9.5	48.7	3.5	1,163.5	84.7	1,373.0
Total	*315.9*	*8.7*	*213.8*	*5.9*	*164.6*	*4.5*	*3,064.0*	*83.9*	*3,651.5*
Classical music concert—									
Capital city	232.3	10.0	102.3	4.4	122.4	5.3	1,947.4	83.7	2,327.8
Rest of State	85.6	6.0	146.5	10.3	51.2	3.6	1,205.1	84.6	1,425.2
Total	*317.9*	*8.5*	*248.9*	*6.6*	*173.5*	*4.6*	*3,152.5*	*84.0*	*3,752.9*

(a) Other barrier includes illness or disability, language and religious reasons, but not 'too busy', 'not interested' or 'other priorities'. (b) Each person may have given more than one reason and therefore comments do not add to totals.
(c) Percentage of all non-users.

Crime and legal services

General

A wide range of crime and justice statistics is available from the administrative records of several NSW Government departments, notably the Attorney General's, Police Service, and Corrective Services. Data relating to court appearances are collected and published by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. Statistics on prisoners and corrective institutions are mainly published by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Crime

Crime statistics are about offences, offenders and victims. Information on all three categories is available from the statistics generated by the police. However, the emphasis in police statistics is primarily on offences or offenders, with little information on the victims.

Surveys on victims are conducted by the ABS as part of its normal survey program. Two national crime victim surveys were carried out by the ABS in 1975 and 1983, with a third planned in 1993. In NSW, an annual crime survey has been conducted since 1990.

Of the estimated 2,067,700 households in NSW in April 1991, 172,400 (8.3%) were victims of at least one break and enter or attempted break and enter offence in the twelve months prior to the survey. This compares with 8.9 per cent for the corresponding period in 1990.

In the twelve months to April 1991, 176,700 persons, or 4.0 per cent of the estimated 4,457,000 persons aged fifteen or over in NSW, were victims of at least one robbery or assault. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points on the 3.5 per cent for the corresponding period in 1990.

The number of household victims of break and enter was 115,700 (5.6%), while the number of victims of attempted break and enter was 79,500 (3.8%). The number of persons who were victims of robbery was 68,400 (1.5%), while 120,500 persons (2.7%) were victims of assault.

The proportion of victims reporting the last incident to the police ranged from 72.3 per cent for break and enter offences, down to 31.8 per cent for assault and 30.1 per cent for attempted break and enter.

About 2.2 million people (50.2 per cent) felt their neighbourhood had a crime or public nuisance problem. The problem nominated most often was housebreaking/theft from homes (30.6%), this was closely followed by dangerous/noisy driving perceived by 29.3 per cent of persons as a neighbourhood problem.

HOUSEHOLD AND PERSON VICTIMS OF CRIME, NSW

Type of offence	12 months to April— 1990 Victims ('000)	1990 Proportion (a) (per cent)	1991 Victims ('000)	1991 Proportion (a) (per cent)	Change (b) 1990 to 1991 (percentage points)
Victims of crime—					
Household victims—					
Break and enter	113.2	5.6	115.7	5.6	0.0
Attempted break and enter	93.0	4.6	79.5	3.8	–0.8
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (c)	**179.7**	**8.9**	**172.4**	**8.3**	**–0.6**
Person victims—					
Robbery	69.9	1.6	68.4	1.5	–0.1
Assault	92.8	2.1	120.5	2.7	0.6
Robbery or assault (c)	**151.2**	**3.5**	**176.7**	**4.0**	**0.5**
Told police about last incident—					
Household victims—					
Break and enter	83.0	73.2	83.7	72.3	–0.9
Attempted break and enter	33.5	36.0	23.9	30.1	–5.9
Person victims—					
Robbery	41.7	59.7	40.2	58.7	–1.0
Assault	28.6	30.8	38.3	31.8	1.0

(a) Of all household/person victims. (b) Change in proportion, expressed as the difference in percentage points. (c) Refers to households or persons who were victims of either type of offence. Because an individual household or person could be a victim of both types of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not sum to the figures in this row.

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, NSW, APRIL 1991

Crime or public nuisance problem	Perceived to be a problem (a) Number ('000)	Perceived to be a problem (a) Proportion (b)(per cent)	Perceived to be the main problem Number ('000)	Perceived to be the main problem Proportion (b)(per cent)
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1,366.0	30.6	811.8	18.2
Car theft	843.9	18.9	137.0	3.1
Other theft	371.8	8.3	43.7	1.0
Louts/youth gangs	763.4	17.1	221.3	5.0
Prowlers/loiterers	334.9	7.5	45.0	1.0
Vandalism/graffiti	774.6	17.4	156.9	3.5
Dangerous/noisydriving	1,307.9	29.3	525.0	11.8
Illegal drugs	460.0	10.3	119.0	2.7
Sexual assault	146.0	3.3	12.3	0.3
Other assault	179.1	4.0	13.7	0.3
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	381.2	8.6	105.6	2.4
Other	105.4	2.4	45.6	1.0
No perceived problems	2,219.9	49.8	2,219.9	49.8
All persons	**4,457.0**	. .	**4,457.0**	**100.0**

(a) A person could nominate more than one perceived problem. As a consequence, figures in these columns do not sum to the total shown for all persons. (b) Of all persons.

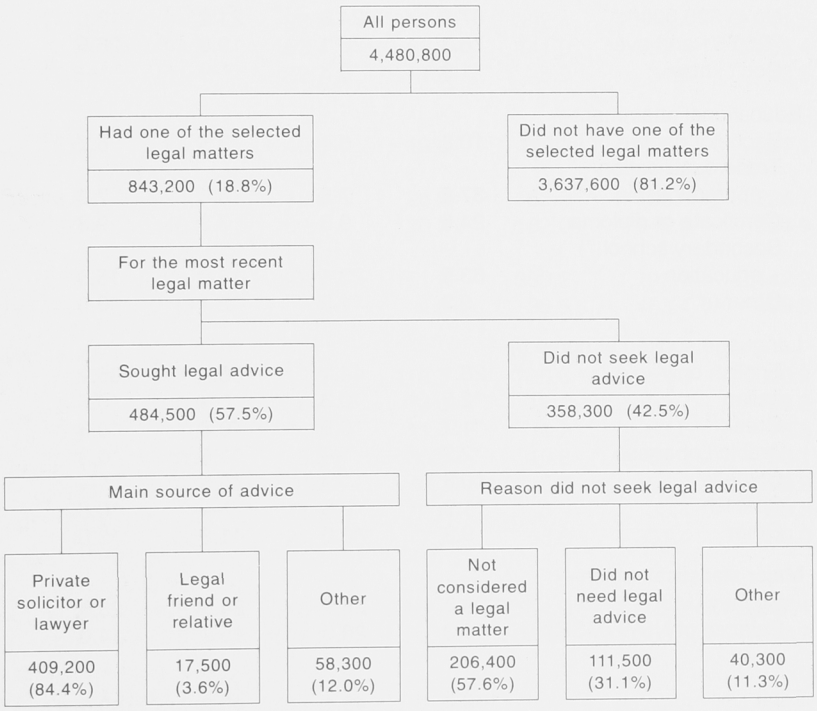
Legal services

In October 1990 the ABS conducted a survey on the usage of legal services to assess the extent of met and unmet legal needs in NSW and to determine the accessibility of legal services.

In the year to October 1990 it was estimated that 843,200 persons or 18.8 per cent of the estimated NSW population were involved in at least one of eleven selected legal events which may require legal advice.

These legal events were: accidents causing injury; disputes over custody, access maintenance or property settlement; disputes with a landlord; disputes over loans with banks, building societies or other financial institutions; disputes over an insurance claim; disputes with government departments over pensions, benefits, housing or immigration; damage to property or possessions; refusal of a job or service because of sex, race, religion, sexual preference or disability; made or altered will; and bought or sold a house, home unit or land.

USAGE OF LEGAL SERVICES, NSW
TWELVE MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1990



There were more than twice as many males than females involved in accidents causing personal injury, disputes over insurance claims and refusal of a job or service due to discrimination. There were approximately thirty per cent more females than males involved in disputes over custody, access, maintenance or property settlement.

TYPE OF LEGAL MATTER (a), NSW, OCTOBER 1990
('000)

Selected characteristics	Type of legal matter						
	Accident (b)	Custody, etc. dispute (c)	Landlord dispute	Loan dispute (d)	Insurance dispute (e)	Government dispute (f)	Damage (g)
Sex—							
Male	103.0	20.7	20.3	23.5	26.9	16.2	104.9
Female	43.1	27.4	19.9	16.0	11.6	17.6	63.9
Age (years)—							
15–24	36.6	*4.5	13.4	5.4	*3.0	*3.9	26.3
25–34	36.3	17.5	12.7	15.7	10.3	9.2	45.5
35–44	26.8	17.6	6.4	12.0	11.3	7.6	39.0
45–54	20.9	6.0	4.9	5.2	7.1	5.6	34.2
55–64	11.2	*1.7	*0.8	*0.5	*4.3	*3.8	14.1
65 and over	14.2	*0.8	*1.9	*0.8	*2.4	*3.7	9.6
Labour force status—							
Employed	108.0	32.9	28.4	34.0	26.2	15.4	133.3
Unemployed	5.7	*4.0	*4.4	*1.6	*3.0	*4.3	4.8
Not in the labour force	32.3	11.2	7.5	*3.9	9.3	14.2	30.8
Marital status—							
Married (h)	81.1	13.4	19.7	24.5	28.3	18.3	108.8
Not married	64.9	34.7	20.5	15.1	10.2	15.5	60.0
Gross income (annual)—							
Up to $20,000	67.8	24.8	21.2	13.0	18.3	26.0	65.9
$20,001 and over	76.3	23.1	19.0	26.5	20.2	7.6	99.9
Don't know	*1.9	*0.3	*—	*—	*—	*0.3	*3.0
Educational attainment—							
Bachelor degree or higher	10.8	6.4	*3.5	6.7	5.4	*2.4	29.2
Trade qualification/ apprenticeship	37.8	7.5	8.4	7.5	7.1	*4.3	31.5
Certificate or diploma	24.6	9.3	7.3	9.3	10.2	7.7	39.4
Secondary school education	63.5	23.1	18.8	15.5	14.7	17.1	63.4
Other (i)	9.3	*1.8	*2.1	*0.5	*1.1	*2.4	5.3
Language spoken at home (j)—							
English only	128.1	44.1	35.4	35.2	31.9	28.7	146.3
Italian	*2.5	*0.3	*—	*0.5	*1.6	*0.3	*3.7
Greek	*1.7	*0.5	*0.8	*0.3	*—	*0.5	*2.7
Arabic/Lebanese	*2.2	*—	*1.6	*0.3	*0.3	*—	*2.0
Chinese	*0.8	*—	*0.5	*—	*0.5	*—	*1.0
Spanish	*1.9	*0.3	*—	*0.5	*1.1	*0.5	*0.8
Other	9.2	*3.0	*1.8	*3.0	*3.5	*4.3	12.8
Major statistical region—							
Sydney (MSR)	90.8	28.1	24.5	25.5	24.7	18.6	121.1
Balance of NSW (MSR)	55.2	20.0	15.7	14.0	13.7	15.3	47.7
Total	146.0	48.1	40.2	39.5	38.5	33.9	168.8

For footnotes see end of table.

TYPE OF LEGAL MATTER (a), NSW, OCTOBER 1990—*continued*
('000)

Selected characteristics	Type of legal matter: Discrimination (k)	Made will (l)	Bought house (m)	Sold house (m)	Total had a legal matter	No legal matter	Total
Sex—							
Male	12.2	89.4	134.4	66.5	467.3	1,745.2	2,212.4
Female	5.7	91.5	120.6	65.5	376.0	1,892.4	2,268.4
Age (years)—							
15–24	*4.5	7.0	23.2	5.0	109.6	771.6	881.2
25–34	6.2	45.9	93.2	31.7	247.8	685.2	933.0
35–44	*3.4	37.4	75.9	39.2	199.5	678.4	877.8
45–54	*2.4	32.2	32.6	23.9	131.5	502.7	634.2
55–64	*1.1	24.8	19.9	17.0	78.6	435.9	514.5
65 and over	*0.3	33.6	10.3	15.1	76.2	563.9	640.2
Labour force status—							
Employed	7.7	110.6	200.8	88.0	596.7	2,027.2	2,623.9
Unemployed	5.4	*3.3	*3.8	*2.1	31.8	143.5	175.3
Not in the labour force	4.8	67.0	50.4	41.8	214.7	1,466.8	1,681.5
Marital status—							
Married (h)	7.7	128.0	199.9	106.3	561.8	2,170.0	2,731.9
Not married	10.2	52.9	55.1	25.7	281.4	1,467.5	1,748.9
Gross income (annual)—							
Up to $20,000	14.1	84.7	98.9	62.5	392.4	2,349.1	2,741.5
$20,001 and over	*3.0	94.8	153.4	68.4	441.9	1,253.5	1,695.4
Don't know	*0.8	*1.4	*2.7	*1.0	8.9	34.9	43.8
Educational attainment—							
Bachelor degree or higher	*3.0	24.2	40.8	19.0	111.6	275.5	387.1
Trade qualification/ apprenticeship	*3.0	34.2	48.0	26.2	162.9	463.8	626.7
Certificate or diploma	*3.2	40.2	62.1	30.7	182.0	642.9	824.9
Secondary school education	7.6	73.3	97.1	51.3	350.2	1,792.1	2,142.2
Other (i)	*1.1	8.9	7.0	4.8	36.5	463.4	499.8
Language spoken at home (j)—							
English only	16.0	172.2	212.0	118.7	735.6	2,955.3	3,690.9
Italian	*—	*0.9	6.4	*3.0	16.1	92.7	108.8
Greek	*0.3	*1.3	*4.3	*1.4	11.2	67.6	78.8
Arabic/Lebanese	*0.3	*0.6	5.3	*0.5	10.8	82.3	93.1
Chinese	*—	*0.8	6.2	*0.3	8.6	98.3	106.9
Spanish	*—	*—	*1.6	*0.6	5.9	33.4	39.3
Other	*1.4	5.1	21.1	7.7	58.6	331.4	390.0
Major statistical region—							
Sydney (MSR)	11.2	105.5	148.8	69.6	514.9	2,332.2	2,847.1
Balance of NSW (MSR)	6.7	75.3	106.2	62.3	328.3	1,305.4	1,633.7
Total	17.9	180.9	255.0	132.0	843.2	3,637.6	4,480.8

(a) In some tables, an individual person may fall into more than one of the listed categories. The sum of the numbers in all categories may therefore exceed the total number of persons shown in the table. (b) Comprises accidents causing injury. (c) Includes disputes over access, maintenance or property settlement. (d) Comprises disputes over loans with banks, building societies or other financial institutions. (e) Comprises disputes over an insurance claim. (f) Comprises disputes with government departments over pensions, benefits, housing or immigration. (g) Comprises damage to property or possessions. (h) Includes de facto (i) Includes still at school. (j) Data related to language spoken at home may include more than one language other than English. (k) Comprises refusal of a job or service because of sex, race, religion, sexual preference or disability. (l) Includes alteration of a will. (m) Includes home units or land.

Prisons

The NSW Corrective Services Department is responsible for the running of prisons in NSW.

The NSW prison population has risen by fifty per cent over the last five years. In June 1987, there were four thousand prisoners in custody in NSW gaols. This had risen to six thousand prisoners in April 1992, including 1,300 prisoners on remand and 640 aboriginal prisoners. Remandees accounted for twenty-two per cent of the prison population.

According to statistics supplied by the Australian Institute of Criminology, the NSW Aboriginal prison rate in April 1992 was about two thousand per 100 thousand of the Aboriginal population aged seventeen years and over.

PRISONERS IN CUSTODY, NSW (a)
(*Source:* Australian Institute of Criminology)

		On remand/appeal	
Period	*Total prisoners*	*Number*	*Proportion of total (per cent)*
1986 (b)	3,857	777	20.1
1987 (b)	4,090	938	22.9
1988 (b)	4,153	1,008	24.3
1989 (c)	4,615	1,036	22.4
1990 (c)	5,321	1,244	23.4
1991 (c)	5,733	1,294	22.6
1992 (d)	5,998	1,304	21.7

(a) Excludes prisoners in periodic detention centres. Also excludes Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in NSW prisons. (b) As at 1 June. (c) As at the first Sunday in June. (d) As at the first Sunday in April.

Income and household expenditure

Income

An individual's well-being, in terms of standard of living and quality of life, is largely dependent on the economic resources of indiviuals or of the economic/social unit of which they are a member. Such resources may be in the form of income, accumulated wealth or assets.

In 1989–90, 1,794,300 persons worked full-time in NSW for the whole year. Of these, 1,272,900 (70.9%) were males and 521,400 were females. The mean gross annual full-year, full-time earned income for males was $32,060. This represented an increase of 35.8 per cent since 1985–86. For females, the mean annual full-year, full-time earned income in 1988–89 was $24,730 which represented a 40.1 per cent increase over their 1985–86 full-year, full-time earnings of $17,650.

GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME (a), NSW
1985–86 AND 1989–90
('000)

Gross annual earned income ($)	1985–86	1989–90		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1–2,499	16.8	8.8	2.2	11.0
2,500–4,999	18.5	9.4	5.9	15.3
5,000–7,499	47.7	8.8	5.6	14.4
7,500–9,999	59.5	21.7	12.7	34.4
10,000–12,499	103.9	31.0	21.5	52.4
12,500–14,999	138.2	46.6	35.7	82.4
15,000–17,499	217.8	50.0	41.6	91.7
17,500–19,999	209.8	86.2	78.1	164.2
20,000–22,499	201.1	102.8	62.1	164.9
22,500–24,999	118.4	111.5	50.9	162.4
25,000–27,499	143.4	117.7	43.5	161.2
27,500–29,999	81.1	95.5	38.9	134.4
30,000–34,999	118.3	172.8	62.7	235.5
35,000–39,999	61.8	135.4	27.0	162.3
40,000–44,999	39.2	74.9	11.2	86.1
45,000–49,999	16.8	54.6	10.7	65.3
50,000–54,999	33.9	36.0	2.7	38.7
55,000–59,999		28.9	*0.9	29.9
60,000–and over		80.4	7.5	87.8
Total	**1,626.3**	**1,272.9**	**521.4**	**1,794.3**

(a) Full-year, full-time workers. Excludes persons not in a position to receive income as defined for the full period (e.g. migrants who arrived part way through the period), persons who may have been dependents at some time during the period but were not at the time of the interview and 100,300 full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was zero.

Household expenditure

While income is the moste widely used indicator of relative economic well-being, information on levels and patterns of expenditure can enhance income analysis in several ways. For example, anaylsis of expenditure patterns of different population groups at different levels of income can provide some insight into the nature of disadvantage, in terms of command over goods and services, experienced by various low income groups and can indicate specific areas, such as housing or medical costs, where support is most needed.

The Household Expenditure Surveys (HES) provides a measure of the levels and patterns of expenditure on commodities and services by private households. These results are then used in reweighting the basket of goods and services used in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In 1988–89, NSW households spent an average of $522.80 per week on commodities and services. This compares with an average of $361.84 per week during 1984 when the previous survey was conducted. In both the 1984 and 1988–89

surveys, the broad category with the largest expenditure was food and non-alcoholic beverages. Households spent, on average, $73.14 per week on food and non-alcoholic beverages in 1984 and $98.53 per week in 1988–89.

The overall increase in average household expenditure from 1984 to 1988–89 was 40.0 per cent. Percentage increases varied widely. The largest percentage increase was in medical care and health expenses (64.3%) and the smallest was on fuel and power (21.5%). In addition to medical care and health expenses, other areas of expenditure to show above average increases between 1984 and 1988–89 were personal care (57.2%), household services and operation (53.6%) and current housing costs (52.0%).

Of total expenditure on commodities and services, about sixty per cent was attributable to four of the broad groupings: food and non-alcoholic beverages (19%), current housing costs (15%), transport (15%) and recreation (12%).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (a)
($)

	1984	*1988–89*			
Broad level expenditure items	*NSW*	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Balance of NSW*	*NSW*	*Change 1984 to 1988–89 (per cent)*
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	52.05	92.34	56.48	79.10	52.0
Fuel and power	9.76	11.87	11.85	11.86	21.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	73.14	105.87	86.00	98.53	34.7
Alcoholic beverages	13.13	16.58	17.23	16.82	28.1
Tobacco	5.65	7.40	6.22	6.96	23.3
Clothing and footwear	26.26	37.34	25.84	33.10	26.0
Household furnishings and equipment	28.85	43.89	32.77	39.79	37.9
Household services and operation	16.20	26.17	22.70	24.88	53.6
Medical care and health expenses	14.07	25.27	19.44	23.12	64.3
Transport	57.22	83.09	69.46	78.05	36.4
Recreation	42.34	70.67	49.72	62.93	48.6
Personal care	6.74	11.47	9.09	10.59	57.2
Miscellaneous commodities and services	27.91	41.02	30.29	37.06	32.8
Total commodity or service expenditure	**373.31**	**572.99**	**437.10**	**522.80**	**40.0**

(a) Excludes selected payments comprising capital housing costs, superannuation, life insurance and income tax.

Related publications

Child care

Australia

Child Care, Australia, November 1990 (4402.0)
Child Care Arrangements, Australia, June 1987 (4402.0)
Commercial Day Long Child Care, Australia, November 1988 (4414.0)

Education and training

Australia

Schools, Australia, preliminary (4220.0)
Schools, Australia (4221.0)
Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)
Participation in Education, Australia (6272.0)

Health

NSW

National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, New South Wales (4370.1)
National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, New South Wales (4375.1)
National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, New South Wales (4380.1)

Australia

National Health Survey: Users' Guide (4363.0)
National Health Survey: Summary of Results (4364.0)
National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, Australia (4370.0)
National Health Survey: Diabetes (4371.0)
National Health Survey: Cardiovascular and Related Conditions (4372.0)
National Health Survey: Asthma and Other Respiratory Conditions (4373.0)
National Health Survey: Musculoskeletal Conditions (4374.0)
National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, Australia (4375.0)
National Health Survey: Consultations With Health Professionals (4376.0)
National Health Survey: Use of Medications (4377.0)
National Health Survey: Screening for Breast and Cervical Cancer (4378.0)
National Health Survey: Children's Immunisation (4379.0)
National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, Australia (4380.0)
National Health Survey: Alcohol Consumption (4381.0)
National Health Survey: Smoking (4382.0)
National Health Survey: Exercise (4383.0)

National Health Survey: Accidents (4384.0)
Inventory of Australian Health Data Collections (4320.0)
A Social Health Atlas of Australia — Vols 1 and 2 (4385.0)
Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (4306.0)
Australian Health Survey, 1977–78 (4311.0)
Health Insurance Survey, Australia, June 1990 (4335.0)
Disabled and Aged Persons, Australia, 1988 (4118.0)
Disability and Handicap, Australia, 1988 (4120.0)
Domestic Care of the Aged, Australia, 1988 (4121.0)
Carers of the Handicapped at Home, Australia, 1988 (4122.0)

Culture and leisure

Australia

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0)

Crime and legal services

NSW

Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1990 (4509.1)
Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1991 (4509.1)
Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1992 (4509.1)
Usage of Legal Services, New South Wales, October 1990 (4510.1)

Income and household expenditure

Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities: Income Units, Australia, 1990 (6523.0)
Household Expenditure Survey: Summary of Results, Australia, 1988–89 (6530.0)
Household Expenditure Survey: Household Characteristics, Australia, 1988–89 (6531.0)
Household Expenditure Survey: States and Territories, Australia, 1988–89 (6533.0)
Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed Expenditure Items, Australia, 1988–89 (6535.0)
Household Expenditure Survey: The Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income, Australia, 1988–89 (6537.0)
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities: Persons With Earned Income, Australia, 1990 (6546.0)

Other publications

NSW

Aboriginal People in Focus, New South Wales — A Local Area Study of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders (4109.1)

Information Paper: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney 1987 (4111.1)

Australia

Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0)
Overseas Born Australians, 1988 (4112.0)
Australia's Women (4113.0)
Australia's Children 1989 (4119.0)
Occasional Paper: Aboriginal Child Survival, 1986 (4126.0)
Estimation of Aboriginal Fertility 1971–86 (4127.0)
A Guide to Australian Social Statistics (4160.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



Apprentice chef

Restaurant workers are part of the service industry which has shown a steady increase in employment in the past five years.

Photo: Barry Chapman, Sydney Morning Herald

Labour

The labour force

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force for Australia, States and Territories, and small geographic areas are available from periodic censuses of population and housing. Between censuses, monthly estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, for States and Territories, and for certain regions of the States are obtained through surveys of households.

Labour force characteristics

Monthly labour force surveys provide a summary of the demographic and labour force characteristics of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over.

The concepts and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey conform closely to those recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The labour force category to which a person is classified depends on the actual activity undertaken during the week immediately preceding the interview (known as the reference period).

The *labour force* comprises all those who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employment

Employed persons comprise all those aged fifteen years and over who:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind. They include employees, employers and self-employed persons in a job or business, or on a farm;
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm;
- were employees who had a job but were not at work for specific reasons; or
- were employers, self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

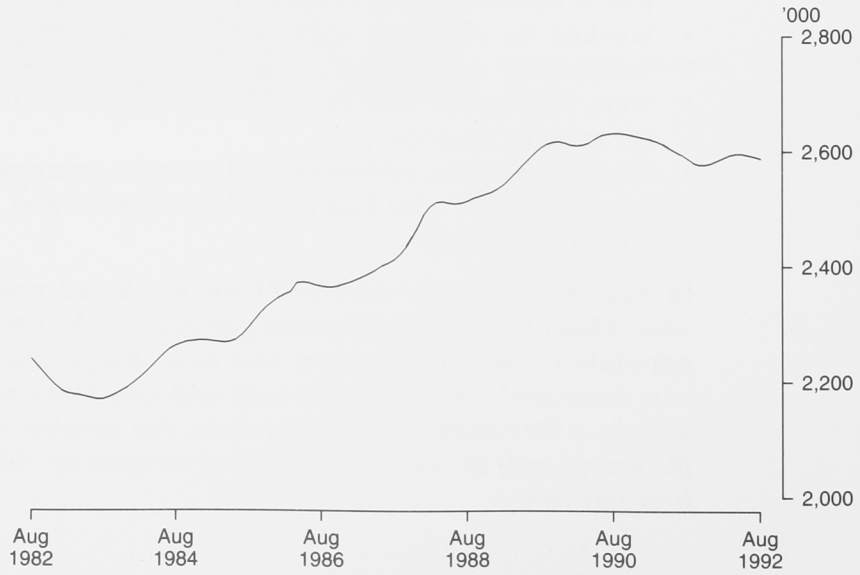
In August 1992 there were 2,571,500 employed people in NSW. This represented fifty-five per cent of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over. Employment in NSW increased steadily in the mid and late 1980s to reach a peak in December 1990. Since then, the number of employed people in NSW has decreased overall by 103,100 or four per cent.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (a), NSW

Labour force status	*Unit*	*August 1987*	*August 1991*	*August 1992*
MALES				
Labour force—				
Employed	'000	1,434.9	1,513.0	1,482.9
Unemployed	'000	127.4	158.3	189.6
Total	*'000*	*1,562.2*	*1,671.3*	*1,672.5*
Not in labour force	'000	574.3	595.3	621.2
Unemployment rate	per cent	8.2	9.5	11.3
Participation rate	per cent	73.1	73.7	72.9
FEMALES				
Labour force—				
Employed	'000	943.4	1,069.1	1,088.6
Unemployed	'000	89.7	97.1	113.7
Total	*'000*	*1,033.1*	*1,166.2*	*1,202.4*
Not in labour force	'000	1,175.2	1,170.8	1,167.1
Unemployment rate	per cent	8.7	8.3	9.5
Participation rate	per cent	46.8	49.9	50.7
PERSONS				
Labour force—				
Employed	'000	2,378.3	2,582.1	2,571.5
Unemployed	'000	217.1	255.4	303.3
Total	**'000**	**2,595.4**	**2,837.5**	**2,874.8**
Not in labour force	'000	1,749.5	1,766.1	1,788.3
Unemployment rate	per cent	8.4	9.0	10.6
Participation rate	per cent	59.7	61.6	61.7

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years and over.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, NSW
(Tread series)



Trends in the number of employed have varied between males and females. Since August 1987 the trend for employed females has shown an overall increase. For males, however, the number of employed increased until 1990 but then decreased during 1991 and 1992.

Approximately twenty-three per cent of all people employed are part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time is significantly higher at forty-two per cent than males (ten per cent).

Unemployment

Unemployed persons are all those aged fifteen years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and:
  - were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or
  - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or
- were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The *unemployment rate* for any group is the number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

There were 303,300 unemployed persons in NSW in August 1992, an increase of nineteen per cent over the previous year and forty per cent since August 1987. The NSW unemployment rate was the same as the Australian unemployment rate at 10.6 per cent although in seasonally adjusted terms, the NSW unemployment rate of 10.8 per cent was slightly lower than the Australian rate of 10.9 per cent.

Teenage unemployment

For a number of years, the labour force characteristics of teenagers have attracted considerable interest. Since 1987, the number of unemployed persons aged fifteen to nineteen years in NSW has increased by thirty-three per cent and the unemployment rate has increased from eighteen per cent in August 1987 to over twenty-four per cent in August 1992.

Labour force participation

The participation rate for any group is the number in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over in the same group.

EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), NSW
('000)

Age group (years)	August					
	Employed			Unemployed		
	1987	1991	1992	1987	1991	1992
15–19	189.4	179.0	173.5	41.7	50.7	55.6
20–24	302.0	316.5	315.1	48.0	46.9	59.8
25–34	650.3	680.1	661.7	52.5	62.0	74.7
35–44	608.3	684.8	681.5	41.1	51.5	53.8
45–54	393.9	471.1	494.8	21.0	26.9	36.7
55–64	203.3	210.4	207.9	11.6	17.1	21.6
65 and over	31.0	40.2	37.0	*1.1	*0.3	*1.2
Total	**2,378.3**	**2,582.1**	**2,571.5**	**217.1**	**255.4**	**303.3**

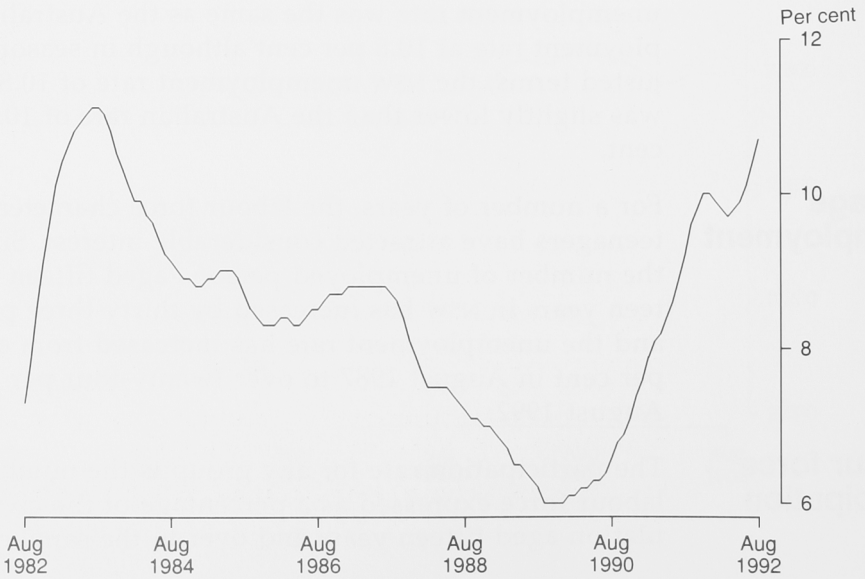
(a) Civilian population.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES (a), NSW
(per cent)

Age group (years)	August					
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate		
	1987	1991	1992	1987	1991	1992
15–19	18.0	22.1	24.3	50.7	51.1	52.6
20–24	13.7	12.9	15.9	80.6	82.0	81.5
25–34	7.5	8.4	10.2	77.4	79.4	79.0
35–44	6.3	7.0	7.3	79.7	82.4	81.8
45–54	5.1	5.4	6.9	72.6	75.7	76.8
55–64	5.4	7.5	9.4	40.5	43.9	44.2
65 and over	*3.5	*0.6	*3.0	5.1	5.7	5.3
Total	**8.4**	**9.0**	**10.6**	**59.7**	**61.6**	**61.7**

(a) Civilian population

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NSW
(Trend series)



Since August 1987 all age groups showed an overall increase in labour force participation, the largest increases being in the age groups of fourty-five to fifty-four and fifty-five to sixty-four which showed increases of 4.2 and 3.7 percentage points respectively. Between August 1991 and August 1992 the age groups from twenty to fourty-four all showed a slight decrease, the largest being in the thirty-five to forty-four group where the participation rate fell by 0.6 percentage points over the year. The female participation rate continues to rise showing an increase of 3.9 percentage points over the last five years to a rate of 50.7 per cent. Conversely, the participation rate for males has dropped slightly over the same period from 73.1 per cent in 1987 to 72.9 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (a), AUGUST 1992

Region	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment rate (per cent)	Participation rate (per cent)
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	199.4	25.1	11.2	62.9
Inner Sydney (SR)	125.0	17.1	12.0	65.7
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	113.0	7.9	6.6	63.8
St George–Sutherland (SR)	206.9	11.4	5.2	66.0
Canterbury–Bankstown (SR)	119.6	18.3	13.3	56.7
Fairfield–Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs)	187.9	34.8	15.6	62.3
Fairfield–Liverpool (SR)	113.7	25.4	18.3	61.5
Central Western Sydney (SR)	107.1	15.5	12.7	55.5
Outer Western Sydney (SR)	126.4	11.6	8.4	65.1
Blacktown–Baulkham Hills (SR)	158.1	20.2	11.3	67.7
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	129.6	8.0	5.8	64.1
Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SR)	119.1	7.6	6.0	63.5
Northern Beaches (SR)	108.0	5.0	4.4	68.9
Gosford–Wyong (SR)	85.2	13.7	13.9	50.6
Sydney (MSR)	*1,660.2*	*179.1*	*9.7*	*62.4*
Hunter (SR)	227.5	33.7	12.9	60.9
Newcastle (SRS)	192.7	28.5	12.9	59.9
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	215.8	28.8	11.8	62.2
Illawarra (SR)	140.2	24.4	14.8	62.5
Wollongong (SRS)	96.3	20.8	17.8	64.2
Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs)	153.5	30.1	16.4	55.1
Northern, Far West – North Western and Central West (SRs)(b)	198.3	19.8	9.1	60.3
Murray–Murrumbidgee (SR)	108.4	10.0	8.4	66.2
Balance of NSW (MSR)	*911.3*	*124.2*	*12.0*	*60.4*
New South Wales	**2,571.5**	**303.3**	**10.6**	**61.7**

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years and over. (b) Excludes components of Far West (SD). These are published as part of Balance of NSW (MSR).

NOTE: Regional estimates other than those above are not sufficiently reliable for publication and should not be derived by subtraction.

Regional data

On 1 May 1992 Warringah Shire was split into two statistical local areas, Warringah Shire and Pittwater Municipality. Therefore, the Manly–Warringah Statistical Region SR was renamed Northern Beaches SR reflecting its new structure.

In August 1992 the northern areas of Sydney recorded lower unemployment rates than other parts of Sydney with Northern Beaches showing the lowest rate of 4.4 per cent and the Fairfield–Liverpool region the highest at 18.3 per cent. Outside Sydney, Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast had the highest unemployment rate at 16.4 per cent followed by Illawarra with 14.8 per cent.

Northern Beaches also recorded the highest participation rate at 68.9 per cent. Gosford–Wyong recorded the lowest with 50.6 per cent.

Industry and occupation

Principal industries of employment growth since 1987 have been the *recreation, personal and other services* with an increase of thirty-eight per cent in the number employed and *community services* with an increase of nineteen per cent. Approximately one-third of the growth in total employment was in the *recreation, personal and other services* industries. The *mining* industry had the greatest fall in employment numbers showing a decrease of twenty-five per cent between August 1987 and August 1992.

EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY, NSW
('000)

	August				
			1992		
Industry	*1987*	*1991*	*Full-time*	*Part-time*	*Total*
Agriculture, forestry fishing and hunting	104.4	120.8	87.3	24.2	111.4
Mining	30.1	27.8	21.8	*1.0	22.7
Manufacturing	406.0	372.6	336.0	33.3	369.3
Electricity, gas and water	44.1	37.7	39.5	*1.3	40.7
Construction	163.4	174.1	148.6	22.7	171.4
Wholesale and retail trade	471.1	520.6	355.5	169.2	524.7
Transport and storage	134.8	145.3	120.4	17.7	138.1
Communication	43.2	42.6	37.1	*4.0	41.0
Finance, property and business services	295.4	343.9	266.5	68.3	334.8
Public administration and defence	105.5	96.5	87.9	5.1	93.0
Community services	411.5	488.0	331.4	160.1	491.5
Recreation, personal and other services	168.7	212.2	140.4	92.4	232.8
Total	**2,378.3**	**2,582.1**	**1,972.2**	**599.3**	**2,571.5**

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years and over.

The occupation group which showed the largest increase in the number employed was *professionals* with an increase of twenty-four per cent. This was followed by *salespersons and personal service workers* with an increase of eighteen per cent. The largest drop in employment was the *plant and machine operators and drivers* occupation group recording a decrease of two per cent since 1987.

EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION, NSW
('000)

	August				
			1992		
Occupation	*1987*	*1991*	*Full-time*	*Part-time*	*Total*
Managers and administrators	258.7	301.6	272.4	26.2	298.6
Professionals	314.5	379.0	311.5	79.9	391.3
Paraprofessionals	145.7	166.5	123.1	29.4	152.5
Tradespersons	369.1	360.7	338.4	29.6	368.0
Clerks	428.3	472.5	323.5	132.9	456.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	307.4	346.6	187.9	173.4	361.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	179.3	177.7	157.9	17.3	175.2
Labourers and related workers	375.2	377.5	257.7	110.5	368.2
Total	**2,378.3**	**2,582.1**	**1,972.2**	**599.3**	**2,571.5**

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years and over.

Persons not in the labour force

The definition of unemployed is based on whether the person had actively looked for work in the last four weeks and whether they were available to start work in the reference week. As such, some people who wanted a job, but did not meet these criteria, are not included in the measure of unemployment.

The *Persons Not in the Labour Force* survey collects information on the potential labour supply. The survey allows for measurement of those who wanted to work, but to whom the definition of 'unemployed' could not be applied. Some circles of the community refer to this as *hidden unemployment*, however, in applying labour classifications the ABS refers to this group as being *marginally attached to the labour force*.

In September 1991 there were 257,200 people marginally attached to the labour force. Of these, almost seventy-five per cent were women. Of those who were not actively looking for work, the main (28%) reasons related to child care, including children too young/preferred to look after

children, and unable to find suitable child care. Other reasons included full-time study (18%), ill health or the ill health of a family member (10%), and other personal and family reasons.

There were 40,800 discouraged job seekers in NSW in September 1991. About thirty-three per cent of these stated they were discouraged because there were no jobs in their locality or in their line of work. Another thirty per cent stated that there were no jobs at all.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, NSW, SEPTEMBER 1991
('000)

Selected characteristics	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
With marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work—			
Were available to start work within four weeks	*3.0	*4.7	7.7
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*4.7	*2.9	7.6
Total	*7.7*	*7.6*	*15.3*
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks—			
Discouraged jobseekers	9.4	31.4	40.8
Other	50.0	151.2	201.2
Total	*59.4*	*182.5*	*241.9*
Total with marginal attachment to the labour force	*67.1*	*190.1*	*257.2*
Without marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	24.3	68.6	92.9
Did not want to work	283.2	584.7	867.9
Permanently unable to work	15.6	6.7	22.3
Institutionalised (a) and boarding school pupils	17.7	16.1	33.8
Total without marginal attachment to the labour force	*340.9*	*676.2*	*1,017.0*
Total	**408.0**	**866.3**	**1,274.3**

(a) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories, gaols etc.

Underemployed workers

Related to the potential labour supply is the concept of underemployment.

Statistics on underemployment and unemployment allow the measurement of *labour underutilisation*.

Because of difficulties in measuring all aspects of underemployment, the ABS has defined two categories of underemployed workers:

- part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours; and
- full-time workers who did not work thirty-five hours or more in the reference week for economic reasons.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULLY EMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED, NSW

	May					
	1988			1991		
Particulars	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Number ('000)—						
Part-time workers—						
Fully employed	83.2	321.9	405.0	95.8	353.6	449.4
Underemployed	21.3	45.4	66.8	39.3	72.2	111.5
Total	*104.5*	*367.3*	*471.8*	*135.1*	*425.8*	*561.0*
Full-time workers—						
Fully employed	1,385.8	641.9	2,027.7	1,389.2	662.7	2,051.9
Underemployed	5.3	*2.3	7.6	16.8	*2.9	19.6
Total	*1,391.1*	*644.3*	*2,035.3*	*1,406.0*	*665.6*	*2,071.6*
Total	**1,495.6**	**1,011.6**	**2,507.2**	**1,541.1**	**1,091.4**	**2,632.5**
Proportion under-employed (per cent)—						
Part-time	20.4	12.4	14.2	29.1	17.0	19.9
Full-time	0.4	*0.4	0.4	1.2	*0.4	0.9

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years or over.

The May 1991 survey on underemployment revealed that almost twenty per cent of part-time workers were underemployed but less than one per cent of full-time workers were. Although two-thirds of all underemployed part-time workers were women, part-time employed men were more likely to be underemployed. Approximately twenty-nine per cent of part-time employed men preferred to work more hours compared to seventeen per cent for part-time employed women.

Persons employed at home

Over recent decades, the flexibility of work has changed introducing working arrangements which vary from the standard *nine to five* hours. One aspect of this change is working at home. To provide information on the extent of and characteristics of home based employment, the ABS conducts a regular survey on persons employed at home.

In March 1992 the survey found that 88,200 people or more than three per cent of all employed people in NSW, were employed at home. Another 472,500 employed people (18%) worked some hours at home but usually worked more hours elsewhere. Approximately thirty-five per cent of people employed at home were women with children aged fourteen years old and under. An additional twenty per cent were women without children in this age group. By comparison, only twelve per cent were men with children up to fourteen years old and thirteen per cent were men without children in this age group.

HOME EMPLOYMENT (a), NSW, MARCH 1992
('000)

Family status	Worked no hours at home	Worked some hours at home: Usually worked less hours at home than elsewhere	Worked some hours at home: Persons employed at home	Worked some hours at home: Total (b)	Total
Member of a family—					
Husband or wife—					
With children aged 0–14	566.9	193.7	40.2	250.9	817.8
Without children aged 0–14	572.0	160.7	29.0	216.2	788.2
Total	*1,138.9*	*354.4*	*69.2*	*467.2*	*1,606.0*
Sole parent—					
With children aged 0–14	32.6	9.9	*1.6	11.5	44.1
Without children aged 0–14	11.9	4.9	*0.8	5.7	17.5
Total	*44.5*	*14.8*	*2.4	*17.2*	*61.6*
Other family head	29.7	*3.4	*0.8	5.0	34.7
Full-time student aged 15–24	80.7	*1.1	*0.5	*2.2	82.9
Other child of married couple or family head	317.7	19.5	*0.8	25.7	343.4
Other relative of married couple or family head	25.8	*2.2	*0.2	*3.4	29.2
Total of family members	*1,637.2*	*395.4*	*73.9*	*520.7*	*2,157.9*
Not a member of a family—					
Living alone	116.3	32.4	*4.2	38.7	155.0
Not living alone	178.2	31.4	5.2	37.5	215.6
Total	*294.5*	*63.8*	*9.4*	*76.2*	*370.7*
Family status not determined	60.1	13.3	4.9	20.9	81.0
Total	**1,991.8**	**472.5**	**88.2**	**617.8**	**2,609.6**

(a) Employed persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Includes 57,100 persons comprising farmers who worked more hours at home than away in their main job, unpaid voluntary workers and person who worked less than one hour at home.

PART-TIME, CASUAL OR TEMPORARY WORK, NSW, OCTOBER 1991

Type of work	Males: Number ('000)	Males: Proportion (per cent)	Females: Number ('000)	Females: Proportion (per cent)	Persons: Number ('000)	Persons: Proportion (per cent)
Non-permanent full-time—						
Temporary	* 1.3	* 1.3	* 1.6	* 0.4	* 2.9	* 0.6
Casual	8.8	8.7	5.6	1.6	14.4	3.2
Part-time—						
Permanent	12.7	12.6	121.5	34.3	134.2	29.5
Temporary	* 1.4	* 1.4	* 3.6	* 1.0	5.0	1.1
Regular casual	44.2	43.9	168.0	47.4	212.2	46.6
Irregular casual	18.6	18.5	37.2	10.5	55.8	12.3
Other	13.9	13.8	16.8	4.7	30.7	6.7
Total	**100.9**	**100.0**	**354.3**	**100.0**	**455.2**	**100.0**

Labour force experience

Apart from examining the current labour force status of the population, an important aspect of labour market analysis is the time people work during a year. This topic is designed to provide information on the labour force experience of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over during the year ending February, and is the only source of data for labour force experience over a twelve month period. As a result, this topic is a major source of data for the analysis of the dynamic nature of the labour force.

During the year ending March 1992, seventy per cent of the population aged fifteen years and over worked at some time, an increase of nine per cent from 1987 when only sixty-four per cent had worked at some time. Approximately seventy-nine per cent of men who worked during the year worked a full year compared to the sixty per cent of women in the same category.

Part-time, casual and temporary employment

An estimated 455,200 persons in their main current job were employed on a part-time, casual or temporary basis in NSW in October 1991. Of these, 46.6 per cent were employed on a regular casual basis, and 29.5 per cent as permanent part-time workers.

Over three quarters (77.8%) of the part-time, casual or temporary workers were female. Females comprised 90.6 per cent of permanent part-time workers, 79.2 per cent of regular casual workers and 66.6 per cent of irregular casual workers. Conversely, males comprised the majority of casual full-time workers (60.9%) and made up 45.2 per cent of other part-time workers.

Over forty-seven per cent of persons employed on a part-time, casual or temporary basis did so for personal reasons; 31.7 per cent worked part-time for employment reasons and 20.6 per cent did so for family reasons.

Of persons employed on a part-time, casual or temporary basis their reported benefits and conditions of employment were as shown below.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: PART-TIME, CASUAL AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES, NSW

Benefit or condition	*Coverage (per cent)*
Workers' compensation	82.7
Award coverage	69.7
Overtime rates	44.0
Superannuation	36.6
Trade union membership	30.5
Formal training by employer	28.5
Long service leave entitlement	28.1
Career structure/promotion opportunities	23.0
Study leave.	14.1

Job vacancies

Statistics of job vacancies are compiled from sample surveys of employers conducted by the ABS in February, May, August and November each year. On 21 August 1992, there were a total 9,300 job vacancies in the NSW public and private sectors. This represented a fifteen per cent drop since August 1991 and a sixty-four per cent decrease since peaking in 1988.

JOB VACANCIES, NSW
('000)

	August					
Sector or industry	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Sector—						
Private	(a) 15.2	22.4	14.0	15.4	7.1	6.5
Government	7.6	7.5	8.8	5.6	3.8	2.8
Industry—						
Manufacturing	(a) 4.1	5.3	3.9	*4.9	*1.1	*0.7
Other	18.8	24.6	18.9	16.2	9.8	8.6
Total vacancies	**22.9**	**29.9**	**22.8**	**21.1**	**10.9**	**9.3**
Job vacancy rate (b) (per cent)	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

(a) Relative standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. (b) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Apprentices

In May 1991 there were approximately 50,600 apprentices aged between fifteen to thirty-four in NSW. Of these, sixty-nine per cent were fifteen to nineteen years old. From 1987 to 1991 there was an overall increase of twelve per cent in the number of people in apprenticeships. However, from a peak in 1989 of 62,300, there has been a decrease of nineteen per cent.

In 1991 the building trade accounted for just over twenty per cent of all apprenticeships. This was closely followed by the vehicle trade which accounted for another twenty per cent. From 1987 to 1991 the most significant change occurred in the metal fitting, machining and other metal trades which fell from nineteen per cent of apprenticeships in 1987 to eleven per cent.

APPRENTICES, NSW
'000

Age and field of trade	May 1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Age in May—					
15–19	*35.7*	*38.6*	*45.9*	*42.4*	*34.7*
15–17	17.8	15.3	16.9	17.5	13.4
18	9.8	12.3	14.7	13.6	11.1
19	8.1	10.2	14.3	11.6	10.2
20–24	8.3	13.2	14.0	11.4	14.3
25–34	*1.4	*0.9	*2.3	*1.1	*1.6
Total	**45.4**	**52.6**	**62.3**	**55.2**	**50.6**
Field of trade—					
Metal fitting, machining and other metal	8.6	10.3	13.0	10.1	5.4
Electrical and electronics	7.0	8.8	10.5	6.0	7.6
Building	8.6	10.0	9.8	11.5	10.3
Vehicle	7.9	9.7	11.8	9.1	10.0
Food	*2.5	*4.4	*4.4	*3.4	*3.8
Hairdressers	4.4	*3.0	*3.8	5.2	*4.0
Other	*6.5	*6.5	9.0	10.0	9.6
Total	**45.4**	**52.6**	**62.3**	**55.2**	**50.6**

Trade unions

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions may be registered as a union of employees or of employers. Registration of unions is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar.

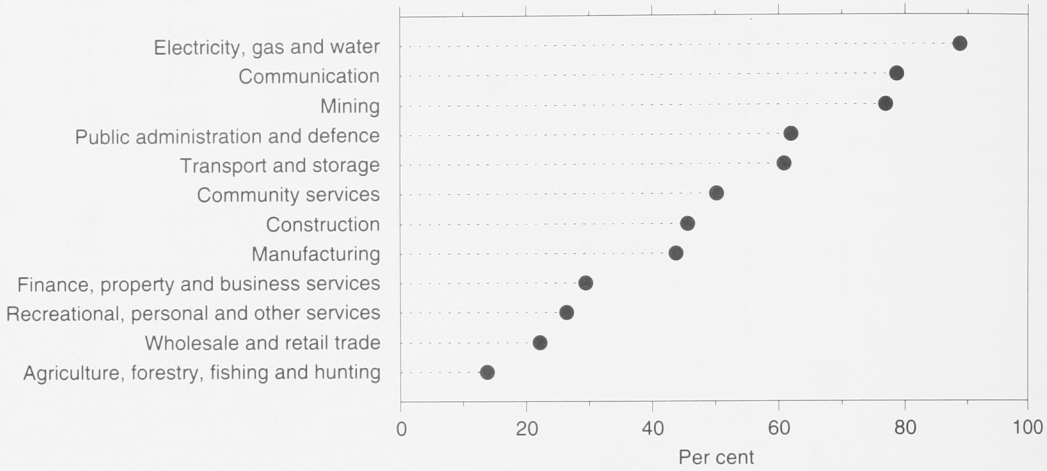
Under Commonwealth legislation, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees or an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within only one State. Based on data from the unions, there were 150 trade unions in NSW at 30 June 1991, with a membership of 1,217,100 or fifty-eight per cent of all employees.

Trade union membership

In the Survey of Trade Union Members, in August 1990 forty-one per cent of employees stated that they were members of a trade union compared with fifty-one per cent in 1982. This represents a decrease of ten percentage points. The proportion of employed people who were trade union members varied between males and females. Males were more likely to be trade union members with forty-six per cent of employed males belonging to unions compared to thirty-five per cent of employed females.

The industry with the highest membership rate was the electricity, gas and water industry with eighty-nine per cent of people employed in this industry belonging to a union. The industry with the lowest proportion of union members was the wholesale and retail trade industries where only twenty-two per cent of employees belonged to a trade union.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, AUGUST 1990



Industrial disputes

Statistics of industrial disputes relate to disputes which involve a work stoppage where the total time lost is ten working days or more. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. They include the time lost by employees who worked at those establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes. However, they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

There were 463 industrial disputes in progress during 1991 in NSW. This represents a thirteen per cent decrease from the previous year and a forty-four per cent decrease from 1986. The number of working days lost due to industrial disputes in progress was 1,106,000 representing an increase of seventy-eight per cent since 1990. In 1991 this was sixty-nine per cent of working days lost in Australia compared with forty-nine per cent in 1990. A general strike in NSW in October 1991 accounted for 520,600 working days lost. The manufacturing industry had the greatest number of working days lost due to industrial disputes with 546,400 days lost. However, the mining industry had the greatest number of disputes since 1988.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS (a), NSW
('000)

Industry	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (b)						
Mining	189	162	220	299	279	200
Manufacturing—						
Metal products, machinery and equipment	312	198	183	133	121	92
Other	58	31	26	21	19	17
Construction	76	74	67	35	16	15
Transport and storage; and communication	79	67	97	89	71	77
Other industries	110	97	83	55	42	62
Total working days lost	**824**	**629**	**676**	**632**	**548**	**463**
WORKING DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ('000) (c)						
Mining	306.7	258.6	274.0	122.4	111.8	107.1
Manufacturing—						
Metal products, machinery and equipment	101.4	104.6	117.6	112.5	344.6	433.7
Other	64.8	77.4	18.3	53.5	35.9	112.7
Construction	33.6	95.2	78.7	54.6	22.6	57.3
Transport and storage; and communication	28.7	21.2	23.2	31.6	12.7	80.2
Other industries	63.5	187.7	218.4	215.1	95.3	315.4
Total working days lost	**598.8**	**744.8**	**730.1**	**589.6**	**622.9**	**1,106.3**

(a) Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. Disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.. (b) The basis for calculation of the number of disputes was changed in 1987. Figures on the new basis were also calculated for 1986 and are shown in this table. (c) Working days lost refers to days lost by: (i) employees who were directly involved in the dispute, and (ii) employees who were working in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes; excluded is the time lost as a result of disputes by employees in other establishments

Award rates of pay indexes

The award rates of pay indexes compiled by the ABS are designed to reflect movements in minimum award rates of pay. Changes in the indexes over time reflect general trends in award rates of pay. They do not measure relative levels of average award rates of pay between States, industries, awards and occupations. The base period chosen for the indexes was June 1985 and estimates of minimum award rates of pay are expressed as index umbers such that June 1985 = 100.0.

INDEXES OF AWARD RATES OF PAY, FULL-TIME ADULTS, NSW, AUGUST
(Base: June 1985=100)

Employees (a)	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX						
Males	109.8	113.9	120.6	129.3	134.7	136.5
Females	110.5	114.9	122.8	131.7	137.4	139.7
Persons	**110.0**	**114.2**	**121.3**	**130.0**	**135.5**	**137.5**
HOURLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX						
Males	109.9	114.1	121.0	130.1	135.5	137.4
Females	111.6	116.1	124.4	133.6	139.4	141.9
Persons	**110.5**	**114.7**	**122.1**	**131.2**	**136.7**	**138.8**

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households employing staff and the defence forces.

Average weekly earnings

The statistics on average weekly earnings of employees are obtained from a survey of employers conducted quarterly by the ABS. The statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the labour force.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (a), NSW
($)

	August		
Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Males—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	561.70	588.00	616.70
Average weekly total earnings	611.90	641.00	659.60
All males average weekly total earnings	550.00	581.00	590.30
Females—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	450.20	484.90	514.50
Average weekly total earnings	464.70	498.30	526.30
All females average weekly total earnings	351.20	376.80	390.10
Persons—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	524.70	553.10	581.50
Average weekly total earnings	563.00	592.70	613.70
All persons average weekly total earnings	465.10	492.00	501.50

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households employing staff and the defence forces.

The average weekly total earnings for males in August 1991 was $590.30 which was fifty-one per cent higher than for females. Some of this difference can be attributed to the fact there is a larger proportion of women working part-time. When comparing full-time employees only, average weekly earnings for males are twenty-five per cent higher.

Distribution and composition of earnings

Statistics on the distribution and composition of employee earnings and hours are compiled by the ABS from a sample survey of employers conducted in May each year. In May 1991, the proportion of males earning more than $700 per week in NSW was twenty-seven per cent as against eight per cent of females. For the same period, eight per cent of females were earning weekly total earnings under $100, compared with three per cent of males. The mean weekly total earnings of males in May 1991 was $596.10 compared to $392.10 for females.

Employment benefits

For many jobs, an important component of remuneration is non-wage employment benefits commonly referred to as fringe benefits. These include benefits ranging from the provision of sick leave and annual leave to the payment of allowances and other incentives.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, NSW

Labour force status	*August 1987*	*August 1989*	*July 1991*
Total employees ('000)	2,018.8	2,203.8	2,113.3
Type of benefit received (per cent)—			
No benefits	12.1	11.3	9.3
Holiday expenses	3.5	3.6	4.0
Low-interest finance	3.0	2.6	3.4
Goods and services	13.2	14.7	15.5
Housing	2.8	2.4	2.9
Electricity	1.7	1.6	2.1
Telephone	7.9	7.8	8.7
Transport	16.3	18.8	19.0
Medical	2.9	3.2	3.9
Union dues	2.3	3.1	3.5
Club fees	1.3	1.5	1.7
Entertainment allowance	1.8	2.0	1.9
Shares	2.4	2.4	3.1
Study leave	2.2	2.8	3.1
Superannuation	41.3	45.6	69.4
Childcare/education expenses	0.2	0.3	0.4
Sick leave	80.9	79.5	80.1
Annual leave	81.6	80.3	80.5
Long-service leave	66.0	63.4	66.9

In July 1991 over ninety per cent of wage and salary earners in NSW received at least one type of benefit. The most common benefit received was annual leave (81%),

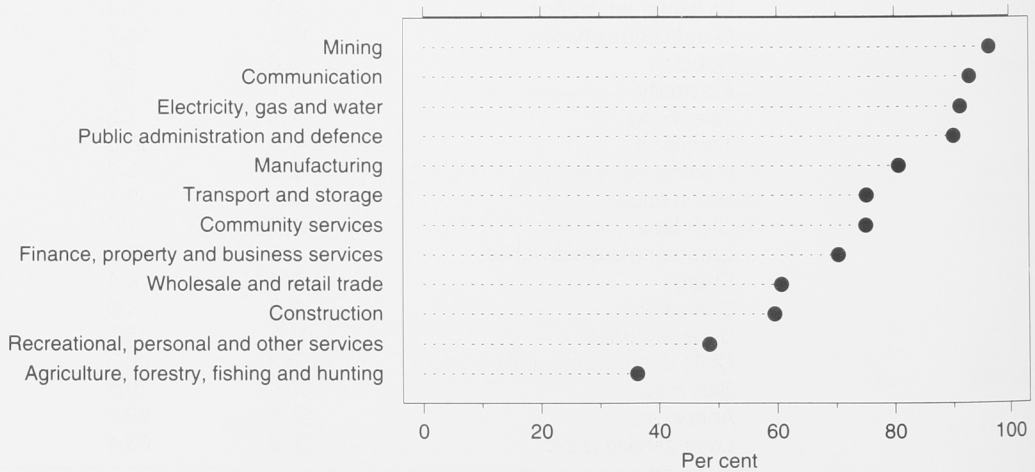
followed by sick leave (80%) and superannuation (69%). The industry with the largest proportion of people receiving benefits was the electricity, gas and water industry where all employees received some kind of benefit. This was followed by the mining industry with ninety-nine per cent receiving some kind of benefit. The industry with the lowest proportion of people receiving benefits was the recreational, personal and other services industry with seventy-three per cent.

Superannuation

With the ageing of Australia's population, retirement and retirement income planning have become important social and economic issues. Contributing to a superannuation scheme is encouraged and monitoring of trends in superannuation membership is of particular interest to governments, employers and unions.

The November 1991 survey on superannuation coverage found that sixty-nine per cent of employed people were covered by a superannuation scheme compared to forty-nine per cent in November 1988. In comparing the trade union membership rates with the superannuation coverage rates by industry, it can be seen that industries with high levels of union membership, tend to have high levels of superannuation coverage. The industry with the highest superannuation coverage rate was the mining industry with ninety-six per cent of people employed in this industry being covered by superannuation. The industry with the lowest coverage was agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry with thirty-six per cent coverage.

SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE, NSW, NOVEMBER 1991



Of those people aged forty-five to seventy-four who were covered by superannuation, thirty-three per cent said that they expect that their superannuation would be their

main source of income. Almost twenty per cent said that a government pension would be their main source of income in spite of their superannuation coverage.

Over seventy per cent of people aged forty-five to seventy-four who were covered by superannuation expected to receive a lump sum payment. Of these, over a quarter said that they intended to roll the lump sum over or invest in an approved deposit fund, deferred annuity or other superannuation scheme. Approximately twenty per cent of people covered did not know whether they would receive a lump sum payment.

Major labour costs

The ABS conducts an annual Survey of Major Labour Costs to determine the extent of 'major' labour costs for employers which include earnings of employees; superannuation; payroll tax; workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax. These costs account for over ninety per cent of all labour costs. Labour costs not covered by the survey include fringe benefits, welfare services, training and recruitment costs.

Employee earnings by far made up the largest part of major labour costs comprising eighty-eight per cent of the average cost per employee. From 1987–88 to the 1990–91 survey, earnings increased by nineteen per cent. Fringe benefits tax increased by forty-five per cent over this period and was the type of labour cost which showed the largest percentage increase. Workers' compensation decreased by four per cent over the same period.

MAJOR LABOUR COSTS, NSW

Type of labour cost	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Total cost ($m)—				
Earnings	47,556	50,137	52,860	56,494
Payroll tax	1,753	1,861	2,087	2,421
Superannuation—				
Emerging cost	421	422	329	188
Ongoing cost	2,054	2,206	2,590	3,268
Workers' compensation	1,224	1,232	1,257	1,170
Fringe benefits tax	341	353	416	494
Total	**53,350**	**56,211**	**59,538**	**64,035**
Average cost per employee ($)—				
Earnings	22,938	23,623	25,636	27,351
Payroll tax	846	877	1,012	1,172
Superannuation	1,194	1,238	1,415	1,673
Workers' compensation	590	580	609	567
Fringe benefits tax	165	166	202	239
Total	**25,734**	**26,485**	**28,874**	**31,002**

Training expenditure

In recognition of the importance of education and training to Australia and Australia's economy, the Federal Government introduced the Training Guarantee Act on 1 July 1990 which stated that employers must spend a specified percentage of their payroll on training. In order to measure this training in dollar value, the ABS periodically conducts a Training Expenditure survey which collects information on employers' formal training expenditure. Formal training is defined as training activities which have a structured plan and format designed to develop job related skills and competence. Included in these costs are wages and salaries of employees' giving and receiving training, fees for courses and other training expenditure.

From July to September 1990, NSW employers spent on average a net amount (training expenditure, less subsidies received) of $165.20 per employee. This was just over three per cent of gross wages and salaries. The survey also found that employees spent an average of 7.49 hours undertaking formal training.

TRAINING EXPENDITURE, NSW, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1990

Components of expenditure	*Private*	*Public*	*Total*
Training expenditure ($ per employee)—			
Wages and salaries costs—			
Employees' wages and salaries for time receiving training	65.9	123.6	84.3
Trainers' wages and salaries for time providing training	23.1	55.2	33.3
Total wages and salaries costs (a)	*89.1*	*178.8*	*117.6*
Costs other than wages and salaries—			
Fees to consultants and institutions	27.5	22.9	26.0
Other expenditure	25.1	30.0	26.7
Total costs other than wages and salaries	*52.6*	*52.9*	*52.7*
Total training expenditure	**141.7**	**231.6**	**170.3**
Training subsidies received	*5.1	5.0	5.1
Net training expenditure	*136.5*	*226.7*	*165.2*
Proportion of training expenditure to gross wages and salaries (per cent)—	3.00	3.11	3.06
Training hours per employee	7.07	8.12	7.49
Employers reporting training expenditure (per cent) (b)	23.3	87.5	23.9

(a) Employees' gross wages and salaries for time receiving and providing training. (b) The percentage is based on the statistical unit for the survey.

Related publications

NSW

The Labour Force, New South Wales (6201.1)
Persons not in the Labour Force, New South Wales (6220.1)

Australia

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)
A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0)
The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)
Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)
Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)
Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0)
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)
Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0)
Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0)
Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)
Labour Force Projections, Australia (6260.0)
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0)
Persons Employed at Home, Australia (6275.0)
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Preliminary (6301.0)
Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)
Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0)
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)
Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)
Award Coverage, Australia (6315.0)
Superannuation, Australia (6319.0)
Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly) (6321.0)
Industrial Disputes, Australia (Annual) (6322.0)
Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)
Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)
Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)
Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0)
Labour Costs, Australia (6349.0)
Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0)
Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (6354.0)



Sydney Harbour Tunnel, August 1992

The crowd waits to walk through the tunnel on opening day. The 2.3 kilometre tunnel was built at a cost of $506m.

Photo: Kate Callas, Sydney Morning Herald

Transport and communication

Transport

Most aspects of land transport in NSW are managed by the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), the State Transit Authority (STA) and the State Rail Authority (SRA).

Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

The RTA is responsible for the administration of and expenditure on main roads in the State and shares, with local government councils, the expenditure on secondary roads, developmental roads and tourist roads. The local government councils are fully responsible for the administration of roads other than main roads within their areas.

There are more than 200 thousand kilometres of public roads in NSW. The RTA has full or partial responsibility for just 38,988 kilometres, with the remainder the responsibility of the local government councils.

LENGTH OF ROADS IN NSW UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ROADS AND TRAFFIC AUTHORITY, 30 JUNE 1989
(*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW)
(kilometres)

Class of road	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Balance of NSW*	*NSW*
State highways	868	9,529	10,397
Main roads	2,152	22,972	25,124
Secondary roads	292	—	292
Tourist roads	84	320	404
Unclassified roads	—	2,771	2,771
Total	**3,396**	**35,592**	**38,988**

Roads expenditure

A large proportion of monies expended by government authorities on roads in NSW is disbursed by the RTA and municipal and shire councils, but some roadworks have been constructed by other departments and agencies.

Data on expenditure by government authorities are compiled from the annual reports and budget estimates of State Government departments and authorities and from

TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a) ON ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES IN NSW

($m)

Authority	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91p*
	FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (b)					
State Government	277.1	282.1	315.9	360.3	543.4	663.2
Local Government (c)	233.6	249.7	262.3	270.1	343.4	383.6
Total	**510.7**	**531.8**	**578.2**	**630.4**	**886.8**	**1,046.8**
	GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
State Government	579.1	626.8	536.6	573.6	662.4	708.4
Local Government (c)	331.7	375.4	373.2	351.2	197.5	220.4
Total	**910.8**	**1,002.3**	**909.8**	**924.8**	**859.9**	**928.8**

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies. (b) Comprises current expenditure on wages, salaries, and supplements, and goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks; offset by fees and other charges for goods sold and services rendered. (c) Calendar year six months earlier

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES IN NSW AND ACT

(*Source:* National Roads and Motorists Association)

(kilometres)

	Albury	*Canberra*	*Coffs Harbour*	*Dubbo*	*Lismore*	*Newcastle*	*Nowra*	*Orange*	*Sydney*	*Taree*	*Tweed Heads*	*Wagga Wagga*	*Wollongong*
Albury	. .	347	1,102	575	1,327	706	506	477	572	868	1,427	130	519
Canberra	347	. .	821	398	1,037	425	225	300	291	587	1,146	245	238
Coffs Harbour	1,102	821	. .	650	216	402	709	800	552	234	325	1,014	635
Dubbo	575	398	650	. .	792	408	523	150	412	546	901	390	449
Lismore	1,327	1,037	216	792	. .	618	925	942	774	450	114	1,211	851
Newcastle	706	425	402	408	618	. .	313	390	156	168	727	604	239
Nowra	506	225	709	523	925	313	. .	380	159	475	1,034	404	79
Orange	477	300	800	150	942	390	380	. .	262	552	1,051	321	299
Sydney	572	291	552	412	774	156	159	262	. .	318	877	470	80
Taree	868	587	234	546	450	168	475	552	318	. .	559	766	401
Tweed Heads	1,427	1,146	325	901	114	727	1,034	1,051	877	559	. .	1,291	960
Wagga Wagga	130	245	1,014	390	1,211	604	404	321	470	766	1,291	. .	417
Wollongong	519	238	635	449	851	239	79	299	80	401	960	417	. .

statements of accounts for local government authorities. The figures include expenditure (from grants, revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, administration and debt charges (interest and repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or departments have paid for works constructed by municipal or shire councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading *local government* when identified as such by them.

Administration of roads

The RTA provides for the construction and maintenance of those roads throughout the State which have been declared under State legislation, both in country and metropolitan areas.

The Chief Executive of the RTA oversights this legislation and is responsible to the NSW Government for the maintenance of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, for the implementation of traffic management measures throughout the State and for the disbursement of Commonwealth Government grants for roads.

Principal roads are classified as *state highways* which connect with similar avenues in other States. *Main roads* connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways and with each other. The RTA reimburses municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads and the RTA itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads which carry a substantial amount of through traffic and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Minister to be *secondary roads*. A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be declared a *tourist road*.

The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the RTA financially assists councils by contributing, at least half the cost of approved works on these roads.

The RTA also provides financial assistance to local councils—in general, up to half the cost—for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads.

Main roads finances

The income of the RTA is derived chiefly from: motor vehicle registration taxes; appropriations from Consolidated Fund of receipts from diesel fuel levy; Commonwealth Government roads grants; contributions by local government authorities for works carried out in conjunction with works on main roads; tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works and grants by the State Government.

Sydney Harbour Bridge and Tunnel

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is administered by the RTA. Net tolls are used to help finance the purchase of the Sydney Harbour Tunnel. In 1990–91 these tolls amounted to $46.9 million, a decrease from 1989–90 ($47.4 million). This amounted to an accumulated shortfall of $8.5 million against the amount required to finance the Tunnel completely from tolls.

The Sydney Harbour Tunnel (2.3 kilometres in length) which opened on 30 August 1992, is wholly owned by joint venturers Transfield–Kumagai. They and the State Government entered into a fixed price contract to design and construct the Tunnel. The company will operate and maintain the Tunnel until the year 2022 when ownership will revert to the Crown.

The cost of construction of the Tunnel was approximately $560 million ($408 million in 1986 terms) being financed from three sources:

- a loan of $40 million raised by the joint venturers;
- monthly loan payments totalling $222.6 million and ranging from $2.48 million in July 1987 to $4.25 million in September 1992 by the Commissioner for Main Roads—this loan is repayable on 31 December 2022; and
- the issue of Inflation Index Bonds.

Freeways and tollways

Three major works were completed during 1992.

Gore Hill Freeway (3.1 kilometres) was opened 31 August at an estimated cost of $127 million, linking the freeway at Naremburn with the Pacific Highway at Lane Cove. Work was completed to coincide with the opening of the Sydney Harbour Tunnel and introduces a dedicated bus only lane across the Sydney Harbour Bridge, commencing along the freeway route.

M-4 Motorway (ten kilometres), between May's Hill and Prospect (in western Sydney), was constructed by Statewide Roads Ltd and privately funded at a cost of $246 million. A toll was introduced when it opened in May to meet costs of construction and maintenance. The lease for the operation of this motorway to Statewide Roads Ltd is for seventeen years, after which it reverts to the RTA.

M-5 South Western Motorway (14.5 kilometres), between Casula and Beverly Hills, was commenced in February 1991 and opened in October 1992. It was completed in two stages, with the first stage (eleven kilometres) from Casula to Padstow, opening in August 1992. It is estimated to cost $300 million overall (privately funded) including land acquisition, operating as tollroad since opening. The lease for the operation of this motorway to Interlink Roads Ltd is for twenty-two years, after which it reverts to the RTA.

Motor transport and road traffic

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. The laws aimto:

- minimise the risk of accidents and facilitate the flow of traffic;
- promote economy in the organisation of State-owned commercial transport services; and
- procure funds for administration, construction and repair of roads.

The police enforce traffic laws and have authority to:

- take action against dangerous and disorderly motorists;
- serve notice of traffic offences;
- regulate the flow of traffic; and
- enforce traffic parking regulations.

Administration and control of motor transport

The RTA is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in NSW and its functions extend over a variety of matters.

The RTA is responsible for collecting taxes for road works paid in conjunction with vehicle registrations and stamp duty on new and transferred registrations.

The RTA is also responsible for:

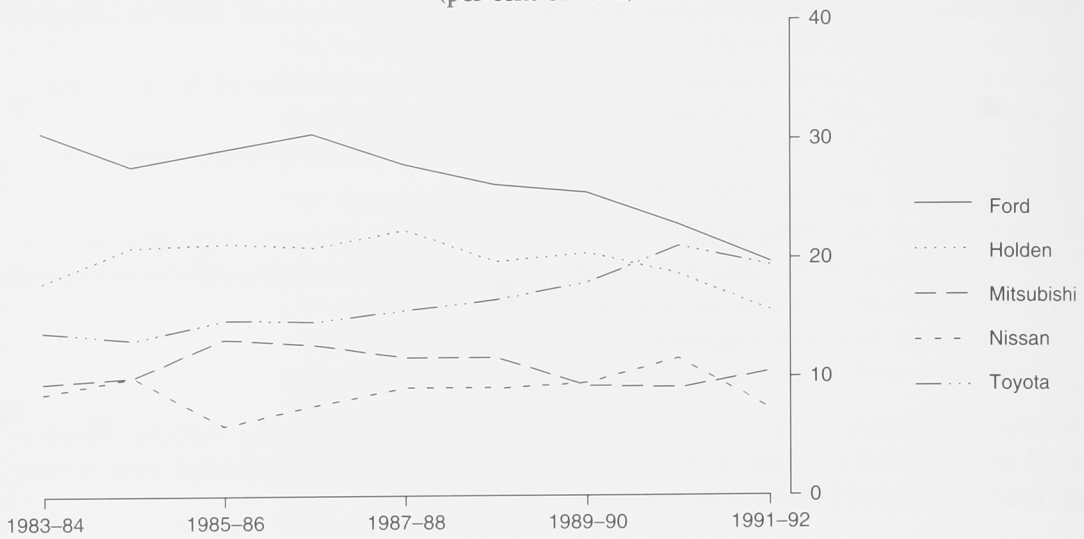
- improving traffic arrangements throughout the State (including arrangements relating to the regulation and control of vehicles);
- establishing general standards and principles in the design, construction and erection of traffic control facilities (including intersections and approaches to railway crossings);
- establishing priorities and coordinating the activities of public authorities in providing traffic control lights, signs and other traffic facilities;
- promoting traffic safety measures for the safety of pedestrians and drivers and to reduce accidents occurring on public streets; and
- disseminating road safety educational material to the general public and persons engaged in the motor vehicle industry.

Motor vehicle registrations

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and must display their registration label and number plates. Before renewal of registration of vehicles more than three years old, such vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations.

All new motor vehicles registered in NSW since 1 January 1986 are required to run on unleaded petrol. Service stations also supply leaded petrol for older vehicles, but as the motor vehicle population ages, sales of unleaded petrol will increase.

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW CARS AND STATION WAGONS, NSW
Top five makes
(per cent of total)



MOTOR VEHICLES (a), NSW
(*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW)
('000)

	1986–87	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
Passenger vehicles (b)	2,273.4	2,313.0	2,371.8	2,414.5	2,437.5	2,467.6
Light commercial vehicles (b)	397.9	401.0	422.6	437.0	409.0	524.6
Trucks—						
Rigid (b)	172.6	176.4	186.3	190.9	106.9	104.9
Articulated	16.6	16.1	16.7	16.8	14.9	15.3
Non-freight carrying	15.0	14.7	15.1	15.2	10.4	10.1
Buses (b)	51.9	54.4	57.1	59.5	10.6	9.3
Motor cycles	114.4	105.7	101.8	89.8	69.5	76.0
Total	**3,041.8**	**3,081.3**	**3,171.4**	**3,223.7**	**3,058.8**	**3,207.8**
REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
Passenger vehicles (b)	129.7	136.8	156.5	168.4	149.8	164.3
Light commercial vehicles (b)	21.1	19.7	31.7	36.8	33.5	24.0
Trucks—						
Rigid (b)	8.0	8.8	12.6	12.8	10.4	3.8
Articulated	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5
Non-freight carrying	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
Buses (b)	4.1	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	1.2
Motor cycles	8.0	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.0
Total	**172.6**	**175.6**	**212.8**	**229.8**	**205.1**	**199.0**

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) New classifications introduced from July 1991. Data prior to this period not comparable.

The RTA has introduced a new on-line computer system called DRIVES. The licence processing component commenced in September 1991, and the vehicle registration component in June 1992. The system contains data on NSW 3.95 million licence holders and 3.8 million registered vehicles.

Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage

Sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage are conducted triennially. The 1991 survey sampled a selection of approximately 42 thousand from an estimated 10.1 million vehicles across Australia, which were registered at 30 September 1991. Caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence service vehicles and vehicles with diplomatic or consular plates were not included in the sample.

The total distance travelled (preliminary figures) within NSW in the twelve months ending 30 September 1991, by vehicles registered in NSW, was 45,660.2 million kilometres, with an estimated average of 14,800 kilometres per vehicle. In comparison with the figure from the corresponding period in 1988, there was a decrease of 9.2 per cent in total kilometres travelled.

DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NSW
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1991p

Particulars	*Average ('000 kilometres)*	*Total (million kilometres)*
Type of vehicle—		
Passenger vehicles	14.0	35,593.3
Motor cycles	6.0	415.9
Light commercial vehicles	17.0	6,192.6
Rigid trucks	19.2	1,878.3
Articulated trucks	75.7	1,135.4
Other truck types	17.2	47.1
Buses	40.8	397.6
Total	**14.8**	**45,660.2**
Purpose—		
Business (a)	15.8	16,154.0
To and from work	6.5	10,479.5
Private	7.5	19,026.7
Total	**15.1**	**45,660.2**
Area of operation—		
Capital city	11.9	24,748.1
Provincial urban	5.7	5,591.4
Other areas of NSW	7.8	13,814.7
Total within NSW	*14.6*	*44,154.2*
Interstate	3.5	1,506.0
Total	**15.1**	**45,660.2**

(a) Includes kilometres travelled of hire or reward, or charged to business expenses, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, irrespective of whether the vehicle is predominantly used for private purposes.

Motor drivers' licences

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one to five years to eligible licence holders. To qualify for the licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test and a written test on the traffic regulations which is available in English and nine other community languages. To aid the assessment of the ability of handicapped persons to obtain a driver's licence, special equipment is used to test various driving aids installed in their cars. The minimum age for the Class One A driver's licence is seventeen years.

Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least twelve months and meet a higher minimum age requirement. A licence may be refused, suspended or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The Chief Executive of the RTA has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 August 1991 were 3,637,009 and 317,988 respectively. Drivers' licences comprised 2,820,903 Class One A licences, 21,259 Class Two A (to drive a public vehcle) licences and 814,330 other licences in force in NSW. A new system of graduated drivers' and riders' licences, based on the licence holder's driving or riding record, has been introduced progressively since 1988. Licence cards, bearing the holder's photograph and colour coded to indicate driving experience and traffic infringment record, are issued for periods from one to five years.

Road accidents and safety

In NSW, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death or damage to property exceeding $500 must be reported to police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours.

FATAL ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, NSW

(*Sources:* Road Safety Bureau, NSW and Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW)



Those accidents which involve casualties and/or where at least one vehicle is towed from the scene of the accident are analysed by the RTAs traffic accident research group which undertakes scientific research into traffic accidents.

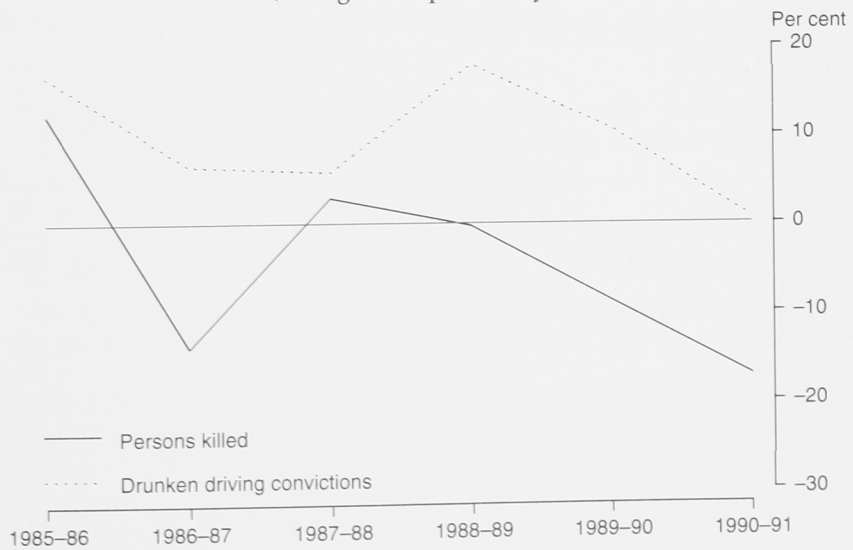
Driving offences

Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving under the influence of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order longer or shorter periods of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analysis for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood is in operation. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The system involves a preliminary roadside test (which is performed randomly) and if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at the police station.

Police officers are empowered to serve on the spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences which set out the offence and the standard fine for that offence. Persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS AND CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING (a) IN NSW
(Change over previous year)



(a) Involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence.

Public transport authorities

Public transport in NSW is controlled by two authorities:

- the State Rail Authority (SRA); and
- the State Transit Authority(STA).

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (a) AND NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID FOR DRIVING OFFENCES IN NSW

(*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority)

Driving offence	*Year ended 30 June*					
	1986	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—						
Culpable driving	227	199	274	279	336	368
Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	66	42	41	34	54	30
Drunken driving, etc.	21,276	22,630	23,929	28,177	31,176	31,369
Dangerous driving	3,023	2,976	3,161	3,653	4,110	3,367
Failure to stop after accident	80	107	66	68	116	76
Driving whilst disqualified	3,139	3,413	3,486	3,940	4,956	5,873
Breach of recognisance	9	5	6	7	25	27
Total	*27,820*	*29,372*	*30,963*	*36,158*	*40,773*	*41,110*
Not involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—						
Conviction by court—						
Failure to stop after accident	1,233	1,075	1,260	1,249	825	749
Negligent driving	10,443	9,084	7,449	5,108	3,846	3,598
Exceeding speed limit	34,581	40,608	30,582	18,511	(b)	(b)
Other offences	42,382	46,613	37,837	29,369	40,667	42,526
Total	*88,639*	*97,380*	*77,128*	*54,237*	*45,338*	*46,873*
Traffic infringement penalty paid (c)—						
Negligent driving	33,403	32,780	31,690	26,142	21,957	26,210
Exceeding speed limit	224,210	r226,857	301,428	326,119	(b)	(b)
Other offences	107,178	117,820	129,059	158,328	408,346	506,295
Total	*364,791*	*417,457*	*462,177*	*510,589*	*430,303*	*532,505*

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. (b) Not available separately; included in 'other offences'. (c) Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'.

NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: TRAFFIC

(*Source:* State Rail Authority)

Particulars	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Passenger journeys ('000)	224,255	246,539	249,296	251,046	254,111	(a) 246,098
Freight ('000 tonnes)—						
Coal	36,132	36,107	32,665	35,744	41,170	42,656
Wheat	5,254	4,677	2,889	3,775	3,302	1,761
Iron and steel	1,365	1,685	2,017	2,009	1,652	1,539
Containers	3,015	2,898	2,930	3,566	3,784	3,948
Other (b)	8,981	9,045	9,687	8,680	8,358	7,953
Total freight carried	**54,747**	**54,412**	**50,188**	**53,774**	**58,266**	**57,857**

(a) Includes 243.8 million passenger journeys in Sydney and Newcastle urban services. (b) Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, limestone, cement, fertilisers, petroleum products, livestock, parcels and general freight.

The SRA is responsible for operating all passenger and freight rail services throughout the State, providing urban and interurban passenger rail services in consultation with the STA and arranging for recruitment and industrial relations for both itself and the STA.

The STA has the responsibility of ensuring the coordination of bus, rail, ferry and taxi passenger services in the urban and interurban areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong; operating publicly owned buses and ferries in these areas; and entering into contractual arrangements with private vehicle and ferry operators for the provision of private transport services.

Railways

The SRA is divided into three main operations.

CityRail is responsible for all suburban and intercity passenger services throughout the Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle regions, with more than 1,700 kilometres of electrified track and some other services outside these areas. Assets include 294 stations and a fleet of 1,700 carriages.

Freight Rail operates a freight transport and distribution service over 7,676 kilometres of track (excluding the electrified network), with a fleet of 551 locomotives and over 7,500 wagons. In 1990–91, Freight Rail transported a record 58.3 million tonnes (slightly decreasing in 1991–92 by 0.7 per cent).

Countrylink markets and operates long distance rail and coach passenger services within NSW and to some interstate capital cities.

In 1991–92 there were 246.1 million passenger journeys on NSW railways, down 3.2 per cent from the number of journeys in 1990–91.

Bus services

In NSW, bus services are operated by the State Government in Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private (non-Government) bus services are operated in Sydney, Newcastle and other districts and are subject to regulation by the RTA.

State Government bus service

The State Government bus services are administered by the STA. Passenger journeys on State Government bus services totalled 190.5 million in 1991–92, a decrease of three per cent on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres travelled in 1991–92 (sixty-eight million) were 1.3 per cent lower than the previous year. At 30 June 1992, the STA operated a fleet of 1,441 buses servicing a network of over 300 routes comprising 1,260 kilometres.

In August 1992, two new gas powered buses were introduced on routes in Sydney. Following trials of these prototypes, 250 of these compressed natural gas (CNG) buses

are expected to be delivered in early 1994. These buses produce about twenty-five per cent less greenhouse emissions than diesel buses.

NSW GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES: TRAFFIC (a)
(*Source:* State Transit Authority)

	1986–87	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Sydney	180,962	189,053	184,369	178,469	181,748	176,230
Newcastle	15,018	15,353	14,972	14,493	14,760	14,311
Total	**195,980**	**204,406**	**199,341**	**192,962**	**196,508**	**190,541**
VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 kilometres)						
Sydney	58,072	59,246	59,430	59,757	59,698	58,869
Newcastle	9,220	9,497	9,220	9,256	9,250	9,155
Total	**67,292**	**68,743**	**68,650**	**69,013**	**68,948**	**68,024**

(a) Includes charter operations. Data from 1988–89 are pro-rated between Sydney and Newcastle.

Private bus services

Private bus services in the transport districts of Sydney Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong are administered under State legislation. A licence for each privately owned bus service must be obtained from the RTA. This service licence specifies the route to be travelled, the timetable to be observed and the fares to be charged. Services which directly duplicate Government bus services are not permitted.

Harbour, river ferry and hydrofoil services

Ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries is vested in the STA. At 30 June 1992, the STA had a fleet of twenty ferries, three Jetcats and two Rivercats operating in Sydney. Two ferries are allocated to the Stockton to Newcastle service. Ferry passenger revenue for 1991–92 was $24.68 million, an increase of 2.1 per cent from 1990–91. The number of ferry passenger trips for 1991–92 was 20,536 a decrease of 3.9 per cent from 1990–91.

In May 1992, two Rivercat ferries commenced operation along the Parramatta River between Meadowbank and Circular Quay. Costing around $2.8 million each, carrying around 150 people, and with a cruising speed of twenty-two knots, these vessels were designed and built in Australia. Dredging is currently in progress along the Parramatta River to allow an extended service for the Rivercats and is scheduled for completion in late 1992, thus resuming ferry services to Parramatta, which were discontinued in 1928.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of NSW.

Air transport

The Commonwealth and State Government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licenses air services within its borders.

The Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposes safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry and in some cases regulates the industry on economic grounds.

Aircraft

At 30 June 1992, there were 2,301 aircraft registered in NSW, which represents thirty-one per cent of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprise 88 per cent of the total.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1992
(*Source:* Civil Aviation Authority)

	New South Wales		*Australia*	
	General aviation	*Transport*	*General aviation*	*Transport*
Aeroplanes	2,029	555	6,395	1,812
Helicopters	138	24	588	75
Other (a)	134	52	401	95
Total	**2,301**	**631**	**7,384**	**1,982**

(a) Includes amateur built, airships and hot air balloons, etc.

Aerodromes

There were 390 Commonwealth and licensed aerodromes (including those used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1992. Eighty three of these are NSW-based, with:

- four aerodromes operated by the Federal Airports Corporation;
- two aerodromes operated by Defence/Commonwealth; and
- twenty-five aerodromes participating in the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan (ALOP).

The Commonwealth is currently negotiating the transfer of the remaining Commonwealth aerodromes under the control of the Department of Transport and Communications to full local ownership and the withdrawal of aerodromes from the ALOP. As part of the 'One Nation' statement, the Government announced that additional funding would be

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALITIES (a), NSW AND AUSTRALIA

(*Source:* Bureau of Air Safety Investigation)

	New South Wales			*Australia*		
Nature of flight	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
	NUMBER OF CASUALTY ACCIDENTS (b)					
Regular air services	—	—	—	2	2	—
Supplemental airlines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charter	1	1	1	9	5	4
Aerial work—						
Agriculture	3	1	1	8	2	1
Instructional	—	2	2	4	6	4
Other	2	4	—	9	12	5
Private/business	5	9	8	17	23	23
Gliding	—	1	2	6	6	3
Ballooning	2	—	—	9	—	—
Total	**13**	**18**	**14**	**64**	**56**	**40**
	PERSONS KILLED					
Regular air services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplemental airlines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charter	1	1	1	16	18	10
Aerial work—						
Agriculture	3	1	—	6	2	—
Instructional	—	3	3	7	6	4
Other	5	7	—	7	14	3
Private/business	7	9	8	10	24	28
Gliding	1	1	2	3	4	3
Ballooning	4	—	—	17	—	—
Total	**21**	**22**	**14**	**66**	**68**	**48**
	PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED					
Regular air services	—	—	—	8	2	—
Supplemental airlines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charter	—	—	—	13	—	3
Aerial work—						
Agriculture	1	—	1	2	—	1
Instructional	3	—	—	4	4	3
Other	—	4	—	7	7	1
Private/business	3	13	6	18	28	28
Gliding	1	—	—	3	3	—
Ballooning	2	—	—	7	—	—
Total	**10**	**17**	**7**	**62**	**44**	**36**

(a) Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft overseas; includes all acidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall. (b) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

provided to accelerate the withdrawal/transfer program. The program is now expected to be completed by 30 June 1993, two years ahead of schedule.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, eight kilometres south of the city centre, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in NSW. A curfew is enforced at the airport which allows only approved type of aircraft to take off and land between 11.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m.

The construction of a third runway at Kingsford Smith to accommodate the increasing air traffic began in 1992 and is expected to come into operation in June 1995.

Civil aviation accidents

Accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Civil Aviation Authority for investigation by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation. Most civil aircraft accidents involving deaths or serious injury occur with private flights.

Shipping

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Under Commonwealth legislation the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis, but does not apply to:

- trading ships or Australian fishing vessels engaged on intrastate voyages;
- vessels using inland waterways; and
- pleasure craft.

Under State legislation, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay seamen at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew manning and accommodation conditions which are imposed on those registered in Australia.

Harbours and anchorages

The principal ports of NSW are Sydney (Port Jackson and Botany Bay), Newcastle and Port Kembla. There are other ports at Twofold Bay, Trial Bay, the Clarence River, Richmond River and Coff's Harbour, but the shipping trade of these ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board of NSW

Control and administration of the trading ports of NSW is vested in the Maritime Services Board of NSW.

The Board is responsible for the development of all the State's trading ports and port facilities, the control of shipping movements within the ports, the administration and control of the commercial and recreational use of the State's waterways and the protection of the marine environment.

The Board's port authority role comprises both port operation (e.g. allocation of berths, supervising cargo handling regulations, provision of communication services) and port development such as the dredging of channels and construction of berthing facilities. Its navigation authority encompasses the general control and regulation of water traffic, the preservation of navigable waters and waterways within the State, the provision of navigation aids, the prevention of oil pollution and the promotion of marine safety.

The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents and other fees collected by the Board at ports are paid into a special fund from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities and charges on the capital debt of the ports.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of nine metres or more at low water. The maximum depth at any part is forty-seven metres at low water and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about six to eight kilometres from the harbour entrance (The Heads).

COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR
(*Source:* Maritime Services Board)

Location of berth	*Number*	*Depth (metres)*
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.3
Darling Harbour	6	9.8–11.2
Pyrmont	2	9.4–9.6
Glebe Island	4	8.4–12.0
CSR	3	5.2–9.1
Blackwattle Bay	3	3.4–5.4
White Bay	4	10.6–11.3
Balmain	1	11.6
Snails Bay Dolphins	4	10.1–11.4
Balls Head	3	4.8–10.8
Gore Bay	3	9.4–14.0
Berrys Bay	3	8.2–9.4
Buoys	3	11.9–14.2

Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany) is situated about eighteen kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour and serves as the second port for Sydney. Port facilities for container and bulk trades, covering 260 hectares of largely reclaimed land, are located on the northern foreshore of the bay providing channels with a minimum depth of 14.6 metres. Crude oil and petroleum product facilities are located on the southern side, approached by a channel with a minimum depth of 12.2 metres. A specialised wharf with tank farms nearby has been constructed on the northern side for bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical cargoes.

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 kilometres by sea or 160 kilometres by road, north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of sixty-five hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The entrance to the port is 365 metres wide. The entrance channel is 185 metres wide and has a minimum depth of 15.2 metres.

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 305 metres and covers an area of 137.5 hectares; an inner basin with an area of 56.5 hectares is entered through a channel with a width of 164 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance and from four to sixteen metres at the outer harbour berths and 9.2 to 16.25 metres at the inner harbour berths.

INTERNATIONAL SEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED AT NSW PORTS, 1990–91.

	Discharged		*Loaded*	
Port	*Gross weight ('000 tonnes)*	*Value ($m)*	*Gross weight ('000 tonnes)*	*Value ($m)*
Sydney	4,769	14,118	4,630	3,603
Newcastle	1,618	254	39,882	2,676
Port Kembla	1,602	183	15,532	1,205
Port Botany	28	104	724	1,484
Other	2,407	592	819	2,308
Total	**10,424**	**15,251**	**61,587**	**11,276**

VISITS BY VESSELS, NSW

Port	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92 Over-seas	1991–92 Inter-state	1991–92 State	1991–92 Total
			NUMBER OF VISITS			
Sydney Harbour	1,749	1,574	820	131	324	1,275
Botany Bay	870	971	831	194	40	1,065
Newcastle	1,002	1,155	756	127	252	1,135
Port Kembla	527	543	367	224	21	612
Other Ports	111	126	85	38	3	126
Total	**4,259**	**4,369**	**2,859**	**714**	**640**	**4,213**
			GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000 tonnes)			
Sydney Harbour	25,560	22,530	14,967	2,100	2,389	19,456
Botany Bay	17,231	19,127	15,178	5,542	351	21,071
Newcastle	28,577	32,567	25,753	4,548	1,511	31,812
Port Kembla	15,886	16,854	11,966	6,278	221	18,465
Other Ports	1,356	1,534	924	508	2	1,434
Total	**88,610**	**92,612**	**68,788**	**18,976**	**4,474**	**92,238**

Communication

Administration

Public communication services within, to and from Australia are provided by both government and private corporations. They include:

- the Australian Postal Corporation which provides both domestic and international standard letter postal services, together with parcels and other related postal products and services in competition with private enterprises;
- the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation which provides telecommunications within Australia and to overseas countries;
- Optus Communications Ltd which operates a national communications satellite system for Australia and competes in the provision of telephonic communications;
- Austel, the Australian Telecommunications Authority's role is to promote competition, protect consumers and set technical standards for Australia's telecommunications industry; and
- other companies which may be licensed by the Commonwealth Government to operate independently, or as joint ventures with existing government business enterprises, both Federal and State.

The Department of Transport and Communications provides policy advice on all matters relating to the provision of postal, telephonic and broadcasting services and has a planning, licensing and regulatory function in the administration of the radio frequency spectrum.

Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation trades as *Australia Post*. The Corporation is required to make use of its assets and earn profits so that it can sustain itself and develop as a business.

Postal outlets such as corporate post offices, retail post shops, licensed post offices (business partnerships), business, delivery and parcel centres are located throughout NSW. The form and scope of the services offered are governed by local conditions.

Australian Telecommunications Commission

The Australian Telecommunications Corporation, which trades as *Telecom Australia*, commenced operations in 1975, taking over the telecommunications functions of the former Postmaster-General's Department.

The main functions of the Australian Telecommunications Commission are to plan, establish, maintain and operate telecommunications services within Australia. The Commission aims to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

Optus Communications

The company began operating in January 1992 after being granted the second telecommunications licence by the Department of Transport and Communications. As part of this licence, the national satellite system, Aussat, was included.

Optus is majority Australian-owned, with fifty-one per cent of the company owned by Mayne Nickless, AMP, National Mutual and the Australian Industry Development Corporation. The remaining forty-nine per cent is owned equally by Cable and Wireless of the UK and Bellsouth of the USA.

National Communications Satellite System

Aussat Pty Ltd established the National Communications Satellite System which it owns and operates. The company, which was incorporated in 1981, was acquired by Optus Communications as part of their licence application.

The satellite system came into operation during 1985. The first generation system comprises three satellites in geostationary orbit, Satellite Control and Operations Centres in Sydney and Perth and eight major gateway earth stations to be located in each capital city. Optus plans to extend the satellite services to a full range of national and international transmissions, including:

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION: POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED IN NSW (a), 1990–91

(*Source:* Australia Post)

(million)

	1989–90			*1990–91*		
	Posted in Australia			*Posted in Australia*		
Article	*For delivery within Australia*	*For delivery overseas*	*Received from overseas*	*For delivery within Australia*	*For delivery overseas*	*Received from overseas*
Standard articles	1,221.9	52.9	87.4	1,220.0	54.9	90.8
Other articles	253.5	9.8	23.8	253.6	9.8	25.5
Total	**1,475.4**	**62.7**	**111.2**	**1,473.6**	**64.7**	**116.2**

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, NSW (a)

(*Source:* Australian Telecommunications Corporation)

	1986	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Telephones (at 30 June)—						
Telephone exchanges	1,750	1,701	1,679	1,918	1,937	1,844
Telephone services (b)—						
Sydney (c)	1,352,614	1,420,419	1,469,016	1,602,515	1,671,781	1,681,438
Balance of NSW	1,049,605	1,114,285	1,166,772	1,142,222	1,200,908	1,247,851
Total	*2,402,219*	*2,534,704*	*2,635,788*	*2,744,737*	*2,872,689*	*2,929,289*
Number of services per 1000 persons (d)	434	452	464	476	493	496
Connections of new telephone services during year ended 30 June	230,887	244,626	252,931	270,457	270,332	193,775
Public telephones (e)	11,047	10,910	10,885	10,974	11,063	11,574
Telex (at 30 June)—						
Number of subscribers	17,110	16,486	13,599	9,651	6,641	5,628
Data transmission service (at 30 June)—						
Number	42,420	43,093	45,248	44,527	42,332	38,040

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. no duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers. Includes public telephones. (c) Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 40.2 kilometres of Sydney GPO. (d) Estimated resident population. (e) Included in 'Telephone services'.

- *Pay TV*—the Optus B Series satellites have been chosen as the initial delivery system for Australia's proposed Pay TV Service;
- *International TV*—using Intelsat and other international satellite systems, Australia will have access to international television services;
- *Mobilesat*—the B series satellite will carry signals on the Mobilesat network, which will provide mobile communication services throughout Australia. This will be especially valuable to areas which are not currently covered by land-based mobile services.

The satellite system provides increased access to all forms of telecommunications and broadcasting, particularly in remote and under-serviced areas. It also enhances telecommunications services available to business, such as data transfer facilities. The system has enabled the setting up of a comprehensive national communication network for the Civil Aviation Authority. Other uses for the system include improving the reliability and capabilities of existing police and emergency services communications systems by the use of transportable earth stations and the extension of educational, community and health services to remote areas using radio and television.

Related publications

Australia

Household Telephone Connections, Australia (4110.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia: International Cargo (5440.0)
Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0)
Interstate Freight Movement, Australia (9212.0)
Interstate Road Freight Movement, Australia (9214.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Monthly) (9303.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual) (9304.0)
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia (9401.0)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia (9405.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



Residential building on a new housing estate

The building industry is an important economic indicator of the future and current condition of the economy. In 1990–91, commencements of residential building in NSW decreased by eleven per cent on the previous year.

Photo: Ben Rushton, Sydney Morning Herald

Housing and construction

Housing

Census of dwellings

Information concerning the housing of the population of NSW is obtained from householders' schedules collected during the Censuses of Population and Housing conducted every five years. At 30 June 1991 there were 1,832,642 private dwellings in NSW. Almost three quarters of these dwellings were separate houses.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF DWELLING, AT 8 AUGUST 1991p

Type of private dwelling	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Hunter Statistical Divison*	*Illawarra Statistical Division*	*Balance of NSW*	*NSW*
Occupied private dwellings—					
Houses (a)	910,151	159,337	99,840	397,981	1,567,709
Flat or apartment	256,375	12,896	12,604	34,779	316,654
Caravan etc. in caravan park	5,833	3,525	1,803	14,873	26,034
Other (b)	47,374	5,658	4,312	19,531	76,875
Total	*1,219,733*	*181,816*	*118,559*	*467,164*	*1,987,272*
Unoccupied private dwellings	94,442	19,844	18,456	59,406	192,148
Total private dwellings	**1,314,175**	**201,660**	**137,015**	**526,570**	**2,179,420**

(a) Includes separate house, semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc. (b) Includes caravans etc. not in caravan parks, houseboats etc.; improvised homes and campers out; houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc; not stated and multiple marks.

Commonwealth housing assistance

The Commonwealth Government makes substantial grants to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes under the current Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement. There have been several agreements since 1945.

The current housing agreement operates for ten years (1984–85 to 1993–94) with provision for review at least every three years. The agreement sets out principles to guide the development of public housing over the next decade. Its twin objectives are to alleviate housing-related

poverty and to ensure that housing assistance is, as far as possible, delivered equitably to persons resident in different forms of housing.

The payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government in the years 1986–87 to 1991–92 increased forty-five per cent, rising from $226.3m to $327.6m. The major proportion of these funds was provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance Scheme, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance.

COMMONWEALTH–STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS: COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS (a) TO NSW ($m)

	Year ended 30 June					
Purpose	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Pensioner housing	14.3	14.5	13.9	18.5	18.5	18.5
Aboriginal housing	12.3	12.3	13.6	17.8	17.8	17.8
Mortgage and rent relief	8.5	8.8	9.3	13.2	8.1	10.5
Crisis accommodation	4.9	5.4	6.8	13.7	13.6	13.5
Local community housing (b)	3.9	4.2	5.6	8.4	8.4	8.3
Other housing assistance (c)	182.3	184.4	179.0	244.9	252.9	259.0
Total capital payments	**226.3**	**229.8**	**228.2**	**316.5**	**319.3**	**327.6**

(a) Since 1984–85, all assistance has been provided in the form of grants. (b) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for low-cost rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations. (c) Erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

Department of Housing, NSW

The Department's purpose is to maximise housing opportunities for the people of NSW through the following corporate goals:

- to increase home ownership;
- to increase land availability;
- to encourage the continued existence of a viable home building industry;
- to provide appropriate public housing to those who are unable to satisfy their housing need in the private sector;
- to support and encourage the private rental sector; and
- to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of housing administration.

Public housing

The Department of Housing is responsible for the operation and management of the public rental and community housing programs. Funds for these purposes are provided under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

At 30 June 1991, the Department administered 122,121 dwellings in a widespread operation carried out through regional, district and local offices across the State. A record 14,383 homes were allocated during 1990–91, with a fourteen per cent reduction to 64,895 in 1990–91 for the number of households waiting for public housing.

The Department's public housing objectives are to provide secure, appropriate and affordable housing, allocated on the basis of housing need. Housing need is established by reference to specified income and residency eligibility criteria.

Income eligibility limits during 1990–91 ranged from $370 maximum weekly income for one person to $695 for six persons, remaining unchanged since 1987–88. Eligible applicants are allocated housing under one of three methods—general rental housing assistance to applicants on the waiting list, priority housing or crisis housing.

Most people are assisted with public rental housing on a 'wait-turn' basis. The length of waiting time depends on the size and type of accommodation required and the areas in which applicants prefer to be housed. Priority housing allocations are made when applicants' housing needs are critical, they can't afford to house themselves in the private rental market and all other avenues for assistance have been exhausted. In 1990–91 there were 1,623 priority housing applicants. Crisis housing is available to eligible people who have an urgent but short term housing need. In 1990–91, 47 applicants were granted crisis housing.

Land and housing development

The Department of Housing has the responsibility for the provision of sufficient land to supply public rental and community housing programs and *Landcom*[1] land and house sales. Landcom land is made available to homebuilders at the lowest practicable price. The land development process involves estate subdivision and the provision of essential infrastructure such as roads, drainage, sewerage and electricity. In areas of strong demand, particularly the Sydney area, undeveloped broadacre land is acquired for future development and sale.

[1] Landcom is the marketing name for the Department of Housing division of Land Development and Sales

The Department generates housing for its requirements by three main methods:

- design and construction projects, mainly from within the Department's own resources;
- purchase of existing dwellings on the open market; and
- land and house package deals, purchased from private builders and developers.

Financial assistance for purchasers and tenants

The Department of Housing facilitates the supply and flexibility of affordable home finance for people with limited access to finance. Three new products were introduced in 1990–91 to assist people into home ownership.

Rent-Buy Scheme
This scheme asists low income earners by allowing them to purchase an initial share in a property while renting the remaining share. The purchaser is able to progress to full ownership by purchasing additional shares in the property.

Loansure Insurance
This is a new redundancy insurance package to assist borrowers who become unemployed through retrenchment or redundancy during the period of their loan. By payment of an affordable premium, borrowers are able to proceed with their purchase in the knowledge that their loan repayments will be met for the temporary period in the event that they are retrenched or are made redundant.

State Home Purchase Payment Scheme
The scheme provides a non-repayable grant of $1,500 to eligible applicants payable when they take up a subsidised loan.

Finance for home purchase

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in NSW is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State Government or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include banks, permanent building societies, co-operative housing societies, credit unions/co-operative credit societies, life or general insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation and other trust funds and general government enterprises. Statistics are compiled of lending commitments (where a firm offer to provide finance which has been or is normally expected to be accepted) by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation.

At 1988, each of the lenders defined as a significant lender committed funds of more than $15.5 million during the calendar year 1988. The value of the housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals

increased by twenty-five per cent for 1991–92 from the previous year, while finance for newly-erected dwellings increased twenty-nine per cent for the same period. The value of loans approved by banks in 1991–92 increased forty-six per cent from the previous year, representing almost seventy-five per cent of all loans aproved.

HOUSING LOANS, NSW
($m)

Particulars	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Loans approved to individuals for housing—			
Loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings—			
Construction of dwellings	947	1,045	1,202
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	500	589	759
Purchase of established dwellings	5,534	5,992	7,457
Total dwellings—			
Houses	*6,113*	*6,701*	*8,358*
Other residential buildings	*868*	*924*	*1,053*
Loans approved for alterations and additions	417	425	479
Total loans approved to individuals for housing	**7,398**	**8,051**	**10,517**
Type of lender—			
Banks	5,254	5,338	7,769
Building societies	821	1,390	1,813
Other (a)	1,323	1,323	923
All lenders	**7,398**	**8,051**	**10,517**

(a) Comprises finance companies, governmental authorities, insurance companies and credit unions.

Construction

Sources of building statistics

Statistics of building *approved* in NSW are compiled from returns of:

- permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building *activity* are compiled from returns completed by:

- builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity;
- individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account; and
- Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Scope and coverage of building statistics

The statistics relate to building structures and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction. Certain details on construction activities are included in this chapter. Repairs and maintenance are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information.

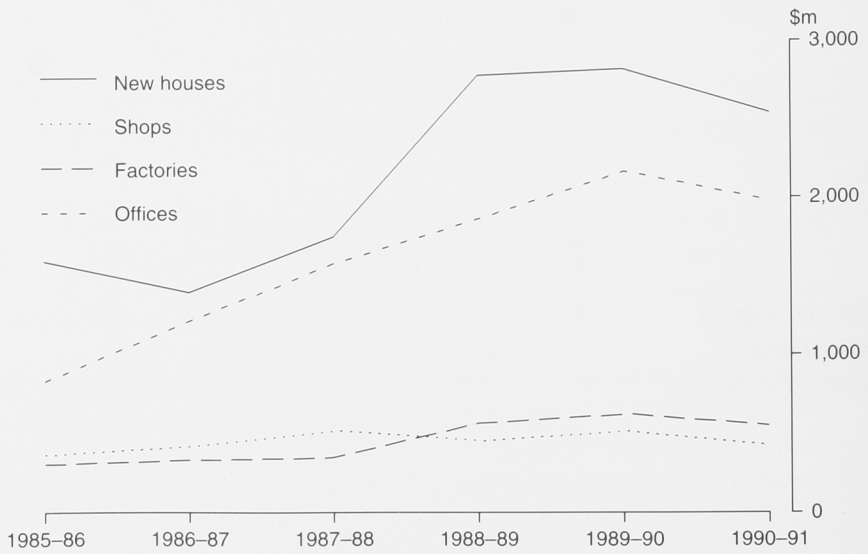
The statistics of government building cover the whole of NSW. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

Value of building jobs

The value of building jobs approved in 1990–91 was seventeen per cent lower than the previous year, decreasing for the second consecutive year. The value of office approvals decreased by fifty-one per cent from the previous year whilst there was an increase of forty per cent for shops approvals in the same period.

The value of building work under construction in 1990–91 ($10,846m) decreased by fourteen per cent from the previous financial year.

SELECTED BUILDING TYPES: VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, NSW



The value of building work done in 1990–91 decreased by two per cent from the previous year to $10,569m. The value in the public sector increased by fourteen per cent, while there was a decrease of five per cent in the private

VALUE OF JOBS BY CLASS OF BUILDING AND STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, NSW
($m)

Particulars	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
			APPROVED			
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,577.4	1,493.6	2,350.4	3,041.1	2,341.7	2,382.5
Other new residential	471.7	441.3	573.7	1,017.4	1,101.1	1,025.1
Alterations and additions (b)	434.9	463.2	639.4	885.7	873.4	900.4
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	371.2	338.2	373.5	390.5	431.4	605.7
Factories	315.8	264.2	343.9	667.7	583.8	468.5
Offices	908.9	1,010.6	1,173.9	2,268.5	1,824.2	886.5
Educational	267.5	296.1	284.9	304.6	397.4	341.8
Other	920.2	950.3	1,461.2	1,750.6	2,131.6	1,447.7
Total building	**5,267.7**	**5,257.6**	**7,200.7**	**10,326.0**	**9,684.6**	**8,058.2**
			COMMENCED (d)			
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,543.5	1,423.9	1,982.8	2,933.9	2,521.1	2,363.0
Other new residential	473.5	479.4	590.5	961.9	1,056.6	985.8
Alterations and additions (b)	421.5	451.6	578.1	822.0	912.3	957.4
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	431.8	313.6	414.4	442.7	546.1	591.8
Factories	312.8	298.5	341.1	617.8	584.8	484.7
Offices	961.4	1,278.7	1,163.8	2,641.3	1,404.2	1,367.2
Educational	263.1	312.3	278.3	300.3	410.8	364.9
Other	1,002.4	969.7	1,336.6	1,779.3	2,385.0	1,416.5
Total building	**5,410.0**	**5,527.7**	**6,685.5**	**10,499.3**	**9,820.9**	**8,531.3**
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (d)			
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	839.1	907.9	1,427.9	2,075.5	1,871.2	1,691.3
Other new residential	503.7	548.5	702.9	1,101.0	1,243.3	998.9
Alterations and additions (b)	221.0	265.1	392.7	557.4	611.8	619.4
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	424.0	415.3	326.1	398.3	462.4	685.6
Factories	232.0	229.9	279.3	480.4	469.0	406.9
Offices	1,388.7	2,188.6	2,595.2	r4,018.8	4,033.1	2,984.1
Educational	341.4	479.1	395.5	367.7	478.8	495.9
Other	977.7	1,259.8	1,991.3	2,580.7	3,512.4	2,964.1
Total building	**4,927.7**	**6,294.1**	**8,111.0**	**11,579.7**	**12,681.9**	**10,846.2**
			COMPLETED (d)			
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,599.6	1,372.0	1,502.3	2,377.6	2,816.6	2,578.8
Other new residential	502.1	464.2	457.3	648.2	1,104.4	1,207.4
Alterations and additions (b)	407.0	434.2	479.5	711.2	924.4	1,010.3
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	249.2	372.3	581.5	396.4	559.2	364.2
Factories	329.7	313.9	328.1	465.2	633.3	578.0
Offices	719.0	630.8	1,087.6	1,525.4	1,726.2	2,526.6
Educational	178.8	202.0	367.6	357.1	331.8	368.5
Other	737.9	749.8	862.9	1,503.2	1,819.6	2,211.3
Total building	**4,723.3**	**4,539.2**	**5,666.8**	**7.984.3**	**9,912.6**	**10,845.1**

(a) From July 1990, valued at $10,000 or more (previously $5,000 or more). Prior to July 1988 valued at $2,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) From July 1990, valued at $50,000 or more (previously $30,000 or more). Prior to July 1988 valued at $10,000 or more. (d) From September quarter 1990, the scope of building activity statistics in respect of non-residential building was changed by raising the minimum value from $30,000 to $50,000.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE BY CLASS OF BUILDING AND OWNERSHIP, NSW
($m)

Class of building	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
			PRIVATE SECTOR			
Residential buildings—						
New houses	1,545.2	1,360.7	1,732.4	2,745.7	2,772.4	2,494.5
Other new residential	382.0	337.4	366.7	760.1	961.6	881.1
Alterations and additions (a)	440.3	444.9	539.5	809.5	958.6	1,017.0
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	325.9	385.9	490.2	431.5	477.2	404.9
Factories	285.7	312.0	333.2	553.0	580.3	525.1
Offices	527.7	708.4	1,121.7	1,466.8	1,805.4	1,554.1
Educational	55.4	65.7	85.4	111.4	92.4	142.1
Other	485.1	555.4	863.9	1,238.4	1,512.9	1,728.6
Total building	*4,047.3*	*4,170.3*	*5,532.9*	*8,116.4*	*9,160.8*	*8,747.4*
			PUBLIC SECTOR			
Residential buildings—						
New houses	63.7	47.2	26.5	36.9	45.8	49.7
Other new residential	116.5	161.8	156.7	132.6	219.0	252.8
Alterations and additions (a)	7.6	11.5	18.8	16.7	15.8	19.6
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	44.4	38.0	33.2	23.6	39.3	22.4
Factories	22.3	22.6	18.0	17.2	43.2	27.8
Offices	311.0	511.0	468.2	405.5	364.4	428.8
Educational	165.8	227.8	275.8	227.6	274.0	328.6
Other	240.0	441.6	563.6	483.7	598.5	691.8
Total building	*971.3*	*1,461.5*	*1,560.9*	*1,343.7*	*1,600.0*	*1,821.3*
			TOTAL			
Residential buildings—						
New houses	1,608.8	1,407.9	1,758.8	2,782.6	2,818.2	2,544.2
Other new residential	498.6	499.2	523.4	892.7	1,180.6	1,133.9
Alterations and additions (a)	447.9	456.3	558.3	826.2	974.4	1,036.6
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	370.2	423.9	523.4	455.1	516.5	427.3
Factories	308.1	334.6	351.2	570.3	623.5	553.0
Offices	838.7	1,219.5	1,589.9	1,872.3	2,169.8	1,982.9
Educational	221.2	293.5	361.2	339.0	366.3	470.7
Other	725.1	997.1	1,427.5	1,722.1	2,111.4	2,420.1
Total building	**5,018.6**	**5,631.9**	**7,093.8**	**9,460.1**	**10,760.8**	**10,568.7**

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (b) From September quarter 1990, the scope of building activity statistics in respect of non-residential building was changed by raising the minimum value from $30,000 to $50,000 for jobs commenced, under construction or completed.

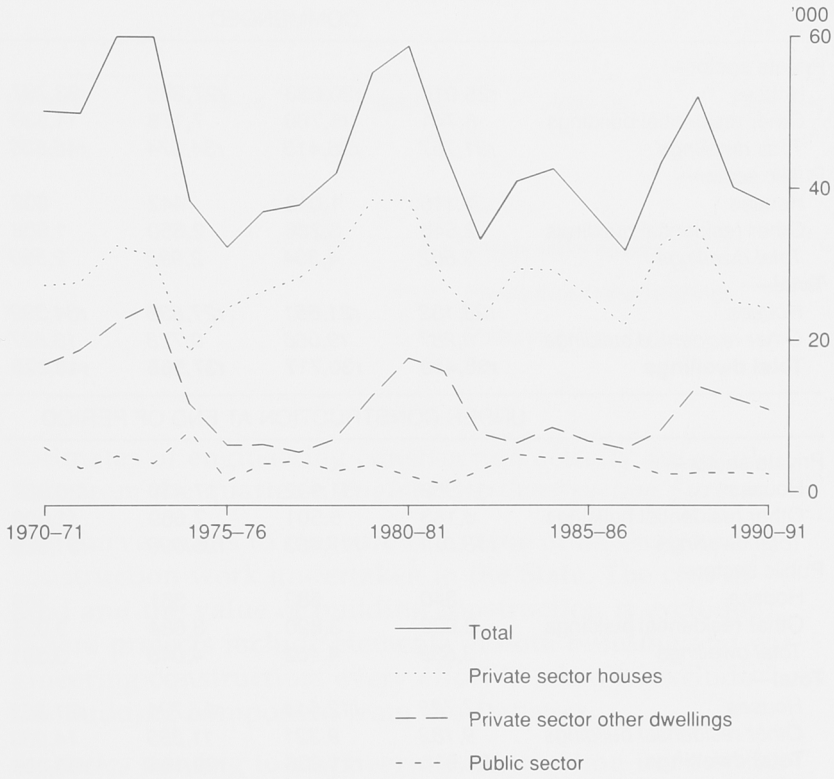
sector. The value of work done for alterations and additions to residential buildings increased by six per cent from the previous year to $1,037m in 1990–91.

The value of work done on educational buildings in 1990–91 increased twenty-nine per cent from the previous year, with growth in both the public and private sectors.

Number of new dwellings

The number of new dwellings units approved in 1990–91 (37,868), decreased for the second consecutive year—six per cent lower than 1989–90 and twenty-seven per cent lower than 1988–89.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NSW



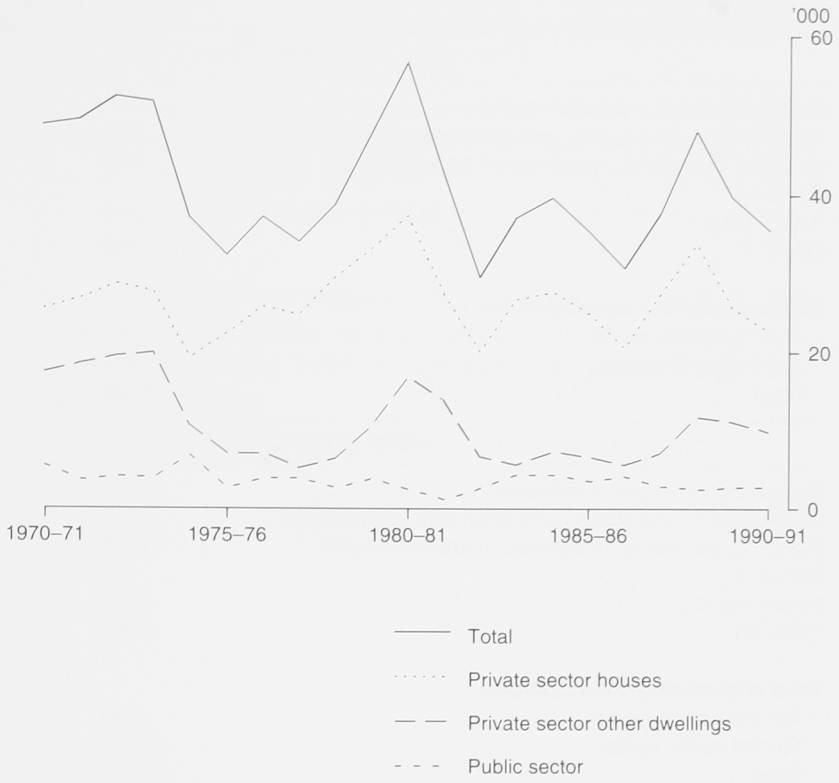
The number of new dwelling units commenced in 1990–91 was eleven per cent lower than the previous year and twenty-six per cent below the figure for 1988–89. The number of new private sector dwelling units commenced decreased by twelve per cent in 1990–91 from 1989–90, while public sector commencements increased by one per cent.

The number of dwelling units under construction decreased by eighteen per cent in 1990–91 from the previous year, with other residential buildings decreasing by twenty-one per cent.

NEW DWELLINGS BY OWNERSHIP, BUILDING CLASS AND CONSTRUCTION STAGE, NSW

Particulars	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989-90*	*1990–91*
			APPROVED			
Private sector—						
Houses	25,830	21,978	32,608	35,252	25,086	24,361
Other residential buildings	6,838	5,783	8,314	14,116	12,465	11,020
Total dwellings	*32,668*	*27,761*	*40,922*	*49,368*	*37,551*	*35,381*
Public sector—						
Houses	1,216	936	570	581	435	545
Other residential buildings	3,340	3,084	1,919	2,152	2,249	1,942
Total dwellings	*4,556*	*4,020*	*2,489*	*2,733*	*2,684*	*2,487*
Total—						
Houses	*27,046*	*22,914*	*33,178*	*35,833*	*25,521*	*24,906*
Other residential buildings	*10,178*	*8,867*	*10,233*	*16,268*	*14,714*	*12,962*
Total dwellings	**37,224**	**31,781**	**43,411**	**52,101**	**40,235**	**37,868**
			COMMENCED			
Private sector—						
Houses	r25,016	r20,633	r27,396	r33,797	25,667	22,632
Other residential buildings	6,741	r5,780	7,178	11,839	11,167	9,939
Total dwellings	*r31,757*	*r26,413*	*r34,574*	*r45,636*	*36,834*	*32,571*
Public sector—						
Houses	1,116	1,018	442	602	566	553
Other residential buildings	2,546	3,286	2,550	1,988	2,315	2,368
Total dwellings	*3,662*	*4,304*	*2,992*	*2,590*	*2,881*	*2,921*
Total—						
Houses	*r26,132*	*r21,651*	*r27,838*	*r34,399*	*26,233*	*23,185*
Other residential buildings	*9,287*	*r9,066*	*9,728*	*13,827*	*13,482*	*12,307*
Total dwellings	**r35,419**	**r30,717**	**r37,566**	**r48,226**	**39,715**	**35,492**
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD			
Private sector—						
Houses	r11,888	r11,932	17,430	r20,987	17,707	14,959
Other residential buildings	6,183	5,501	7,669	11,008	10,136	8,104
Total dwellings	*r18,071*	*r17,433*	*r25,099*	*r31,995*	*27,843*	*23,063*
Public sector—						
Houses	840	582	361	366	271	188
Other residential buildings	2,999	3,820	3,684	3,025	2,399	1,821
Total dwellings	*3,839*	*4,402*	*4,045*	*3,391*	*2,670*	*2,009*
Total—						
Houses	*r12,728*	*r12,514*	*r17,791*	*r21,353*	*17,978*	*15,147*
Other residential buildings	*9,182*	*9,321*	*11,353*	*14,033*	*12,535*	*9,925*
Total dwellings	**21,910**	**r21,835**	**r29,144**	**r35,386**	**30,513**	**25,072**
			COMPLETED			
Private sector—						
Houses	r26,737	r20,628	r21,644	29,920	28,505	24,871
Other residential buildings	6,889	6,344	4,914	8,262	11,797	11,246
Total dwellings	*r33,626*	*r26,972*	*r26,558*	*r38,182*	*40,302*	*36,117*
Public sector—						
Houses	1,663	1,276	664	597	661	635
Other residential buildings	2,121	2,465	2,686	2,640	2,937	2,946
Total dwellings	*3,784*	*3,741*	*3,350*	*3,237*	*3,598*	*3,581*
Total—						
Houses	*28,400*	*r21,904*	*r22,308*	*r30,517*	*29,166*	*25,506*
Other residential buildings	*9,010*	*8,809*	*7,600*	*10,902*	*14,734*	*14,192*
Total dwellings	**37,410**	**r30,713**	**r29,908**	**r41,419**	**43,900**	**39,698**

DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NSW



Engineering construction

Estimates of engineering construction activity are available from the quarterly *Engineering Construction Survey.*

The Survey aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in the State. The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded. Where projects include elements of both building and engineering construction, every effort is taken to exclude the building component from the statistics.

Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams and water distribution systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other work of a non-building nature.

The value of engineering work commenced in NSW in 1990–91 was $3,860m, eight per cent higher than the previous year. Roads, highways and subdivisions was the largest category, comprising thirty-four per cent of the total.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, NSW

Particulars	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
COMMENCED			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	r1,337	1,201	1,323
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	r267	370	504
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	r306	437	402
Harbours	7	9	19
Heavy industry	r273	268	320
Other (a)	r949	1,283	1,291
Total engineering construction—			
For the private sector	*r563*	*717*	*894*
For the public sector	*r2,576*	*2,851*	*2,966*
Total	**r3,139**	**3,568**	**3,860**
WORK DONE DURING YEAR			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	839	1,284	1,465
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	r311	359	462
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	r385	322	445
Harbours	14	37	36
Heavy industry	r241	309	352
Other (a)	r888	1,281	1,366
Total engineering construction—			
For the private sector	*r606*	*914*	*1,025*
For the public sector	*r2,072*	*2,678*	*3,101*
Total	**r2,681**	**3,592**	**4,126**
WORK YET TO BE DONE			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	r1,361	514	493
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	r190	349	490
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	r113	240	218
Harbours	r7	22	5
Heavy industry	r145	151	161
Other (a)	r121	157	76
Total engineering construction—			
For the private sector	*r548*	*463*	*393*
For the public sector	*r1,389*	*971*	*1,050*
Total	**r1,937**	**1,434**	**1,443**

(a) Includes bridges, railways, pipelines, telecommunications structures and miscellaneous construction.

The value of water storage, supply and sewerage and drainage commenced in 1990–91 was $504m, an increase of thirty-six per cent over the previous year, and eighty-eight per cent higher than 1988–89.

The value of engineering construction work commenced for the private sector in 1990–91 ($894m) was fifty-nine per cent higher than 1988–89. In comparison, the corresponding value for the public sector increased by fifteen per cent.

The majority of the engineering construction work in the State is for the public sector. In terms of the value of work done during 1990–91, seventy-five per cent was for the public sector.

Related publications

NSW

Building Approvals, New South Wales (8731.1)
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving Authorities, New South Wales (8741.1)
Building Activity, New South Wales (8752.1)

Australia

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Eight Capital Cities (6407.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)
Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0)
Building Activity, Australia (8752.0)
Engineering Construction Survey, Australia (8762.0)
Construction Industry Survey: Private Sector Construction Establishments, Details of Operations, Australia (8772.0)
Public Sector Construction Activity Survey, Australia (8775.0)
Construction Activity at Constant Prices, Australia (8782.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



Cotton farmers

The value of cotton produced in NSW overtook wheat for the first time in 1990–91. Production increased by forty-three per cent from the previous year.

Photo: Barry Chapman, Sydney Morning Herald

Agriculture

Development, structure and finance

Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers and soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation, such as the development of cultivators more suited to local conditions, and scientific research into pest and disease control together with a trend towards more intensive farming techniques have also been major contributors.

However, the availability of water has been and will remain central to the nature and extent of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of NSW rainfall is low and irregular yet, at times, flooding can be a serious problem, making control of water resources essential to the development of a viable agricultural sector. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops. Controlled use of artesian water has also influenced the agricultural development of inland regions.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in NSW was wool growing although some contraction of this industry occurred with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the Central Districts. The widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reduced the dominance of single activity operations to the extent that using livestock in conjunction with growing cereals is now common practice. The principal agricultural activities in NSW are wool growing, wheat growing and the raising of cattle for meat production.

Administration

NSW Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity and ensures the marketing of safe produce. Statutory marketing

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Year	*Gross domestic product at factor cost, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries*			*Farm income (b)*		
	New South Wales (a) ($m)	*Australia ($m)*	*NSW as a proportion of Australia (per cent)*	*New South Wales (a) ($m)*	*Australia ($m)*	*NSW as a proportion of Australia (per cent)*
1985–86	r2,435	r8,890	27.4	r393	r1,424	27.6
1986–87r	2,489	9,866	25.2	293	1,831	16.0
1987–88r	3,149	11,431	27.5	965	3,525	27.4
1988–89r	3,952	13,872	28.5	1,319	4,847	27.2
1989–90r	4,049	14,002	28.9	1,120	4,062	27.6
1990–91	3,220	10,872	29.6	353	1,192	29.6

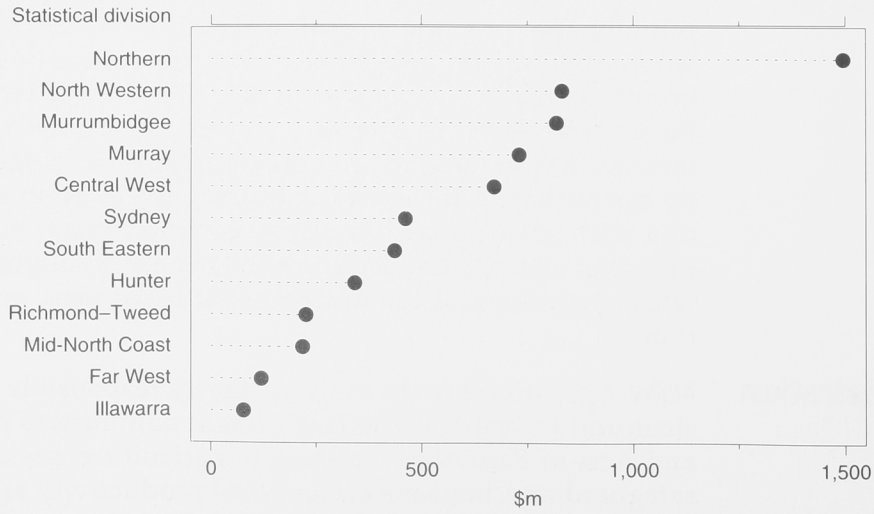
(a) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for GDP but included for farm income. (b) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, NSW
($'000)

Item	*Year ended 31 March*					
	Gross value			*Local value*		
	1989	*1990*	*1991*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Crops	2,713,503	2,448,689	2,521,812	2,372,360	2,151,346	2,158,149
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals (a)	1,564,084	1,886,745	1,739,731	1,476,949	1,782,367	1,620,212
Livestock products (b)	2,554,946	2,546,268	2,116,210	2,460,380	2,448,529	2,050,784
Total (c)	**6,832,533**	**6,881,702**	**6,427,753**	**6,309,689**	**6,382,243**	**5,829,145**

(a) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (b) Includes the value of goat products. (c) Includes the total value of goat slaughterings and goat products.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1991



boards control overseas, and some domestic, sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wool Corporation, the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Dried Fruits Board, the Oats Marketing Board of NSW, the NSW Grains Board, the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation and the NSW Meat Industry Authority.

Source of statistics

The principal source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census, which is conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. The census collects detailed information from primary producers concerning their cropping and livestock activities as well as information on selected inputs such as usage of fertilisers and sources of water. However, establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the scope of the census. Since 1986–87, establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) less than $20,000 have been excluded.

The ABS also conducts an annual survey of primary producers to gauge the financial performance of the agricultural sector. This survey provides a detailed breakdown of estimates of income and expenditure for agricultural industries where such estimates are compatible with economic statistics produced by the ABS for other sectors of the economy.

NSW compared with Australia

The NSW share of National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry was 29.6 per cent in 1990–91, the highest proportion for the last ten years. The proportion has remained fairly constant over the last ten years varying from that year's high to the lowest level of 22.5 per cent in 1982–83. In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries contributed 2.8 per cent in 1990–91. This is the lowest percentage since 1982–83 when the contribution was only 2.4 per cent, while the highest contribution was achieved in 1983–84 at 4.3 per cent.

The estimated gross value of farm production (GVP) for 1990–91 was $6,409 million, which represents 30.1 per cent of the Australian total. This is the highest proportion since 1983–84 when the contribution was 30.3 per cent, while the lowest share in the last ten years occurred in 1982–83 at 25.3 per cent.

Value of commodities produced

Estimates of the value of commodities produced are calculated using commodity data mainly from the agricultural census and prices relating to the marketing of agricultural commodities. The gross value of agricultural commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS (a), NSW

Item	*Aggregates ($m)*		*Average per agricultural enterprise (b) ($'000)*	
	1989–90	*1990–91*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Current—				
Turnover	6,304.4	5,613.1	193.7	184.2
Less Purchases and selected expenses	3,416.9	3,268.1	105.0	107.2
Value added (c)	*2,656.7*	*1,674.2*	*81.6*	*54.9*
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	410.6	422.0	12.7	13.9
Adjusted value added (c)	*2,246.1*	*1,252.3*	*69.0*	*41.1*
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	618.2	549.8	19.0	18.0
Gross operating surplus (c)	*1,627.9*	*702.5*	*50.0*	*23.0*
Less Interest, land rent paid	718.3	729.5	22.0	24.0
Plus Interest, land rent received	184.3	155.0	5.7	5.1
Cash operating surplus (d)	**1,324.7**	**798.7**	**40.7**	**26.2**
Net capital expenditure	460.4	301.0	14.1	9.9
Assets—				
Value of assets	32,904.3	32,715.6	1,011.0	1,073.3
Less Gross indebtedness	4,486.0	4,325.6	137.8	141.9
Net worth	**28,418.2**	**28,390.0**	**873.1**	**931.4**
Number of enterprises	32,547	30,480	. .	. .

(a) Excludes estimates for multi–State farm businesses. Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Averages have been calculated by dividing the item estimate by the estimated number of enterprises. (c) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (d) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY, 1990–91

Statistical division	*Establishments with agricultural activity at 31 March*		*Area used for cropping (a) year ended 31 March (hectares)*	*Sheep at 31 March ('000)*	*Cattle at 31 March ('000)*
	Number	*Total area (hectares)*			
Sydney	1,621	95,721	8,673	11	51
Hunter	2,251	1,405,420	68,803	796	564
Illawarra	672	107,582	6,498	29	91
Richmond–Tweed	2,199	426,243	30,681	1	283
Mid-North Coast	2,387	881,255	22,882	18	389
Northern	6,117	7,176,818	1,155,334	10,079	1,638
North Western	4,175	16,673,402	835,692	12,689	731
Central West	5,258	4,781,379	802,320	10,234	497
South Eastern	3,704	2,746,934	113,393	7,987	452
Murrumbidgee	4,427	5,417,098	784,768	8,311	428
Murray	3,666	7,943,419	518,789	6,822	464
Far West	307	13,047,445	13,361	2,785	65
New South Wales	**36,784**	**60,696,716**	**4,361,193**	**59,762**	**5,653**

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, and harvested for seed.

wholesale prices realised at the market place. The local value is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production and is derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value.

In 1990–91, the gross value of agricultural commodities produced was $6,427.8 million, a decrease of 6.6 per cent over the 1989–90 value. The main components contributing to the variation were crops increasing in gross value by 3.0 per cent, livestock slaughterings down by 7.8 per cent and livestock products gross value down by 14.9 per cent.

Financial performance

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1990–91 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). The financial details collected in the AFS relate to the agricultural and, where applicable, non-agricultural business activities of selected enterprises. In 1990–91, there were 30,480 enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of $28,390 million. This is slightly down on the 1989–90 net worth and 14 per cent less than the figure for 1988–89. The turnover of farming enterprises in 1990–91 was $5,613.1 million, a decrease of 12.3 per cent on 1989–90 turnover and 9.5 per cent on 1988–89 turnover. The cash operating surplus for 1990–91 was $748.9 million, a fall of 65.9 per cent from 1989–90 and 62.4 per cent from 1988–89. In 1990–91 the total value of assets was $32,715.6 million a slight decrease on the 1989–90 total of $32,904.3 million. In terms of net worth, sheep enterprises was the highest at $7,329 million followed by mixed sheep–cereal grain enterprises at $5,246 million and mixed sheep–meat cattle enterprises at $4,593 million.

Land use

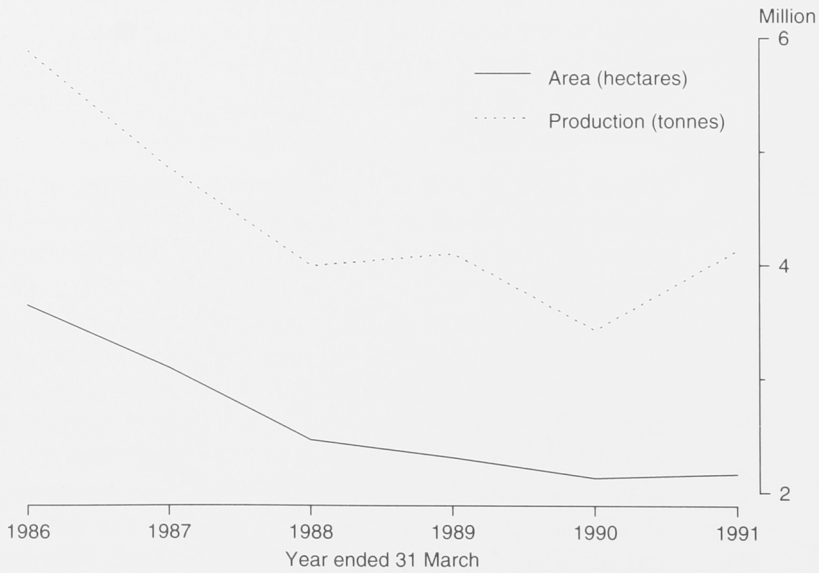
There were 36,812 establishments with agricultural activity in the 1990–91 Agricultural Census. These establishments had a total area of holding of 60.7 million hectares. The greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity are found in the Northern statistical division with 6,117 establishments, followed by Central West with 5,258 establishments and Murrumbidgee with 4,430 establishments. The largest areas devoted to agricultural activity are the Northern Western, Far West and Murray statistical divisions with 16.7, 13.0 and 7.9 million hectares respectively. In terms of agricultural activity the major statistical division for crops is the Central West. Murrumbidgee is the main fruit producing region while cattle and sheep are most prevalent in the Northern and North Western statistical divisions respectively.

PRINCIPAL CROPS, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, NSW

Crop	Establishments growing (a)			Area (hectares) (b)		
	1989	*1990*	*1991*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Cereals for grain—						
Barley	4,502	3,916	4,128	412,668	412,898	463,250
Sorghum	972	887	604	151,574	138,229	83,649
Maize	279	304	279	13,654	16,662	17,753
Oats	8,937	6,621	6,948	547,961	365,226	374,283
Rice	1,278	1,272	1,238	94,187	99,506	85,102
Triticale	981	708	768	55,102	37,825	41,747
Wheat	10,679	9,561	9,529	2,309,463	2,126,342	2,165,755
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	19	11	13	712	659	1,128
Rapeseed	368	458	680	23,797	32,670	56,581
Safflower	73	30	17	12,996	5,880	4,944
Soybean	436	259	264	31,762	15,178	13,040
Sunflower	263	218	340	33,753	29,418	58,112
Other crops—						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	490	462	420	15,438	14,724	13,983
Cotton	329	364	404	140,836	174,965	202,036
Peanuts	1	1	2	234	240	311
Tobacco	18	19	18	173	170	169

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

WHEAT FOR GRAIN, NSW



Crops and pastures

Wheat

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in NSW. First planted soon after Governor Phillip landed at Port Jackson in an area now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Wheat growing in NSW remained dormant until the railway crossed the ranges in the late 1800s. Since that time wheat growing has spread to most areas of NSW. Progress in plant breeding has also been continuous since Farrar's work around the turn of the century. New varieties of wheat are continually introduced which have a greater resistance to disease, pests and extremes of weather as well as varieties with higher yield potential.

In the 1990–91 season the area sown to wheat for grain increased slightly to 2.2 million hectares with production of 4.1 million tonnes. This was an increase of twenty-one per cent over 1989–90 due to favourable weather conditions, improved farming practices and the use of higher yield strains of grain. These factors combined to increase the yield per hectare to 1.91 tonnes, a rise of nineteen per cent from 1989–90. Wheat for grain was sown in all statistical divisions except Sydney and Illawarra with the major contributor being the Northern statistical division with 548 thousand hectares producing 1.1 million tonnes.

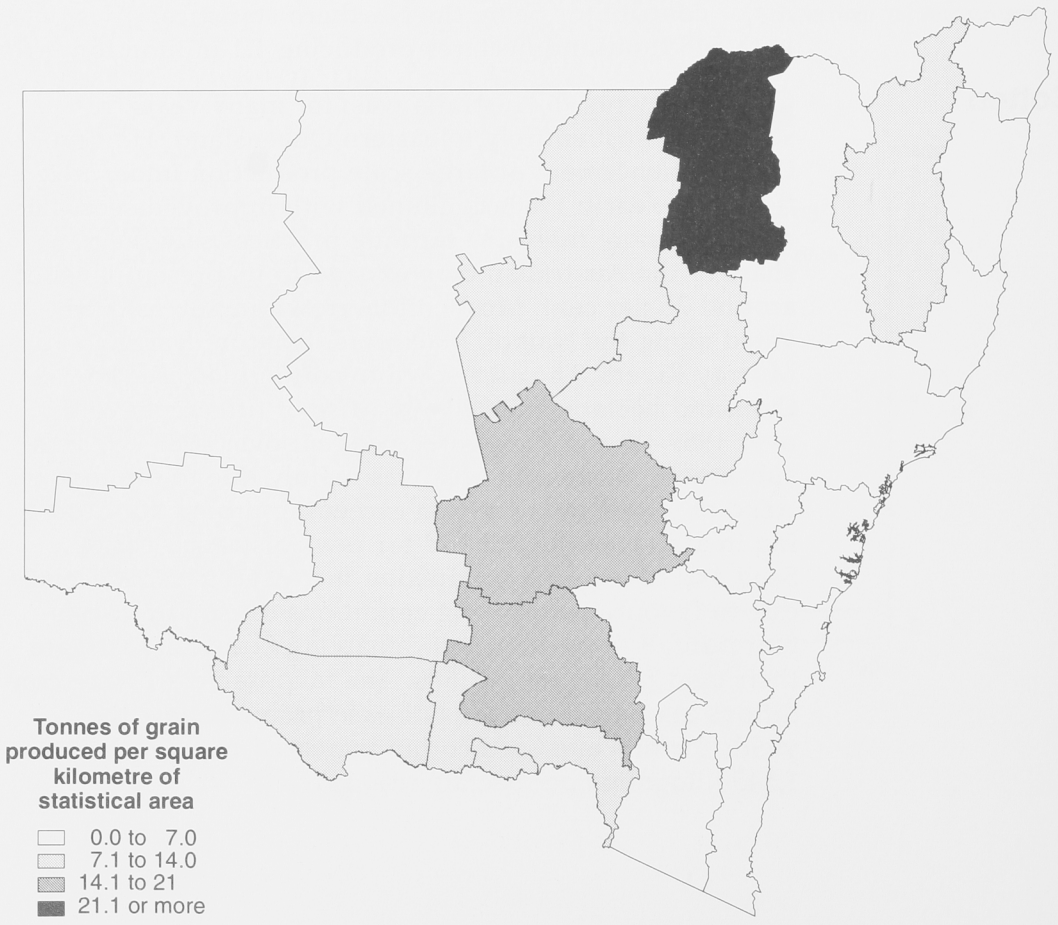
Cotton

Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. However, the commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s combined with improved seed varieties and more intensive farming practices saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand to its present level of around 76 per cent. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Namoi, Macintyre, Barwon, Darling and Murray Rivers. The area sown to cotton increased to 202 thousand hectares in 1990–91, a rise of fifteen per cent over 1989–90 and forty-three per cent over 1988–89. This substantial increase in area was mainly due to the recent trend of world consumption exceeding production resulting in an increased demand for raw Australian cotton. Seed and raw cotton production increased to record levels due to favourable growing conditions caused by consistent rainfall in northern NSW enabling farmers to irrigate their land for longer periods. The favourable growing conditions and lack of serious disease problems saw the yields for raw and seed cotton increased to 4,232 and 1,545 kilograms per hectare respectively.

WHEAT FOR GRAIN

	Year ended 31 March					
	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
Statistical division	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Sydney	—	50	—	—	30	—
Hunter	19,978	18,279	16,693	42,185	36,666	34,311
Illawarra	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond–Tweed	270	250	149	241	470	306
Mid-North Coast	198	228	416	451	490	810
Northern	575,500	555,676	548,072	1,027,114	880,996	1,147,647
North Western	624,998	537,561	537,353	987,181	670,637	881,733
Central West	501,445	447,201	444,238	983,120	757,813	810,863
South Eastern	36,126	32,632	32,218	91,081	81,683	80,256
Murrumbidgee	335,796	331,434	346,525	637,211	653,222	750,681
Murray	215,152	199,805	234,872	336,717	331,402	403,726
Far West	—	3,227	5,220	—	9,906	17,253
New South Wales	**2,309,463**	**2,126,342**	**2,165,756**	**4,105,301**	**3,423,315**	**4,127,586**

WHEAT PRODUCTION, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1991

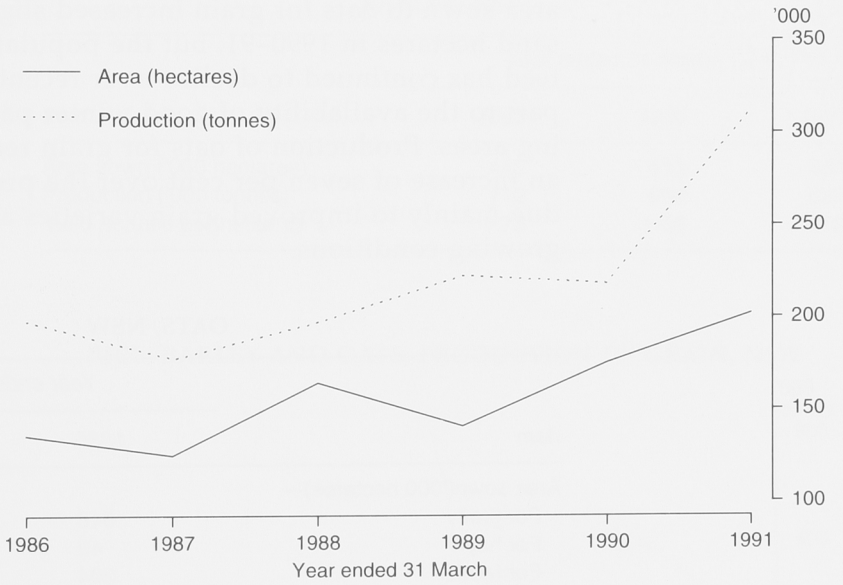


A reference map defining the areas shown can be found on page 279.

COTTON, NSW

Item	Year ended 31 March 1989	1990	1991
Area sown (hectares)	140,836	174,965	202,036
Seed cotton—			
Production (tonnes)	613,295	595,875	854,930
Yield (kg per hectare)	4,335	3,405	4,232
Raw cotton—			
Production (tonnes)	22,414	218,328	312,105
Yield (kg per hectare)	1,579	1,248	1,545

COTTON, NSW



(a) Raw cotton.

Rice

Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas—the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. The first commercial attempt at rice cultivation was made in 1924–25 in the MIA near Yanco on an area of around sixty hectares. In response to the predictions of falling world and local prices, growers reduced the area planted to rice in the 1990–91 season to eighty-five thousand hectares, a fall of fifteen per cent from the 1989–90 season. Nevertheless over ninty-seven per cent of the Australian rice crop is still grown in NSW. Rice production was down thirteen per cent to 719 thousand tonnes while the yield per hectare increased to 8.45 tonnes due to favourable growing conditions and the use of improved grain varieties.

RICE, NSW

Item	Year ended 31 March 1989	1990	1991
Area sown ('000 hectares)	94	100	85
Production ('000 tonnes)	730	816	719
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	7.75	8.20	8.45

Oats

The majority of oats grown in NSW is used for livestock feed, either as grain, hay or green fodder and only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. Most of the area sown for grain is also grazed by stock during the growing period. The area sown to oats for grain increased slightly to 374 thousand hectares in 1990–91, but the popularity of oats as feed has continued to decline over recent years due in part to the availability of good winter pasture in oat growing areas. Production of oats for grain reached 538 tonnes, an increase of seven per cent over the previous season due mainly to improved grain varieties and favourable growing conditions.

OATS, NSW

Item	Year ended 31 March 1989	1990	1991
Area sown('000 hectares)—			
For grain	548	365	374
For hay	42	27	52
For fodder	304	264	—
Total	**894**	**656**	**426**
Production ('000 tonnes)—			
For grain	780	504	538
For hay	132	76	144
Yield (tonnes per hectare)—			
For grain	1.42	1.38	1.45
For hay	3.17	2.80	2.77

Barley

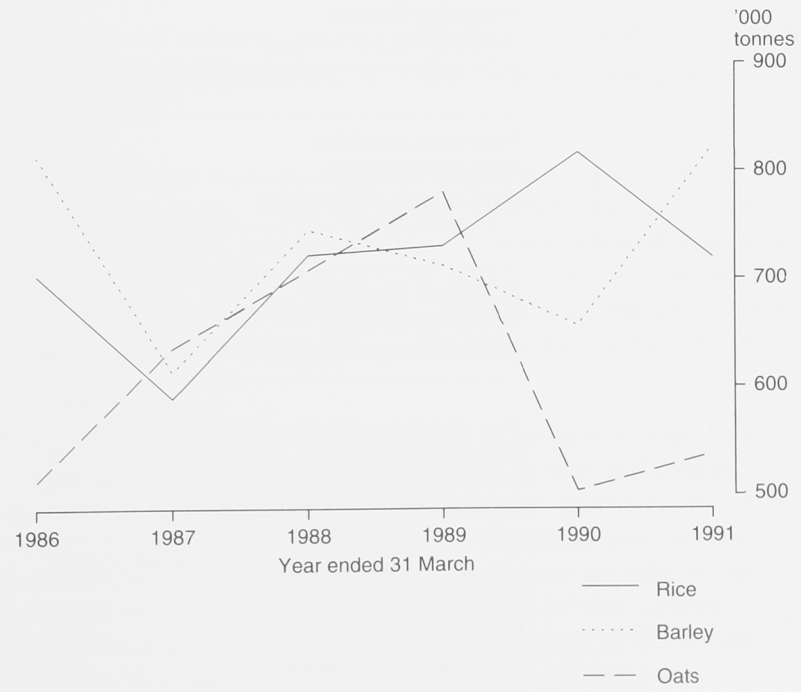
Barley has been grown in NSW since the early days of colonisation, with the Surveyor-General recording approximately ten hectares under cultivation in 1793. Barley is used as a stock feed and to a lesser extent for malting. The two row varieties can be used for both purposes while the six row varieties are suitable only for feed.

In 1990–91, the total area sown to barley was 463 thousand hectares, an increase of twelve per cent over 1989–90. The increase in the area sown for grain and a higher yield of 1.78 tonnes per hectare, resulted in a harvest of barley for grain of 822 thousand tonnes, a rise of twenty-five per cent over the previous season. These increases were due to good growing conditions throughout most of NSW, the use of higher yield grain strains and the prediction at the start of the season for increased domestic and export prices. Barley was sown in all statistical divisions in NSW with the major contributor being the Northern statistical division which accounted for twenty-nine per cent of the area sown and thirty-four per cent of the production for barley for grain.

BARLEY, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Item	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Area sown ('000 hectares)	413	413	463
Production ('000 tonnes)	712	656	822
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	1.73	1.59	1.78

RICE, BARLEY AND OATS: PRODUCTION OF GRAIN, NSW



Oilseeds

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, other oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow. The principal oilseed crops are sunflower, safflower, soybeans, rapeseed and linseed. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed which is obtained as a byproduct of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used as a livestock feed. There was an increase of sixty per cent in the area planted to oilseeds in the 1990–91 season up to 134 thousand hectares, while production increased by forty-three per cent to 170 thousand tonnes. The increase in area and production is mainly attributable to rises in the popularity of both rapeseed and sunflower.

OILSEEDS, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Item	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
	LINSEED		
Area sown (hectares)	712	659	1,128
Production (tonnes)	425	683	1,101
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	0.60	1.04	0.98
	RAPESEED		
Area sown (hectares)	23,797	32,670	56,581
Production (tonnes)	33,542	55,060	81,456
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	1.41	1.69	1.44
	SAFFLOWER		
Area sown (hectares)	12,996	5,880	4,944
Production (tonnes)	5,746	3,407	2,125
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	0.44	0.58	0.43
	SOYBEANS		
Area sown (hectares)	31,762	15,178	13,040
Production (tonnes)	63,503	25,959	26,173
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	2.00	1.71	2.01
	SUNFLOWER		
Area sown (hectares)	33,753	29,418	58,112
Production (tonnes)	33,736	33,783	59,057
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	1.00	1.15	1.02

Sugarcane

The first development of the Australian sugar industry took place in the early 1860s in the coastal river flat areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland. As the crop matures faster in more northerly districts, expansion of the industry has been northwards along the coast. The cane fields in NSW are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers and, although accounting for little more than 4.7 per cent of Australian production, still remains an important agricultural activity in this region. The production and total area sown to sugarcane has steadily decreased since 1987–88. The 1990–91 production was 1,137 thousand tonnes grown on a total area of 24.5 thousand hectares. The yield per hectare for sugarcane has also decreased over the same period and in 1990–91 was 81.34 tonnes

SUGARCANE, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Item	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Area (hectares)—			
Cut for crushing	15,438	14,724	13,983
Not cut (a)	11,241	10,725	9,895
Total area (b)	*27,193*	*26,058*	*24,452*
Production (tonnes)	1,560,097	1,388,078	1,137,445
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	101.06	94.27	81.34

(a) Stand-over and newly planted cane. (b) Excludes small areas cut for plants.

Grain legumes

Grain legumes were not grown as grain crops in NSW until recent years. They are of high nutritional value and are an important protein source for livestock and humans in many parts of the world. The main crops in NSW are lupins, field peas and chick peas. Soybean, although a grain legume, has been included under OILSEEDS earlier in this chapter.

Vegetables

Market gardening on the outskirts of growing population centres was an obvious development in the early days of colonisation. Improvements in transport facilities, have extended the regions from which the supplies can be drawn. Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of the Lower Murrumbidgee and Central Murray statistical divisions. The principal selling centre for fresh vegetables is Sydney's Flemington Markets. Vegetables which are grown for processing—such as sweet corn, asparagus, tomatoes, peas and beans—are mainly grown on the Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in

GRAIN LEGUMES, NSW

Item	Year ended 31 March								
	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Yield (tonnes per hectare)		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
Cow peas for seed	4,183	2,426	2,330	1,521	973	1,149	0.36	0.40	0.49
Chick peas	21,141	21,624	39,458	25,492	20,679	56,450	1.21	0.96	1.43
Field peas for grain	47,448	27,257	27,652	58,470	28,274	30,975	1.23	1.04	1.12
Lupins for grain	47,697	46,267	55,332	58,083	65,519	72,240	1.22	1.42	1.31
Mung beans	2,508	2,622	3,895	716	1,093	1,912	0.29	0.42	0.49
Other dried edible beans	89	90	91	184	182	330	0.61	0.28	1.48
Peanuts	234	240	311	663	550	750	2.83	2.29	2.41
Pigeon peas (a)	96	n.a.	n.a.	52	n.a.	n.a.	0.54	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Not collected separately after 1988–89.

VEGETABLES, NSW, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Vegetable	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
Asparagus (a)	955	833	443	2,214	2,267	1,781
Beans, french and runner	574	512	439	1,815	2,020	1,474
Beetroot	43	98	77	1,646	3,024	2,240
Broccoli	441	376	341	2,785	1,608	1,478
Cabbages	520	561	529	26,853	16,290	12,133
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	65	47	46	773	505	429
Carrots	945	694	546	24,043	15,263	12,919
Cauliflowers	681	685	603	11,421	12,260	11,739
Cucumbers	408	312	286	3,573	2,811	2,434
Garlic	77	22	12	108	128	26
Lettuce	709	585	530	9,559	7,124	5,974
Mushrooms	48	52	52	7,747	8,048	10,505
Onions	1,398	887	1,296	38,033	21,031	32,655
Parsley	44	43	16	432	526	396
Parsnips	167	124	82	3,181	2,683	1,939
Peas, green (pod equivalent)	1,481	1,637	605	8,707	5,462	1,575
Potatoes	6,346	6,666	6,023	110,126	130,109	119,542
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1,203	1,457	1,536	13,872	16,960	18,291
Rock melons and cantaloupes	772	889	1,216	10,644	12,183	22,890
Swedes	50	45	71	593	572	836
Sweet corn	2,622	2,513	1,642	38,465	36,012	26,677
Sweet potatoes	150	128	116	2,115	1,519	2,473
Tomatoes	1,829	1,813	1,930	65,661	69,156	80,892
Watermelons	283	207	206	3,324	2,963	3,628
Zucchini	291	225	201	2,160	1,618	1,497
Other	289	389	375	..	..	..
Total	**22,391**	**21,800**	**19,219**	..	..	..

(a) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

these areas. Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and account for approximately 31.4 per cent of the total vegetable area in the State. Other principal vegetables grown are sweet corn, tomatoes, green peas, cauliflower, and carrots.

Fruit

With the exception of the Macadamia nut, there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of the fruit industry was haphazard with its basis in the domestic orchards which evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries.

In NSW, the major fruit crops are citrus, grapes, pome and stone fruit. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries.

Citrus

Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the 1990–91 season total production fell to 195 thousand tonnes, a decrease of eleven per cent over 1989–90 with tree numbers remaining relatively unchanged. The fall in production was mainly due to producers leaving fruit on the trees longer in the hope of an improvement in processing prices for orange juice concentrate. Valencia is the main orange variety and accounts for 72.3 per cent of total state orange production.

The major statistical divisions in terms of tree numbers and production are Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney. The Murrumbidgee statistical division alone accounts for fifty-seven per cent of the State's trees and fifty-nine per cent of the State's production.

Pome

Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1991 stood at 1.6 million, a decrease of fifteen per cent from 1990 due to culling of older trees. Production decreased by seventeen per cent due mainly to unfavourable climatic conditions and a fall in the price of processing apples resulting in growers not harvesting their entire crop. The major apple growing areas in NSW are the Central West, Murrumbidgee and Murray statistical divisions which account for ninety per cent of the State's trees and ninety-three per cent of the State's production. The most popular varieties in terms of production continue to be *Red Delicious* and *Granny Smith* which account for forty-five per cent and twenty-six per cent of the total production respectively.

The growing of pears continues to expand with tree numbers at 31 March 1991 of 234 thousand trees of which 158 thousand are less than six years old and have not reached their full production potential. The main increase in tree

numbers can be attributed to the speculative cultivation of Nashi Pears. This variety has become popular as a result of potentially high prices in Asian and American markets.

Stone

In NSW, peaches are the principal stone fruit produced. Peaches are grown in all statistical divisions except the Far West. The leading peach producing area was the Murrumbidgee statistical division with 6.8 thousand tonnes from 142 thousand trees. The Mid-North Coast statistical division has the largest number of peach trees with 185 thousand of which 96.6 per cent are less than six years old.

Nuts

Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in the State. In NSW 4,377 tonnes of macadamia nuts were produced in 1990–91, representing an increase of twenty-seven per cent over 1989–90 and forty-two per cent over 1988–89. In recent years the growing of pecan nuts has become increasingly popular especially in the Northern statistical division. The other major nut crops in NSW are almonds and chestnuts.

Grapes

The cultivation of grapes in the State is concentrated in the Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Hunter statistical divisions. Wine grape production predominates in the Murrumbidgee and Hunter regions while dried grape production was the main activity in the Murray region. At 31 March 1991, 10,965 hectares of bearing vines were under cultivation in NSW, representing a slight decrease on the previous season. The area of bearing vines produced 111 thousand tonnes of wine grapes and 4.6 thousand tonnes of grapes for drying. The red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz with 1,216 hectares of bearing vines producing fifteen thousand tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with forty-nine thousand tonnes produced from 2,211 hectares of bearing vines.

GRAPES, NSW

Item	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Area under vines at 31 March (hectares)—			
Bearing	11,636	11,117	10,755
Not yet bearing	797	1,152	1,356
Total	**12,433**	**12,269**	**12,111**
Production, year ended 31 March (tonnes)—			
Wine grapes	139,940	118,598	108,457
Table grapes	9,391	8,354	8,939
Grapes for drying (a)	40,721	38,527	45,248
Total	**190,055**	**165,479**	**162,644**

(a) Fresh weight.

TREE FRUIT, NSW, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Fruit	1989 Number of trees ('000)	1989 Production (tonnes)	1990 Number of trees ('000)	1990 Production (tonnes)	1991 Number of trees ('000)	1991 Production (tonnes)
Citrus fruit—						
Grapefruit	126	11,024	119	10,957	120	9,444
Lemons and limes	266	10,826	210	10,236	197	8,247
Mandarins	129	3,189	130	4,197	149	3,586
Oranges—						
Navel	1,238	52,735	1,236	59,106	1,226	53,738
Valencia	2,356	120,310	2,279	159,858	2,269	140,873
Other	6	170	6	172	7	153
Other citrus	14	145	12	210	9	176
Total citrus fruit	*4,135*	*198,400*	*3,992*	*244,736*	*3,977*	*216,217*
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)—						
Apples	1,663	71,975	1,807	69,052	1,569	59,023
Apricots	49	1,646	43	1,458	41	1,214
Avocados	109	2,520	117	2,874	105	2,316
Cherries	410	2,522	420	2,907	448	3,404
Nectarines	396	2,532	419	2,914	486	3,896
Peaches	727	12,956	731	12,509	751	13,018
Pears	195	5,286	256	5,926	234	3,750
Plums	205	3,095	275	3,349	202	3,261
Prunes	285	8,155	259	6,296	253	6,294
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	683	2,518	869	3,196	855	4,377
Other nuts	190	n.p.	169	n.p.	124	n.p.
Other	270	. .	203	. .	208	. .
Total other tree fruit	*5,058*	. .	*5,568*	. .	*5,276*	. .
Total tree fruit	**7,954**	. .	**9,560**	. .	**9,253**	. .

BERRY, VINE (EXCLUDING GRAPES) AND OTHER FRUIT, NSW, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Fruit	1989 Area (hectares)	1989 Production (tonnes)	1990 Area (hectares)	1990 Production (tonnes)	1991 Area (hectares)	1991 Production (tonnes)
Bananas	4,399	89,243	4,079	61,424	4,236	55,358
Blueberries	127	231	89	48	113	609
Kiwi fruit	175	538	126	604	131	751
Passionfruit	168	786	148	852	97	827
Pineapples	6	17	1	2	2	4
Strawberries	40	201	40	207	57	408
Other	45	146	39	104	60	141
Total plantation and berry fruit	**4,959**	. .	**4,522**	. .	**4,696**	. .

Plantation and other fruit

The plantation fruit industry in this state is dominated by the growing of bananas. In NSW, fifty-five thousand tonnes of bananas were produced in 1990–91, representing a decrease of ten per cent over 1989–90. The area of bananas, however, increased slightly in 1990–91. The other major fruits produced include mangos,avocados, strawberries, passionfruit, kiwi fruit and blueberries.

Pastures

Pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses as well as with cereal grains. The most common pasture grains are wheat, barley and oats as they improve the nutritional value of pastures for stock especially beef cattle. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products, a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality. The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1991 was 6.1 million hectares, of which 604 thousand hectares was pure lucerne. The area sown to pastures has been decreasing slightly over the past three seasons due mainly to farmers making increased use of cereal crops to feed beef cattle for the export markets. The area of native pastures at 31 March 1991 was 13.6 million hectares.

LUCERNE AND OTHER SOWN PASTURE
('000 hectares)

	At 31 March					
	Pure lucerne			Other sown pasture		
Statistical area	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Sydney	1	1	1	17	18	14
Hunter	22	23	23	251	242	186
Illawarra	1	1	2	51	51	44
Richmond–Tweed	1	2	2	46	50	36
Mid-North Coast	2	1	4	119	118	103
Northern	120	132	162	1,066	1,142	843
North Western	179	167	191	711	787	522
Central West	103	98	98	1,356	1,435	1,169
South Eastern	25	25	45	1,199	1,172	974
Murrumbidgee	41	45	47	1,162	1,090	910
Murray	26	23	28	868	853	732
Far West	—	34	—	—	34	—
New South Wales	**519**	**552**	**604**	**6,845**	**6,992**	**5,534**

Hay and silage

In the 1990–91 season 184 thousand hectares of native and sown grass and pasture cut for hay accounted for 562 thousand tonnes, or 50.8 per cent, of the total hay pro-

HAY, NSW

Crop or pasture	Year ended 31 March 1989	1990	1991
AREA CUT FOR HAY (Hectares)			
Grass and pasture (a)	167,943	137,334	184,257
Wheaten	17,549	11,400	19,327
Oaten	41,600	27,306	51,929
Pure lucerne	79,842	69,082	77,753
Other	3,501	4,909	3,911
Total	**310,435**	**250,031**	**337,177**
PRODUCTION (tonnes)			
Grass and pasture (a)	526,342	431,814	561,786
Wheaten	53,447	28,513	51,513
Oaten	131,958	76,262	143,751
Pure lucerne	366,335	321,554	340,116
Other	8,859	10,297	10,175
Total	**1,086,941**	**868,440**	**1,107,341**

(a) Native and sown.

duced in NSW. Pure lucerne was the next major crop for hay with 77.7 thousand hectares producing 340 thousand tonnes.

Irrigation

The allocation of water resources to established irrigation areas and districts in NSW is undertaken by the Department of Water Resources. During the 1990–91 season 911 thousand hectares of pastures and crops were irrigated. The largest part of this was 505 thousand hectares of native or sown pastures while 194 thousand hectares was cereal crops.

The irrigation of crops and pastures is undertaken from various water sources. In the 1990–91 season the most popular source of water was a channel or pipe supply in an irrigation area which accounted for 395 thousand hectares of the total area irrigated.

Artificial fertilisers

The application of fertilisers and soil conditioners is essential in maintaining the quality of pastures and improving the production of crops. Because of their concentration of nutrients and ease of application, the most widely used fertilisers are artificial. During the 1990–91 season 5.1 million hectares of crops and pastures were treated with 657 thousand tonnes of artificial fertilisers. In the same season 108 thousand hectares were treated with soil conditioners.

Livestock and livestock products

General

The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry. Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity and is conducted in every statistical division in NSW, although this activity is very small in the Richmond–Tweed, Sydney and Mid-North Coast statistical divisions. Beef cattle are found in all statistical divisions with the main concentrations being in the Northern, North Western and Hunter statistical divisions. Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State with the main areas being Hunter, Mid-North Coast and Richmond–Tweed statistical divisions. Pigs are mainly raised in the Murray, Northern and Richmond–Tweed statistical divisions, while poultry raising is largely confined to Sydney, Hunter and Northern statistical divisions.

Sheep

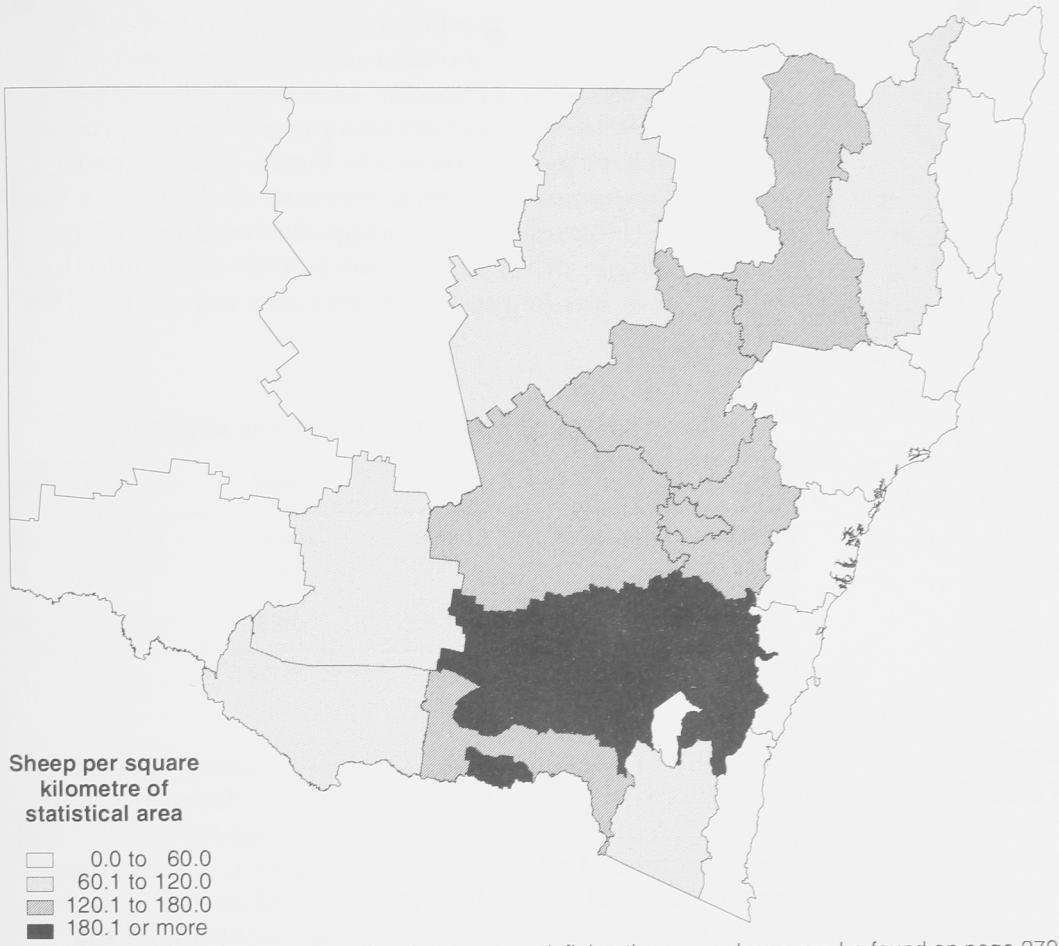
The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds of sheep and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds such as Corriedale and Polwarth are suited to the production of both meat and fleece.

The number of establishments reporting sheep and total flock numbers has steadily decreased over the last three seasons and at March 1991 stood at 21.5 thousand with sheep numbers of 59.8 million. The decrease in sheep numbers is due to the impact of the flock reduction scheme and poor seasonal conditions in some areas of NSW resulting in lack of fodder.

SHEEP, NSW, AT 31 MARCH
('000)

Type	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Sheep (1 year and over)—			
Rams	603	608	621
Ewes—			
Breeding	23,516	23,366	25,711
Maiden (intended for breeding)	4,836	5,222	3,404
Other	1,388	1,933	
Wethers	14,909	16,175	16,347
Total sheep (1 year and over)	*45,252*	*47,303*	*46,083*
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	13,857	14,805	13,680
Total sheep and lambs	**59,109**	**62,109**	**59,763**

SHEEP, AT 31 MARCH 1991



A reference map defining the areas shown can be found on page 279.

LAMBING PERCENTAGES, NSW
(Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated)



Lambing

The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes, availability of fodder, estimated returns for lambs wool and meat production impact on the proportion of ewes mated and resultant lambs and can cause wide variations in the natural increase of the State's flock. In 1990–91 the lambing percentage declined to 84.2 per cent compared with 86.5 per cent in 1989–90, while the number of lambs marked decreased five per cent to 19.8 million.

LAMBING, NSW, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Item	*Unit*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Ewes actually mated (a)	million	22.6	24.1	23.5
Lambs marked	million	19.2	20.8	19.8
Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated	per cent	84.9	86.3	84.2

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

Wool production

The 1990–91 season saw the number of sheep and lambs shorn increase by two per cent to 64.4 million, while the production of greasy wool decreased slightly to 300.2 million kilograms. In 1990–91, the NSW produced forty per cent of the total Australian wool clip. Most wool produced in NSW is exported and major variations in the value of wool produced have been caused by the abolition of the minimum floor price, fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price and by changes in the level of local production.

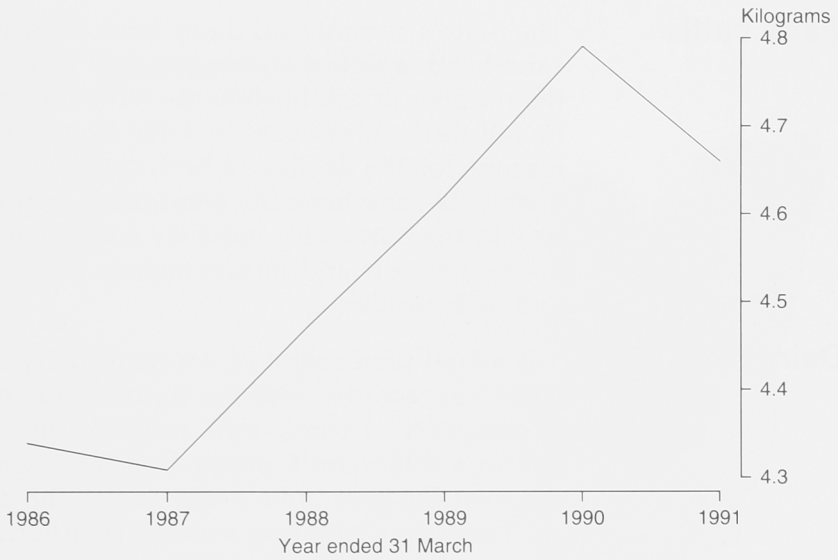
SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL PRODUCED, NSW, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Item	*Unit*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Sheep—				
Number shorn	*'000*	*48,561*	*51,692*	*53,818*
Wool produced	tonnes	244,501	271,911	272,249
Lambs—				
Number shorn	*'000*	*10,692*	*11,534*	*10,588*
Wool produced	tonnes	20,627	22,742	20,376
Crutchings	tonnes	8,392	8,257	7,597
Total shorn and crutched wool	**tonnes**	**273,520**	**302,910**	**300,222**

Average wool clip

The average wool clip fluctuates considerably from year to year due mainly to variations in seasonal conditions. It can also be affected by changes in the sex structure, age profile and breed composition of the flock. Modern management practices, together with breeding programs which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and suitability, are also reflected in the average wool clip. In the 1990–91 season the average clip for NSW dropped to 4.66 kilograms compared to 4.79 kilograms for the 1989–90 season. The highest average clip occurred in the Far West statistical division at 5.19 kilograms while the lowest was in the Richmond–Tweed statistical division at 3.16 kilograms.

AVERAGE WOOL CLIP, NSW



Sheep meat

In 1990–91, 5.4 million (an increase of eight per cent over 1989–90) sheep were slaughtered for human consumption. The production—112 thousand tonnes of mutton, represented a 2.7 per cent increase over the same period. The higher level of slaughterings over the past two years has been largely the result of lower wool prices causing growers to release more animals for slaughter.

The lamb (meat) industry over the last two years has been plagued by problems of low returns and depressed domestic consumption. In 1990–91, 4.8 million lambs were slaughtered to produce eighty-six thousand tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a decrease in numbers slaughtered of four per cent, while meat production was down 5.6 per cent from 1989–90. Lamb slaughterings and meat production were affected by drought conditions in parts

of NSW and lower wool prices. This resulted in fewer ewes being mated and this was not offset by more establishments moving into specialist prime lamb production.

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

Item	*Unit*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Sheep slaughtered	'000	3,795	5,021	5,427
Mutton produced	tonnes	79,500	108,894	112,400
Lambs slaughtered	'000	5,235	4,989	4,790
Lamb produced	tonnes	91,572	90,805	86,144

Dairy cattle

The State's commercial dairy herd decreased to 343 thousand head, a fall of eleven per cent from 1989–90, while the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle fell thirteen per cent to 2,415 from 1989–90. The main reasons for the decline in both cattle numbers and establishments have been the continuing rationalisation occurring in the NSW dairy industry combined with high operating costs and unsatisfactory net returns for milk and milk products.

Dairy products

The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. Wholemilk production has been steadily decreasing over the past three years due to the deregulation of the industry, producers moving to other more cost efficient and profitable agricultural activities and increased competition from producers from other States, particularly Victoria. In 1990–91 production of wholemilk was 857 million litres, down 2.7 per cent from 1989–90 and 7.6 per cent from 1988–89. The downturn in wholemilk production has also affected the production of other dairy products.

Butter production was 973 thousand tonnes in 1990–91, down fourteen per cent over the previous year and twenty-six per cent from 1988–89.

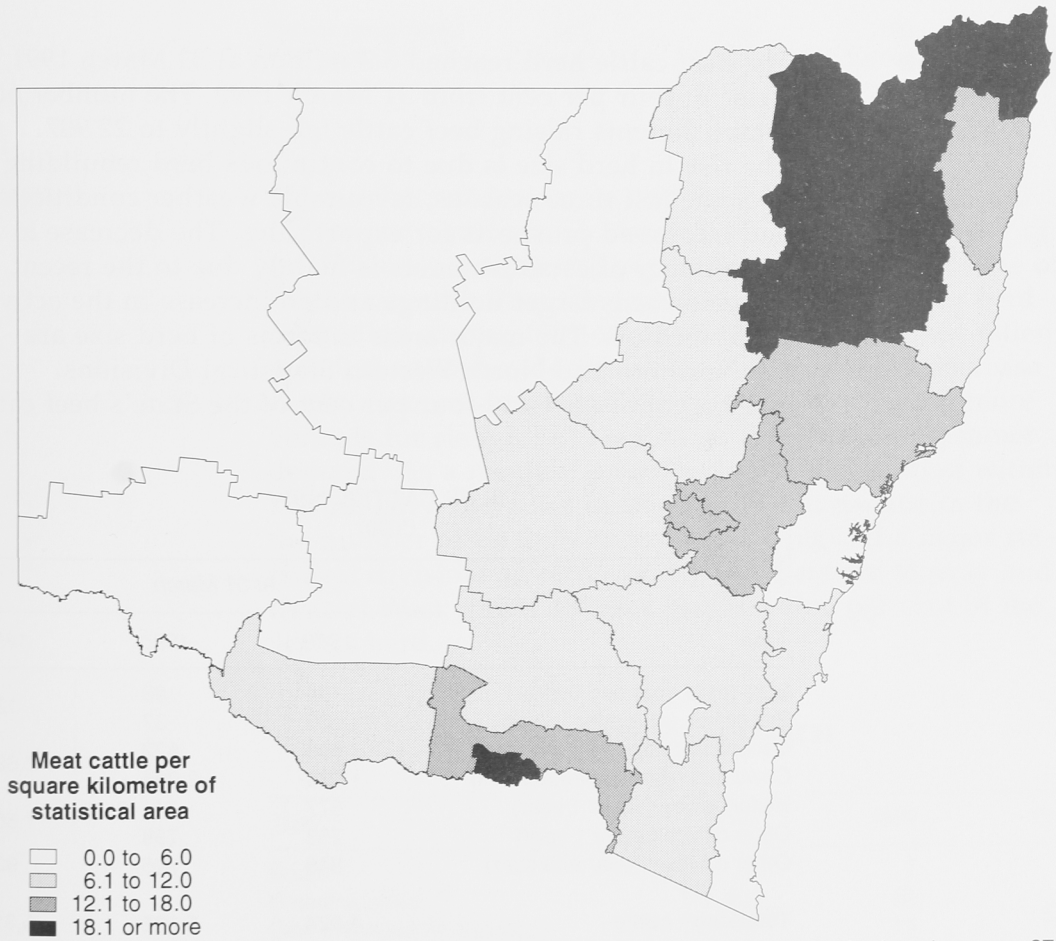
The production of cheese in NSW is not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities have to be imported from interstate and overseas. Despite the strong demand production continues to fall. In 1990–91 cheese production was 13.3 thousand tonnes, a fall of six per cent from 1989–90.

DAIRY CATTLE, NSW
('000)

Type	At 31 March 1989	1990	1991
Commercial—			
Bulls (a) (1 year and over)	4	3	4
Bull calves (a) (under 1 year)	1	1	
Cows in milk and dry	250	238	224
Heifers (1 year and over)	80	74	115
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	55	52	
Total commercial dairy cattle	*390*	*368*	*343*
House cows and heifers (b)	15	12	n.a.
Total dairy cattle	**405**	**380**	**343**

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Not collected in 1990–91.

MEAT CATTLE, AT 31 MARCH 1991



A reference map defining the areas shown can be found on page 279.

Production of ice cream has also declined over the past three years. Production for 1990–91 was 68.3 million litres. This decreased eleven per cent from the previous year. Other frozen dairy products were the only group to show growth due mainly to the increased popularity of yoghurt products. In 1990–91 production was 27.1 million litres, an increase of ten per cent over 1989–90.

PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, NSW

Item	*Unit*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Wholemilk (a)	million L	922	880	857
Butter	tonnes	1,226	1,110	973
Cheese	tonnes	14,455	14,055	13,329
Ice cream	'000 L	81,604	75,807	68,346
Other frozen	'000 L	27,371	24,402	27,088

(a) The actual production of wholemilk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of wholemilk received into NSW processing factories.

Meat cattle

The beef cattle herd reached 5.3 million at 31 March 1991, a rise of four per cent from 31 March 1990. The number of establishments raising beef cattle fell slightly to 22,907. The rise in herd size is due to continuous herd rebuilding over the last three seasons, favourable weather conditions and improved prospects for export sales. The decrease in the number of establishments is mainly due to the recent trend towards larger holdings and an increase in the activity of feedlots. The major areas in terms of herd size are the Northern and North Western Statistical Divisions. They account for forty-four per cent of the State's beef cattle.

BEEF CATTLE, NSW
('000)

	At 31 March		
Type	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Bulls (a) (1 year and over)	94	98	125
Bull calves (a) (under 1 year)	30	37	
Cows and heifers (1 to 2 years)	596	632	2,686
Cows and heifers (over 2 years)	1,928	2,054	
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	677	711	1,563
Other calves (under 1 year)	753	798	
Other calves (1 year and over)	846	796	937
Total dairy cattle	**4,924**	**5,126**	**5,311**

(a) Used or intended for service.

Beef and veal

The number of cattle slaughtered for human consumption and total beef and veal production has increased steadily in recent years. In 1990–91 the number of cattle and calves slaughtered was 2.2 million, an increase of 4.8 per cent over the previous year. Beef and veal production increased to 463 thousand tonnes, up five per cent from 1989–90. The major causes of the increase in slaughterings were poor seasonal conditions in parts of NSW and the continuation of poor cattle prices and high debt levels forcing producers to sell more animals to help maintain their incomes.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

Item	*Unit*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Cattle slaughtered	'000	1,640	1,899	1,965
Beef produced	tonnes	361,301	428,873	449,177
Calves slaughtered	'000	159	190	211
Veal produced	tonnes	8,904	12,145	13,682

Pigs

Pig numbers at 31 March 1991 were 821 thousand, a fall of five per cent from 31 March 1990, while the number of establishments reporting pigs stood at 1,772, a decrease of fifteen per cent from the previous season. After the herd rebuilding during 1989–90, sow numbers have now fallen to 100 thousand, a decline of nine per cent. The decrease in pig numbers is due mainly to growers releasing more animals for slaughter in response to increased consumer demand. As a result of a continuing rationalisation within the industry, there has been a significant decline in the the number of establishments raising pigs. The major statistical divisions in terms of pig numbers are Murray and Central West which account for forty-five per cent of the State's herd.

PIGS, NSW, AT 31 MARCH
('000)

Type	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Boars	7	7	7
Breeding sows	97	96	100
Gilts (intended for breeding)	16	13	
Other pigs	735	749	715
Total	**855**	**865**	**821**

Pig meat

Pig production has become more specialised as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry, have been replaced by larger, more intensive operations. In 1990–91 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption was 1.5 million, a decrease of 6.7 per cent over 1989–90. Pig meat production decreased eight per cent over the same period.

PIGS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

Item	*Unit*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1,601	1,607	1,480
Pig meat produced	tonnes	96,423	100,874	92,562

Goats

After the dramatic increase in goat numbers in the 1987–88 season, their popularity has been falling steadily over the last three seasons due mainly to poor returns for fibre, the difficulty in having the animals slaughtered in great numbers at single abattoirs and increased international competition by China and Pakistan in the international fibre market. At 31 March 1991 the State's herd stood at 247 thousand, a decrease of twenty-seven per cent from 1990 and fifty-five per cent from 1989. The major statistical divisions in terms of goat numbers are Northern and Central West which account for forty-nine per cent of the State's herd.

GOATS (a), NSW

Item	*Unit*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Establishments reporting goats (at 31 March)	number	1,055	934	1,071
Goats (at 31 March)—				
Milk	number	1,877	1,977	3,530
Fibre	number	289,081	247,370	186,422
Other	number	92,384	64,660	56,981
Total	*number*	*383,342*	*314,007*	*246,933*
Goat products (year ended 31 March)—				
Fibre—				
Mohair	kilograms	252,363	180,173	n.a.
Cashmere	kilograms	42,329	26,408	n.a.
Cashgora	kilograms	2,994	3,848	n.a.
Milk for human consumption	litres	377,951	252,413	n.a.

(a) Excludes feral goats.

Poultry

Poultry farming in NSW is confined to two distinct and highly specialised industries—egg production, and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egglaying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains of fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese, and game birds are bred for fast growth and an improved feedmeat conversion rate. At 31 March 1991, fowl numbers were 23.9 million. This number has remained relatively stable over the last few seasons because of the tendency of the industry towards larger enterprises, coupled with a high breeding potential and short life span. This serves to keep flock replacement constant. Fowls are the dominant species and account for ninety-two per cent of the State's flock. The raising of fowls is concentrated in the Sydney and Hunter statistical divisions which account for seventy-seven per cent of the State's flock.

Over the last three seasons there has been an increase in the popularity of turkeys and ducks for meat. Turkey numbers at 31 March 1991 were 1.3 million and ducks 237 thousand. Flock numbers have increased twenty-seven per cent and sixty-one per cent respectively from 1989–90.

POULTRY, NSW, AT 31 MARCH
('000)

Type	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Fowls (a)	24,699	25,978	23,858
Ducks	151	145	237
Turkeys	965	1,077	1,306
Other poultry (b)	156	258	287

(a) Includes egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chickens, and breeding stock. (b) Includes geese, game birds, etc.

The number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption remained steady at 112 million in 1990–91. The dressed weight of chicken meat produced in 1990–91 was 160 thousand tonnes, an increase of two per cent over the previous year.

CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

Item	*Unit*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Number slaughtered	'000	106,026	112,631	112,478
Dressed weight	tonnes	148,091	157,228	160,330

Honey

The commercial beekeeping industry in NSW is well established, producing honey and beeswax for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiaries operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. The beekeeping industry is regulated and all beekeepers must register their hives with NSW Agriculture. In 1990–91, honey production was 8.2 million kilograms, an increase of 6.5 per cent over the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 155 thousand kilograms, an increase of nine per cent. In the 1990–91 season the yield per hive was 75.5 kilograms of honey and 1.4 kilograms of beeswax.

APICULTURE(a), NSW

Item	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Number of beekeepers at 30 June	348	333	256
Bee hives (number)—			
From which honey was taken	126,798	113,284	108,823
From which no honey was taken—			
Used for nuclei (b)	32,981	33,485	33,323
Other	16,616	15,434	16,027
Production (kilograms)—			
Honey	9,619,207	7,679,547	8,216,486
Beeswax	170,137	142,250	155,058
Yield (kilograms per productive hive)—			
Honey	75.86	67.79	75.50
Beeswax	1.34	1.26	1.42

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 320 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

Related publications

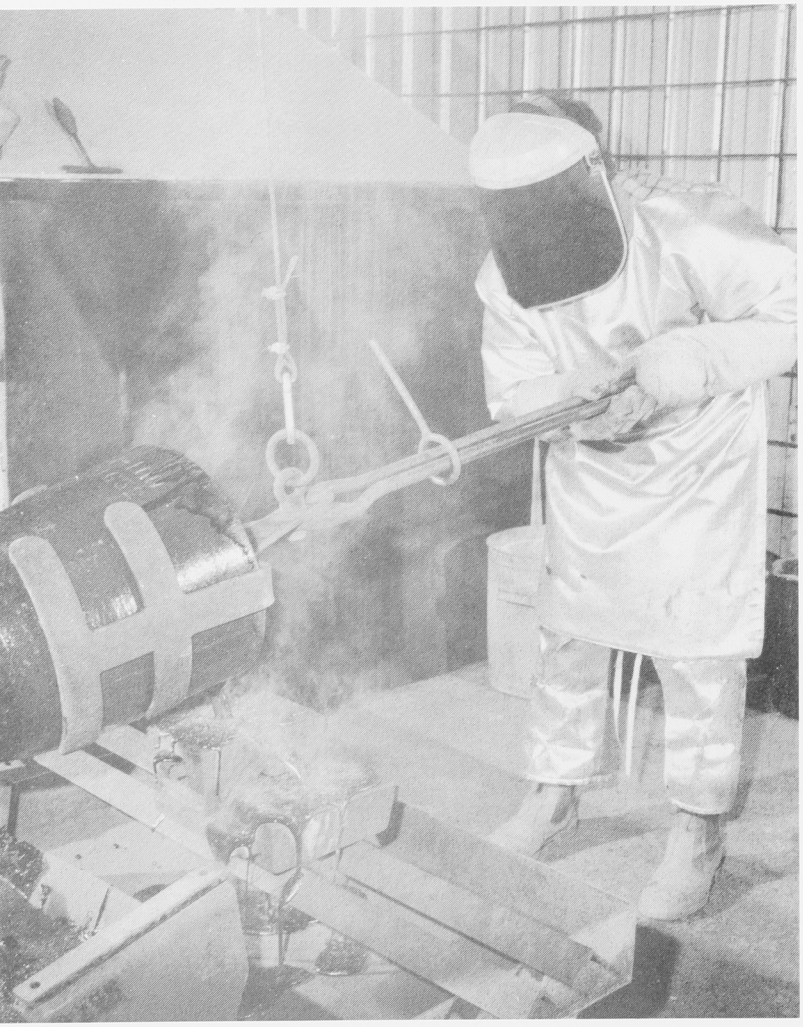
NSW

Agriculture Statistics — Selected Small Area Data, NSW (7120.1)
Livestock and Livestock Products, New South Wales (7221.1)
Summary of Crops, New South Wales (7330.1)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, New South Wales (7503.1) (Previously 7501.1)

Australia

Characteristics of Australian Farms (7102.0)
Australian Farming in Brief (7106.0)
Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary, Agricultural production and Farmers' Intentions for (next) Season (7111.0)
Selected Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (7112.0)
Shearing and Wool production Forecast, Australia, Preliminary (7210.0)
Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia (7211.0)
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)
Sheep and Wool, Australia, Preliminary (7216.0)
Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia (7221.0)
Viticulture, Australia (7310.0)
Viticulture, Australia, Preliminary (7311.0)
Summary of Crops, Australia (7330.0)
Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (7501.0)
Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (7502.0)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia (7507.0)
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary (7508.0)
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, First Preliminary (7509.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



Pouring gold at London Victoria Mine, Parkes

Metallic mineral production in NSW was worth $535m in 1990–91, of this gold contributed $109m.

Photo: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

Mining and energy

Administration

The NSW Department of Mineral Resources and the Office of Energy are responsible for the management of the State's mineral and energy resources respectively. They provide independent and authoritative sources of advice to the government and the community on mining and energy matters and promote the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's mineral and energy resources. A number of statutory bodies have specific responsibilities under State legislation. The major bodies are:

- Pacific Power—to provide a safe and reliable supply of electrical power; and
- the Joint Coal Board—to provide health and welfare services for the coal miners of NSW, including administration of the Miners' Workers' Compensation fund.

Source of statistics

At 30 June each year the ABS conducts censuses of mining, electricity and gas establishments as part of its economic statistics strategy. This census collects details relating to the performance of the industry on a similar basis to other industries. The ABS periodically conducts surveys of domestic energy use.

Statistics in relation to mineral production have two separate sources. Those pertaining to coal are collected by the Joint Coal Board while the collection of production data for the remainder of the industry is the responsibility of the NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

The Office of Energy estimates the production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users in the State annually. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are drawn from the Department's studies.

Mining

Development of the mining industry

NSW contains a wide variety of significant mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1791, and gold was discovered in 1851. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while tin mining effectively ceased in 1989–90 due to low world prices, copper production continues at significant levels. Extensive silver–lead–zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. Production from Broken Hill has been supplemented by silver–lead–zinc mining operations at Woodlawn and Elura.

In the present century, coal and silver–lead–zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Coal mining accounted for seventy-two per cent of the value of minerals produced in NSW in 1990–91, while the Broken Hill area continues to be the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia. Together silver, lead and zinc provide eight per cent of the value of NSW mineral production.

The mineral sands industry underwent a marked expansion from 1939 to 1972 to become a significant mining industry. Between 1970–71 and 1984–85 there was a sustained downward trend in the industry primarily due to environmental constraints and generally low prices which focussed attention on higher grade deposit. High prices in the late 1980s and early 1990s encouraged production and the opening of new mines. More recently, prices have fallen as a consequence of increasing world production, substitution by alternative materials (particularly for zircon) and reduced levels of world economic activity.

NSW compared to Australia

NSW accounted for over twenty-nine per cent of employment in the industry at the end of June 1991 and contributed less than sixteen per cent of turnover during 1990–91. The major reason for this is the predominance of employment in NSW in more labour intensive underground mining operations. For 1990–91, NSW ranked second in employment terms behind Western Australia, third in turnover behind Western Australia and Queensland and fourth for value-added production behind Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria.

Summary of operations

For the year ended 30 June 1990, turnover from mining establishments was $4,563m. The major contributor to this total was coal with $3,212m, an increase of eleven per cent over the previous financial year. Employment in the coal industry rose marginally, from 16,445 persons to 16,694 persons. Whilst turnover from metallic minerals increased by thirty per cent, from $712m to $924m, employment decreased from 3,438 persons to 3,319 persons, a fall of three per cent.

Measuring output and valuing production

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine; or concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting). In the case of coal, quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

In general terms, production is valued by applying, for each mineral, unit selling values during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in moving the mineral to the point of sale. The total value of mineral production in NSW in 1990–91 was $4,379m, a fall of three per cent compared with 1989–90.

Metallic minerals

Production of metallic minerals in 1990–91 was $534m, contributing twelve per cent to the total value of mining and quarrying compared with around sixteen per cent in 1989–90. Production of zinc concentrates, the major contributor, decreased by two per cent during 1990–91 to 665 thousand tonnes while its value decreased by thirty-eight per cent to $221m. Despite this reduction, zinc concentrates still represented over forty-one per cent of the value of production of metallic minerals. The value of gold concentrates and slag and alluvial, doré and retorted gold for 1990–91 was $108m, a decrease of thirty-three per cent from 1989–90. Production of lead concentrates increased over 1990–91, with production up four per cent to 313 thousand tonnes; however the value of lead fell thirty-three per cent to $100m. In 1990–91 zinc concentrates, gold and lead concentrates contributed forty-one per cent, twenty per cent and nineteen per cent respectively to the total value of $535m for metallic minerals. The next largest contributor was copper concentrate which accounted for sixteen per cent.

SELECTED METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, NSW
(*Source:* NSW Department of Mineral Resources)

Mineral	*Unit*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
	QUANTITY			
Antimony concentrates	tonnes	1,826	1,351	1,558
Copper concentrates	tonnes	100,578	70,801	103,933
Copper–gold concentrates	tonnes	148	8,240	396
Gold concentrates	tonnes	2,627	4,012	3,328
Other gold	kilograms	14,169	25,745	11,825
Lead concentrates	tonnes	314,796	300,344	312,793
Oxy–lead concentrates	tonnes	n.a.	5,850	14,271
Silver concentrates	tonnes	5,117	5,048	6,296
Zinc concentrates	tonnes	657,504	679,034	664,570
Zinc–lead concentrates	tonnes	29,761	14,816	27,448
Other	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
	VALUE			
Antimony concentrates	$'000	2,935	2,027	1,858
Copper concentrates	$'000	71,626	47,221	84,247
Copper–gold concentrates	$'000	143	7,440	734
Gold concentrates	$'000	10,542	16,916	12,178
Other gold	$'000	95,431	123,901	96,481
Lead concentrates	$'000	139,853	148,438	99,916
Oxy–lead concentrates	$'000	n.a.	2,122	3,442
Silver concentrates	$'000	15,867	9,831	5,144
Zinc concentrates	$'000	299,312	359,035	221,327
Zinc–lead concentrates	$'000	11,861	7,909	8,043
Other	$'000	11,502	18,754	1,231
Total	**$,000**	**659,071**	**743,595**	**534,529**

Coal

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are Gunnedah, and the Hunter Valley areas of Cessnock, Lake Macquarie and Singleton–Muswellbrook *(northern district)*, the Bulli–Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas *(southern district)*, and the Lithgow, Portland and Ulan areas *(western district)*.

The black coal produced at these centres is of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam raising and in steel manufacture. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern district can supply low volatile coking coals. High volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the Singleton–Muswellbrook area of the northern district.

During 1990–91, the quantity of saleable coal produced rose by three per cent from the previous year to 80.1 million tonnes with a corresponding rise in value of three per cent to $3,133m. Two districts recorded increases in output from the previous year. The northern district, the

largest producing area, increased four per cent to 52.5 million tonnes, while the western district increased by seven per cent. Production from southern district coalfields fell by three per cent. Black coal's contribution of seventy-two per cent of the total value of mineral production for 1990–91 was five per cent greater than 1989–90.

COAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL, NSW
(*Source:* Joint Coal Board)
('000 tonnes)

	1988–89 (a)	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Stocks at start of year	11,516	10,794	17,543
Net production of saleable coal—			
Northern district	42,501	50,753	52,530
Southern district	14,876	16,739	16,242
Western district	10,799	10,566	11,344
Total	**68,176**	**78,058**	**80,116**
Interstate movement—			
Imports	390	306	134
Exports	537	1,045	911
Overseas exports	40,274	42,746	51,264
Consumption	28,327	27,858	27,482
In transit and unaccounted for	–150	34	250
Stocks at end of year	10,794	17,543	17,886

(a) 53 week year.

Construction materials

The Hawkesbury sandstone formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The resources are very extensive, and the stone is fine grained, durable, and easily worked. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Albion Park Rail, Bass Point, Dunmore, Bombo, Peats Ridge and Prospect areas. Several large producers extract gravel and sand from both old river terraces and the present course of the Nepean River, near Penrith.

The value of construction materials quarried during 1990–91 was $504m, twelve per cent of the value of all mining and quarrying in NSW. This represents a marginal increase in value compared with the previous year. Although production fell across all sectors of the industry except building, ornamental and monumental dimension stone, its value rose in all sectors except sand and crushed and broken stone. Crushed and broken stone is

the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for almost thirty-nine per cent of the value of production. Gravel and sand are the next largest contributors, representing twenty-three per cent and twenty per cent respectively.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED, NSW
(*Source:* NSW Department of Mineral Resources)

Mineral	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
	QUANTITY ('000 tonnes)		
Sand	11,188	11,609	10,098
Gravel	5,464	6,507	6,092
Crushed and broken stone	14,861	17,925	15,488
Dimension stone (building, ornamental and monumental)	34	35	40
Other materials (unprocessed) (a)	16,464	16,568	17,390
	VALUE ($'000)		
Sand	93,539	105,327	100,530
Gravel	81,559	115,876	117,135
Crushed and broken stone	152,725	201,111	195,435
Dimension stone (building, ornamental and monumental)	5,971	7,571	9,007
Other materials (unprocessed) (a)	67,024	69,083	81,804
Total	**400,819**	**498,967**	**503,911**

(a) Includes 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill.

Industrial minerals

All mineral sand production comes from marine and aeolian sands along the NSW coastline. The most important ore bodies lie on the mid north coast between Tomago and Taree, and on the far north coast between Byron Bay and Cudgen. Rutile and ilmenite are used to make non-toxic titanium dioxide pigments for white paint, paper, textiles and inks used in the ceramics industry. Most of the titanium metal produced is used in alloys in the aerospace and aviation industries.

Brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle–Maitland, Illawarra and Queanbeyan areas. Terracotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles while white kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, pottery, and other industrial purposes.

SELECTED INDUSTRIAL MINERALS PRODUCED, NSW

(*Source:* NSW Department of Mineral Resources)

Mineral	*Unit*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
		QUANTITY		
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	tonnes	13,337	15,805	20,265
Brick clay and shale	'000 tonnes	3,106	2,585	2,353
Cement clay and shale	tonnes	159,295	105,496	80,628
Refractory clay	tonnes	21,563	27,529	17,883
Diatomite	tonnes	9,874	10,428	10,415
Limestone	'000 tonnes	3,667	3,971	3,317
Gems—				
Opal		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sapphire		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Limestone	'000 tonnes	3,667	3,971	3,317
Magnesite, crude	tonnes	59,552	47,882	36,067
Magnetite for coal washing	tonnes	25,072	25,678	46,263
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	tonnes	61,047	61,820	62,837
Zircon concentrates	tonnes	55,772	46,253	47,128
Sand—				
Foundry sand	'000 tonnes	129	168	182
Glass sand	'000 tonnes	304	304	236
Other sand	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
		VALUE		
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	$'000	988	1,264	1,907
Brick clay and shale	$'000	16,272	12,011	10,062
Cement clay and shale	$'000	2,946	2,082	1,607
Refractory clay	$'000	1,762	2,074	1,874
Diatomite	$'000	1,811	1,830	1,982
Gems—				
Opal	$'000	49,264	62,478	62,068
Sapphire	$'000	13,918	10,199	3,415
Limestone	$'000	23,499	22,038	22,626
Magnesite, crude	$'000	2,892	2,331	1,741
Magnetite for coal washing	$'000	2,224	2,480	4,682
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrate	$'000	36,529	46,033	52,360
Zircon concentrate	$'000	54,926	46,974	25,567
Sand—				
Foundry sand	$'000	1,866	1,915	2,094
Glass sand	$'000	5,055	4,768	3,328
Other sand	$'000	588	1,403	1,537
Other	$'000	6,750	7,192	5,608
Total	**$'000**	**221,589**	**226,608**	**202,459**

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South-East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

While limestone is commonly encountered in NSW and resources are immense, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

Industrial minerals accounted for nearly five per cent of the total value of mining in 1990–91, marginally less than 1989–90. Production for 1990–91 was $202m, down eleven per cent from 1989–90. Mineral sands dominated with a contribution of $78m, representing thirty-nine per cent, followed by opals with $62m (31%), limestone with $23m (11%), brick clay and shale with $17m (8%) and industrial sand with $7m (3%).

Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations. During 1991–92, expenditure on mineral exploration in NSW was $63m, an increase of four per cent over 1990–91. Exploration for base metals, gold and coal accounted for 32 per cent, 25 per cent and 18 per cent of expenditure respectively.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION, NSW
($m)

Mineral	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Coal	12.1	9.2	11.4
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	18.9	22.9	20.3
Gold	10.1	10.4	15.9
Mineral sands	6.0	5.5	4.7
Other	8.0	12.7	11.0
Total	**55.1**	**60.6**	**63.3**

Energy

Primary sources of energy

The six primary sources of energy in NSW are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry), and wood. Coal provided eighty per cent of total primary energy use in 1990–91 and was the predominant energy source. Also of significance were oil (16%) and natural gas (3%).

All crude oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal used is mined locally.

PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR USE IN NSW (a)
(*Source:* Office of Energy)

	Petajoule (b)			*Proportion of total energy (per cent)*		
Energy source	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Oil (c)—						
Crude—						
Interstate	177	202	217	7	7	7
Overseas	158	158	175	6	5	6
Refined—						
Interstate	42	86	60	2	3	2
Overseas	23	21	33	1	1	1
Total oil	*400*	*467*	*485*	*16*	*16*	*16*
Natural gas	100	101	94	4	3	3
Coal (d)	2,043	2,353	2,475	79	79	80
Water power (e)	11	12	12	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	16	31	31	1	1	1
Total, all sources	**(f)2,570**	**(g)2,965**	**(h)3,099**	**100**	**100**	**100**

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill–Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Includes coal for export. (e) Used for hydro-electric production. (f) Includes 3 PJ of electricity imported from Victoria and Queensland. (g) Includes 1 PJ of electricity imported from Victoria and Queensland. (h) Includes 2 PJ of electricity imported from Victoria and Queensland.

Consumption of energy

In 1990–91 industry was the principal user of energy, accounting for forty-seven per cent, whilst transport was the next largest, using thirty-seven per cent. Domestic consumption accounted for only ten per cent. Of the total energy used in 1990–91, forty-six per cent came from oil and twenty-three per cent from coal.

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY IN NSW 1990–91
(*Source:* Office of Energy)

Consumer sector	*Oil (a)*	*Gas*	*Coal*	*Electricity*	*Bagasse and wood*	*All sources*
PROPORTION OF ENERGY USED (percent)						
Transport	80	—	—	2	—	37
Commercial	3	12	1	18	—	6
Industrial	16	75	99	46	26	47
Domestic	1	13	—	34	74	10
All sectors	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
PROPORTION OF SECTOR'S USAGE (percent)						
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial	20	19	4	57	—	100
Industrial	16	15	49	18	2	100
Domestic	4	11	1	60	24	100
All sectors	**46**	**9**	**23**	**19**	**3**	**100**

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill–Wilcannia and Riverina districts.

Domestic energy use

Although less prevalent than it was electricity remains the fuel most often used for room heating. In October 1989, over fifty-three per cent of households used this fuel compared with seventeen per cent which used gas and sixteen per cent which used wood or solid fuel, which both recorded higher incidences than five years earlier.

DOMESTIC ENERGY USE, NSW
('000 households)

	October 1984		*October 1989*	
Appliance	*Number*	*Proportion(a) (per cent)*	*Number*	*Proportion(a) (per cent)*
Room heating—				
Electric	1,060.5	58.6	1,032.3	53.5
Gas	199.8	11.0	330.0	17.1
Oil	119.5	6.6	104.6	5.4
Wood/solid fuel	250.8	13.8	310.0	16.1
Ovens—				
Microwave	415.8	23.0	1.072.5	55.6
Other—				
Electric	1,377.1	76.1	1,449.1	75.1
Gas	370.4	20.5	423.3	21.9
Other	43.5	2.4	26.9	1.4
Total	*1,791.5*	*98.9*	*1,899.2*	*98.4*
Total households	**1,811.1**	**100.0**	**1,930.2**	**100.0**

(a) Of total households

Between 1984 and 1989 the number of households with microwave ovens more than doubled to over a million. In October 1989, over fifty-five per cent of households had microwave ovens, compared with twenty-three per cent five years earlier. At the time, however, three-quarters of households still had conventional electric ovens.

Consumption of petroleum products

In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in industry has declined since 1978. Fuels previously used in process heating applications have largely been replaced by natural gas. In 1990–91, motor spirit accounted for fifty-six per cent and auto diesel oil accounted for twenty-five per cent of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources.

Electricity generation and distribution

From 1989–90 to 1990–91, the trading profit of the electricity generation and distribution industry rose from $2,509.7m to $2,668.2m, an increase of six per cent.

ELECTRICITY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
($million)

Particulars	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Sales of goods and services	6,472.1	6,945.5
Cost of sales	3,962.4	4,277.3
Trading profit	2,509.7	2,668.2
Wages and salaries	932.1	883.5
Earnings before interest and tax	1,192.1	1,392.6
Operating profit before tax	163.1	428.7

Pacific Power and electricity supply authorities

Pacific Power (the trading name and registered business name of The Electricity Commission of New South Wales) is the major authority responsible for generation and transmission of electric power throughout NSW. As the principal generating authority, it is also responsible for the development of major new power sources.

At 30 June 1992, the major power stations of Pacific Power's system and their effective capacities were as follows: Bayswater (Hunter Valley) 2,640 MW; Liddell (Hunter Valley) 2,000 MW; Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes) 600 MW; Vales Point (Lake Macquarie) 1,320 MW; Eraring (Lake Macquarie) 2,640 MW; and Wallerawang (near Lithgow) 1,000 MW.

The total nominal capacity of the Electricity Commission's system as at 30 June 1992 was 10,200 MW. The greater part of the Commission's generating plant is concentrated within a 185 km radius of Sydney. Two 660 MW units are

being installed in a power station at Mount Piper, which is located on the coalfields near Lithgow and is due for commissioning by 1993–94.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is, in general, carried out by separate electricity supply authorities. At 30 June 1992 there were twenty-five retail supply authorities throughout the State, comprising twenty-two electricity county councils, one city council, one shire council, and one private franchise holder. Pacific Power wholesales bulk electricity to those authorities and also makes supplies available directly to several large industrial consumers and to the State Rail Authority.

Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydroelectric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740 MW. A small proportion of the electricity produced by the scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, and the balance is shared between two States in the proportion of two-thirds to NSW and one-third to Victoria.

Gas production

Natural gas was made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,300 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field in South Australia in 1976. During the following five years, lateral pipelines were completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowral–Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980) and Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981). A major trunk line between Sydney and Newcastle was completed in 1982 and a lateral pipeline to Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow was finished in 1987. Young and Junee were connected to natural gas in 1988 and 1990 respectively.

With the connection of natural gas into existing reticulation systems, the use of gas manufactured from coal or petroleum has been superseded in the main population centres of the State. By 1991, all Sydney homes with reticulated gas supply had been converted to the direct use of natural gas. At June 1991, Sydney users of natural gas totalled about 420 thousand residential accounts and seventeen thousand other users (mainly commercial/industrial).

The ownership of the gas production and distribution industry in NSW is highly concentrated; current financial data relating to the industry are not available for release.

The total amount of gas (all types) available for issue through mains in NSW was ninety-four petajoules in 1990–91.

Related publications

NSW

Mining, New South Wales (8401.1)
New South Wales Energy Survey: Part 1 — Household Appliances, Facilities, Insulation and Appliance Acquisition (8211.1)
New South Wales Survey of Energy: Part 2 — Household Energy Consumption (8212.1)
Electricity Consumption by Industry, New South Wales (8216.1)
Domestic Energy Use, New South Wales (8217.1)

Australia

National Energy Survey: Household Appliances, Facilities and Insulation, Australia (8212.0)
National Energy Survey: Annual Consumption of Reticulated Energy by Households, Australia (8213.0)
National Energy Survey: Demand in Industry, Australia (8217.0)
National Energy Survey: Weekly Reticulated Energy and Appliance Usage Patterns by Season, Households, Australia (8218.0)
Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8402.0)
Australian Mineral Industry Quarterly (8403.0)
Mineral Production, Australia (8405.0)
Census of Mining Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size and Industry Class, Australia (8410.0)
Census of Mining Establishments: Industry Concentration Statistics, Australia(8411.0)
Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (8412.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



Meat manufacture

In 1990–91 the food, beverages and tobacco industry generated the largest turnover ($10,455m) for the manufacturing sector. Within this industry, meat products contributed twenty per cent of turnover.

Photo: Worksafe Australia

Manufacturing

Development of manufacturing industries

There has been a large growth in the manufacturing industries in NSW since the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. This growth was interrupted during the depression years of the early 1930s when there was a decline in industrial activity. However, by 1938–39 the value of production was twenty-two per cent greater than a decade earlier.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the 1939–45 war. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques, the general prosperity of most primary industries and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment. The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the postwar demand for consumer goods. The basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and carry out their expansion.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas (these cities, located to the north and south of Sydney respectively, are near large coalfields).

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals, and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports and the general state of the world economy are now causing some contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries; recent employment decreases in particular industries give some indication of the changes occurring.

Manufacturing in NSW today

About one third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant over the period 1984–85 to 1990–91. In May 1991 nearly thirty-five per cent of the 1.12 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW.

This compares with thirty-two per cent in Victoria and twelve per cent in Queensland. Employment in manufacturing in the State decreased by about 2.7 per cent (10,800) over the period May 1985 to May 1991. While manufacturing plays an important role in the economy of NSW, the manufacturing sector is only the third largest employer in the State (at May 1991). It employed fifteen per cent of the work force, compared with nearly twenty-one per cent for wholesale and retail trade, and just over eighteen per cent for community services.

At the end of June 1991 there were more than forty thousand manufacturing establishments in Australia, thirty-four per cent of these were located in NSW, followed by thirty-one per cent in Victoria, and fifteen per cent in Queensland. In 1990–91 this State's contribution to Australian turnover for manufacturing establishments with four or more employees was $57,079m, or thirty-four per cent. The next largest state, Victoria, contributed a further thirty-three per cent. The NSW contribution has remained more or less constant since 1984–85. Between 1984–85 and 1990–91 turnover for both NSW and Victoria increased by sixty-seven per cent. Over the same period the price of items produced in Australia (as shown in the ABS Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries) rose by just under fofty-four per cent.

The statistics in the following tables are from the annual Manufacturing Census which is conducted as a component of the ABS integrated economics statistics system. An explanation of the terminology and definitions used in the Census, as well as detailed statistics, are given in *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales, 1990–91* (8221.1).

Summary of operations, 1990–91

Turnover from manufacturing establishments amounted to $57,078.9m during 1990–91. The largest industry subdivisions in terms of contribution to total turnover are food, beverages and tobacco (18%), basic metal products (14%), other machinery and equipment (12%), chemical, petroleum and coal products (15%) and paper, paper products, printing and publishing (10%).

While fabricated metal products and wood, wood products and furniture subdivisions have a large number of establishments, they make a smaller contribution to employment and turnover than some of the other industry subdivisions.

Principal products manufactured

The information shown in the accompanying table of principal products manufactured is derived from the ABS monthly manufacturing production collection. The manufacturing commodity statistics collected relate to production by establishments employing four or more persons.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING FOUR OR MORE PERSONS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, NSW 1990–91

Industry group	Establishments at end of June (No.)	Employment at end of June (a) (No.)	Wages and salaries (b) ($m)	Turnover ($m)
Food, beverages and tobacco—				
Meat products	137	12,581	337.0	20,99.7
Milk products	52	3,294	95.0	893.9
Fruit and vegetable products	56	2,814	92.9	528.8
Margarine, oils and fats n.e.c.	8	1,100	50.6	415.0
Flour mill and cereal food products	50	5,180	164.7	1,485.6
Bread, cakes and biscuits	351	9,829	248.1	1,027.8
Other food products	178	9,041	250.5	1,884.2
Beverages and malt	65	6,521	242.8	2,119.6
Tobacco products	2			
Total	*899*	*50,360*	*1,481.1*	*10,454.6*
Textiles—				
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	67	3,605	96.1	623.0
Other textile products	149	3,275	95.2	577.2
Total	*216*	*6,880*	*191.3*	*1,200.3*
Clothing and footwear—				
Knitting mills	45	3,201	78.2	304.8
Clothing	594	13,243	261.8	1,320.4
Footwear	36	2,051	45.9	139.9
Total	*675*	*18,495*	*386.0*	*1,765.1*
Wood, wood products and furniture—				
Wood and wood products	809	12,766	311.3	1,514.1
Furniture and mattresses	519	9,071	227.1	898.2
Total	*1,328*	*21,837*	*538.4*	*2,412.4*
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing—				
Paper and paper products	88	5,733	210.8	1,442.4
Printing and allied industries	1,240	31,758	1,105.2	4,208.4
Total	*1,328*	*37,491*	*1,226.0*	*5,650.8*
Chemical, petroleum and coal products—				
Basic chemicals	80	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other chemical products	251	15,991	546.8	4,290.4
Petroleum refining	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.	9	213	8.6	106.7
Total	*346*	*22,091*	*813.4*	*8,493.2*
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Glass and glass products	36	2,489	119.3	432.4
Clay products and refractories	75	3,399	120.9	514.6
Cement and concrete products	216	5,269	157.0	1,297.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	74	1,957	62.0	402.3
Total	*401*	*13,114*	*459.2*	*2,646.7*
Basic metal products—				
Basic iron and steel	143	22,630	876.4	5,328.7
Basic non-ferrous metals	26	3,391	134.9	1,387.4
Non-ferrous metal basic prodcuts	57	4,409	168.7	1,109.2
Total	*226*	*30,430*	*1,180.0*	*7,825.3*

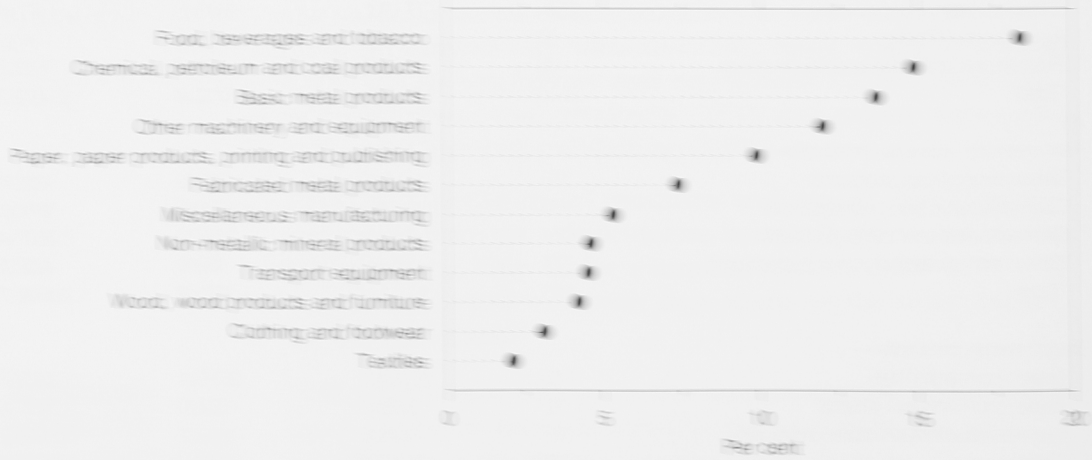
For footnotes see end of table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING FOUR OR MORE PERSONS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, NSW 1990–91—continued(a)

Industry group	Establishments: at end of June (No.)	Employment: at end of June (a) (No.)	Wages and salaries (b) ($m)	Turnover ($m)
Fabricated metal products—				
Structural metal products	934	12,027	346.8	1,778.5
Sheet metal products	381	5,385	137.1	1,074.5
Other fabricated metal products	948	12,945	339.3	1,359.0
Total	1,963	30,005	823.2	4,232.0
Transport equipment—				
Motor vehicles and parts	251	9,197	330.6	1,396.6
Other transport equipment	135	11,268	427.9	1,244.7
Total	386	19,465	668.5	2,641.3
Other machinery and equipment—				
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	210	3,733	96.9	334.7
Appliances and electrical equipment	523	27,722	865.6	4,094.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	739	17,993	555.9	2,462.9
Total	1,472	49,448	1,512.4	6,892.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing—				
Leather and leather products	52	585	20.9	168.6
Rubber products	90	1,422	41.4	179.6
Plastic and related products	367	12,231	345.3	2,046.5
Other manufacturing	339	4,607	119.6	609.9
Total	838	18,125	527.5	3,003.6
Total manufacturing—				
1990–91	5,778	321,744	9897.1	57,078.5
1989–90	10,172	338,404	9510.1	55,196.2
1988–89	10,459	361,336	9,007.7	51,979.6
1987–88	10,919	365,153	8,759.6	46,445.4

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, NSW, 1990–91



Details of NSW production for other significant commodities are confidential or are not collected and, therefore, are not available for publication.

Production trends for the principal products displayed considerable variation during the period 1988–89 to 1991–92. Of the food and drink products, confectionery production remained steady whilst aerated and carbonated waters grew by twenty-two per cent. Dairy products recovered in 1991–92 after declining over the preceding years. Production of prepared or preserved vegetables fluctuated markedly over the period.

Meat production showed an overall increase between 1988–89 and 1991–92. Mutton rose significantly although lamb was slightly down at the end of the period. Beef and veal levelled off after recovering from a lower production position in 1988–89. Dressed chicken displayed a consistent increase in production over the period.

Production of most of the building materials shown declined from their 1988–89 levels. Clay brick output decreased by fifteen per cent from its 1988–89 level and paints, enamels and clears production declined by nineteen per cent. Ready mixed concrete production fell back by fourteen per cent from its peak in 1989–90. As for energy products, electricity rose steadily but mains gas fell by six per cent from its 1989–90 level.

Textiles, clothing and footwear were another group of commodities where production generally declined. Yarn (synthetic mix) output fell in 1991–92 after maintaining steady levels in 1998–89 and 1989–90. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres also declined after reaching a peak in 1988–89 whereas cotton woven fabric output remained relatively stable. In contrast to a forty-nine per cent fall in sports trousers, sports coats increased by forty per cent. Footwear production continued to decline.

In the miscellaneous products group, polyethylene film output fell by seventeen per cent from its 1988–89 level although synthetic resins rose by six per cent.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING FOUR OR MORE PERSONS: PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, NSW

Item	*Unit*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Food and drink—				
Whole milk	million L	878	858	894
Butter	tonnes	1,106	971	1,314
Cheese	tonnes	14,165	13,329	14,180
Ice cream	'000 L	75,807	68,346	73,789
Other frozen dairy foods	'000 L	24,396	27,088	29,732
Confectionery	tonnes	43,107	42,669	43,417
Aerated and carbonated waters	'000 L	440,883	472,523	570,609
Bacon and ham (incl. canned)	tonnes	24,726	24,943	27,402
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	tonnes	56,832	41,877	51,197
Wheat flour, other than self raising	tonnes	561,991	556,519	559,721
Meat production—				
Mutton	tonnes	108,895	112,400	126,557
Lamb	tonnes	90,806	86,144	82,741
Beef and veal	tonnes	441,018	462,859	465,789
Pig meats	tonnes	100,874	92,562	99,111
Dressed chicken	tonnes	157,228	160,330	171,524
Building materials, steel, electricity and gas—				
Bricks, clay	'000	756,365	725,000	665,674
Concrete blocks, bricks and pavers	tonnes	n.a.	603,938	494,997
Roofing tiles	'000 m^2	7,547	7,245	7,693
Ready mixed concrete	'000 m^3	5,476	5,076	4,687
Raw steel	'000 tonnes	5,339	4,764	n.p.
Paints, enamels and clears	'000 L	75,464	71,452	64,744
Electricity	million kWh	53,901	55,346	55,566
Gas, mains	million MJ	97,155	91,329	91,131
Textiles, clothing and footwear—				
Yarn, (synthetic mix)	tonnes	3,269	3,397	2,774
Woven fabric—				
Cotton	'000 m^2	10,295	10,071	9,942
Man-made fibres	'000 m^2	70,003	73,853	67,626
Clothing, men's and boys'—				
Shirts	'000	11,609	10,109	8,954
Sports coats	number	81,363	77,399	84,868
Sports trousers	number	1,399,671	868,510	700,853
Footwear—				
Men's	'000 pairs	1,680	1,558	1,394
Women's	'000 pairs	2,578	2,658	2,357
Children's	'000 pairs	325	312	446
Miscellaneous products—				
Polyethylene film	tonnes	40,156	34,859	33,864
Synthetic resins	tonnes	262,004	254,051	237,306
Meat and bone meals (excl. blood meal)	tonnes	109,997	107,083	104,113
Other stock and poultry foods	tonnes	1,179,018	1,100,787	1,092,399

Related publications

Australia

Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411 .0)
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6412.0)
Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, Australia (8202.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment, Australia (8357.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Clothing and Footwear, Australia (8358.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Food,Drink,Tobacco and Stock of Poultry Food, Australia (8359.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Fibres,Yarns, Fabrics,Bedding and Floor Coverings, Australia (8360.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Building Materials and Fittings, Australia (8361.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Paper, Plastics, Paints, Industrial Chemicals and Detergents, Australia (8362.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Transport Equipment, Australia (8363.0)
Wine Production, Australia and States (8366.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Metal Products, Australia (8367.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Energy Products, Australia (8368.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Wood and Wood Products (8369.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



Darling Harbour

Darling Harbour was the NSW finalist in the 1992 Australian Tourism Awards for major tourist attractions. Tourism is an important commercial sector for NSW. NSW is the most popular destination for overseas visitors. Short term visits to NSW by overseas tourists have increased by almost forty per cent over the past five years.

Photo: Darling Harbour Authority

Commerce

External trade

Adminstration

In the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce and the Department of Primary Industry and Energy.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing and export of minerals and fuels. Trade Commissioners attend to these activities at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce administers Commonwealth policy relating to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protection and advises whether reference to the Industries Commission is warranted. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods through the Australian Customs Service.

The Department of Primary Industry and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, participation in international conferences and the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which the Commonwealth marketing boards operate and maintains continuous

contact with the boards on marketing policy. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

The NSW Government has representatives engaged in trade promotion in Tokyo. The NSW Office for Trade Development is responsible for promoting, encouraging and coordinating trade between NSW and overseas countries.

Compiling overseas trade statistics

Import statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which import entries were lodged with the Australian Customs Service in this State. This does not mean the goods were consumed in this State. The value of goods is on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value is known as the customs value and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

Export statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW and exclude re-exported goods. The value of the goods is recorded by one of two methods. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price of shipment, while goods on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price.

Overseas trade statistics of NSW

NSW is Australia's largest trading state. The main ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

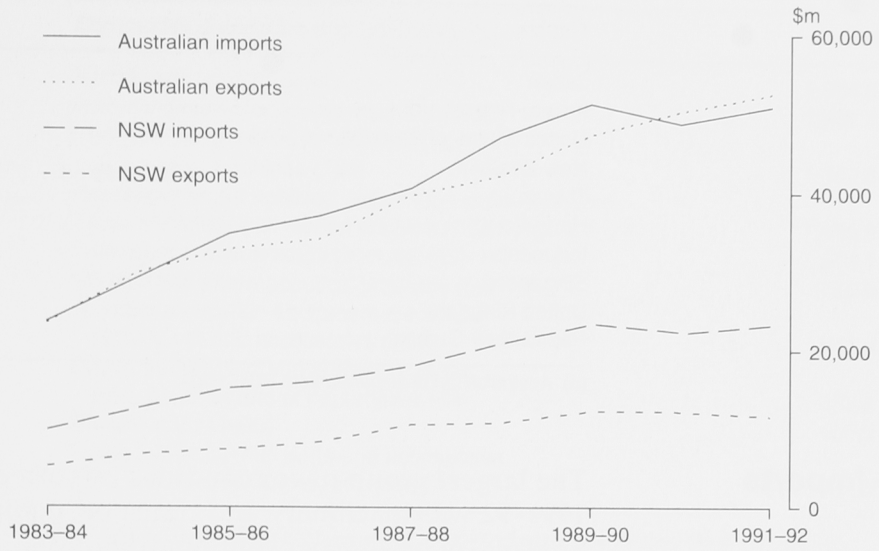
In 1991–92 NSW accounted for 45.7 per cent of all Australia's imports, a decrease of 0.1 per cent on the previous year and 22.1 per cent of all exports, a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

The value of imports into NSW in 1991–92 increased by $933.0m or 4.1 per cent from 1990–91 while exports for the same period decreased by $350.6m or 2.9 per cent.

OVERSEAS TRADE: NSW AND AUSTRALIA

Particulars	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
NSW trade ($m)—					
Imports	18,090	20,871	23,385	22,378	23,316
Exports	10,598	10,908	12,314	12,274	11,641
Australian trade ($m)—					
Imports	40,597	r47,040	51,333	48,912	51,000
Exports	r39,701	r42,190	47,366	50,474	52,665
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade (per cent)—					
Imports	44.6	44.4	45.6	45.8	45.7
Exports	r26.7	r25.9	26.0	24.3	22.1

OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW AND AUSTRALIA



NSW principal import trading partners in 1991–92 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 51.1 per cent of all imports into NSW.

TOP TEN TRADING PARTNERS, 1991–92: IMPORTS INTO NSW (a)

Country	*$m*
United States of America	6,448.0
Japan	4,030.8
United Kingdom	1,431.0
Germany	1,277.0
New Zealand	1,102.4
Taiwan	944.8
China	832.4
France	699.4
Korea, Republic of	588.9
Italy	551.3

(a) Goods imported to NSW ports.

The major export trading partners of NSW were, in 1991–92, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America. While these three countries accounted for forty-three per cent of all exports, Japan easily dominates, accounting for 27.5 per cent of NSW total exports. The Republic of Korea has become a more important partner increasing from $699.0m in 1988–89 to $968.6m in 1991–92, an increase of 38.6 per cent in three years.

TOP TEN TRADING PARTNERS, 1991–92: EXPORTS FROM NSW (a)

Country	*$m*
Japan	3,195.9
Korea, Republic of	968.6
United States of America	838.6
New Zealand	832.5
Taiwan	722.3
Hong Kong	489.5
Indonesia	449.0
Singapore	309.3
United Kingdom	296.6
Papua New Guinea	253.3

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

Imports

The largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1991–92 was machinery and transport equipment at $10,660.1m or 45.7 per cent of all imports. This was an increase of $213.0m or two per cent from 1990–91. Manufactured articles, at $3,946.1m was the next biggest group of commodities.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1991–92 were aircraft, computers and computer parts and accessories at a value of $1,546.4m, $1,467.2m, and $1,162.6m respectively. Computers showed a decrease of $29m or 1.9 per cent from 1990–91 figures.

IMPORTS, NSW, 1991–92

Item (a)	*$m*
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,015.4
Beverages and tobacco	218.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	468.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	845.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	63.0
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	2,428.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3,095.3
Machinery and transport equipment	10,660.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	3,946.1
Commodities and transactionns n.e.c. and confidential items	575.3

(a) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO NSW (a), 1991–92

Commodity description and SITC code (b)	*$m*
Aircraft and associated equipment (792)	1,564.6
Automatic data processing machines (752)	1,467.2
Parts and accessories for automatic data processing machines (759)	1,162.6
Passenger motor vehicles; (other than public transport type vehicles) incl. station wagons and racing cars (781)	1,068.9
Petroleum and petroleum products (33)	844.1
Medical and pharmaceutical products (54)	789.9
Telecommunication equipment n.e.s. and parts n.e.s. and accessories (764)	701.3
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper and of paperboard (64)	563.6
Printed matter (892)	469.9
Musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc. (898)	451.0

(a) Goods imported to NSW ports. (b) SITC—Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

Exports

Mineral fuels, manufactured goods and crude materials were the main groups of commodities exported from NSW in 1991–92 at $3,292.0m, $2,117.9m, $2,028.5m respectively. In percentage terms they made up 63.9 per cent of all exports.

The major commodities exported from NSW in 1991–92 were coal, coke and briquettes at $2,861.7m, wool at $1,070.6m and iron and steel at $674.7m. Wool has increased from $911.0m in 1990–91, an increase of 17.5 per cent.

EXPORTS, NSW, 1991–92

Item (a)	*Value*
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,188.1
Beverages and tobacco	64.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,028.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,292.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	8.9
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	486.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,117.9
Machinery and transport equipment	1,186.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	458.0
Commodities and transactionns n.e.c. and confidential items	810.8

(a) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM NSW (a), 1991–92

Commodity description and SITC code (b)	*$m*
Coal, coke and briquettes (32)	2,861.7
Wool, & other animal hair (incl. wool tops (268)	1,070.6
Iron and Steel (67)	674.7
Cotton (263)	651.3
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	584.3
Aluminium (684)	573.9
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (33)	428.2
Office machines and automatic data processing machines (75)	364.1
Cereals and cereal preparations (04)	140.5
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium (691)	137.3

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) SITC—Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

Wholesale and retail trade

General

During the 1990–91 financial year the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 14.2 per cent of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost, second only to the Manufacturing sector at 15.2 per cent. This proportion has been stable during the past ten years, varying from a high of 14.9 per cent in 1988–89 to a low of 13.1 per cent in 1983–84.

In 1990–91 the NSW share of the National GDP for the wholesale and retail sector was 36.4 per cent compared with the next largest contributor Victoria with 27.1 per cent followed by Queensland with 15.5 per cent and Western Australia with 8.7 per cent. The NSW proportion has been fairly constant during the past ten years, varying from a high of 36.5 per cent in 1983–84 to a low of 35.2 per cent in 1988–89.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST ($m)

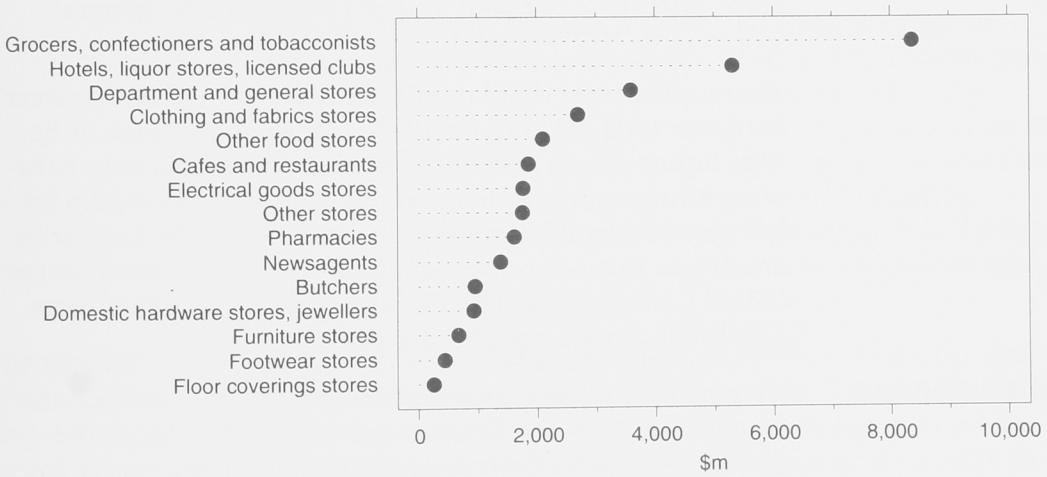
Particulars	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
Australia	45,620	48,954	47,143
New South Wales	15,898	17,225	17,158
NSW as a proportion of Australia (per cent)	34.9	35.2	36.4

At August 1992 there were 524.7 thousand persons employed in NSW in wholesale and retail trade; this represents 20.4 per cent of total State employment, making this sector the largest employing sector followed by community services with 19.1 per cent and manufacturing with 14.4 per

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AT CURRENT PRICES, NSW
($million)

Industry description	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	7,083.9	7,762.2	8,374.2
Butchers	904.3	934.0	953.7
Other food stores	2,056.2	1,995.7	2,115.5
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	5,371.7	5,703.9	5,324.1
Cafes and restaurants	1,629.4	1,570.7	1,867.8
Clothing and fabric stores	2,189.0	2,375.9	2,700.3
Department and general stores	3,448.8	3,427.6	3,604.2
Footwear stores	421.4	438.4	448.3
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	984.7	860.1	931.2
Electrical goods stores	1,672.6	1,717.4	1,771.8
Furniture stores	668.3	650.0	682.3
Floor coverings stores	259.7	281.1	262.8
Pharmacies	1,357.8	1,583.6	1,622.1
Newsagents	1,241.1	1,243.2	1,394.9
Other stores	1,587.6	1,529.1	1,763.0
Total	**30,876.6**	**32,072.2**	**33,816.6**

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, NSW, 1991–92



cent. The distribution of males to females is fairly even with males accounting for fifty-four per cent of total persons employed compared with forty-six per cent for females.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL INDUSTRIES: EMPLOYMENT, AUGUST, NSW
('000)

Industry	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Wholesale	185.6	184.1	184.2
Retail	366.7	343.0	336.4

Retail trade

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from a monthly sample survey covering the six States and two Territories.

Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists constitute the largest industry sector with 24.7 per cent of turnover in 1991–92, followed by hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs with 15.7 per cent and department and general stores with 10.7 per cent.

All retail sectors displayed a steady increase in turnover between 1989–90 and 1991–92 with the exception of hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs and domestic hardware stores and jewellers whose turnover decreased by 0.9 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. The largest increases in turnover occured in clothing and fabric stores (23.4%), pharmacies (19.5%) and grocers, confectioners and tobacconists up 18.3 per cent.

Retail census

As part of a rolling programme of economic collections, (consistent with the Economic Statistics Strategy) the ABS conducts a Retail Census at about five or six yearly intervals. The latest census was undertaken for the 1991–92 financial year. Data from this Census will be available from May 1993. The Retail Census serves to provide:

- valuable small area aggregates
- important commodity and employment data
- vital benchmark data for other collections, particularly for the monthly Retail Surveys.

Service industries

As with the retail census, service industries surveys are conducted on a cyclical basis. The ABS will be undertaking surveys during the period 1993–1995. The industries

to be surveyed will differ in each of these three years, but will include property and business services. Data will be available progressively from late 1993.

Price indexes

Price indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of items in that field.

Examples of price indexes compiled by the ABS are retail price indexes and producer price indexes.

The current retail price index, the Consumer Price Index (CPI), was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The current series (the twelfth) of the CPI was introduced in September 1992.

During the 1960s the ABS began producing a range of price indexes covering materials used in and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. These producer (previously known as wholesale) price indexes are published monthly and include two indexes designed to measure changes in the prices of building materials. The ABS also publishes two foreign trade price indexes to measure changes in the prices of imports and exports.

Consumer Price Index

For the year 1991–92, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 106.7 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 1.7 per cent over the previous year and a rise of 15.4 per cent in the past three years. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 107.3, which indicates an annual rise in the CPI of 1.9 per cent and three yearly increase of 15.9 per cent.

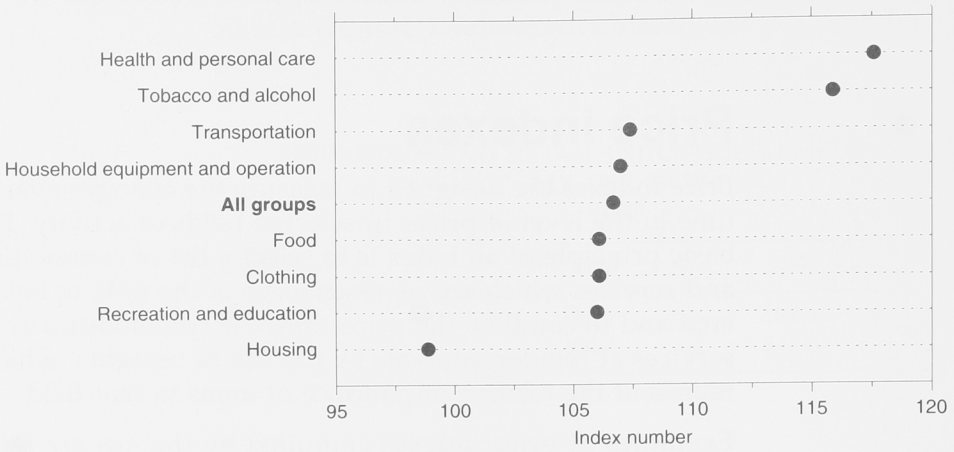
Since 1989–90 the largest price rises have been in tobacco and alcohol and health and personal care. The lowest increases have been in recreation and education, and housing.

House price indexes

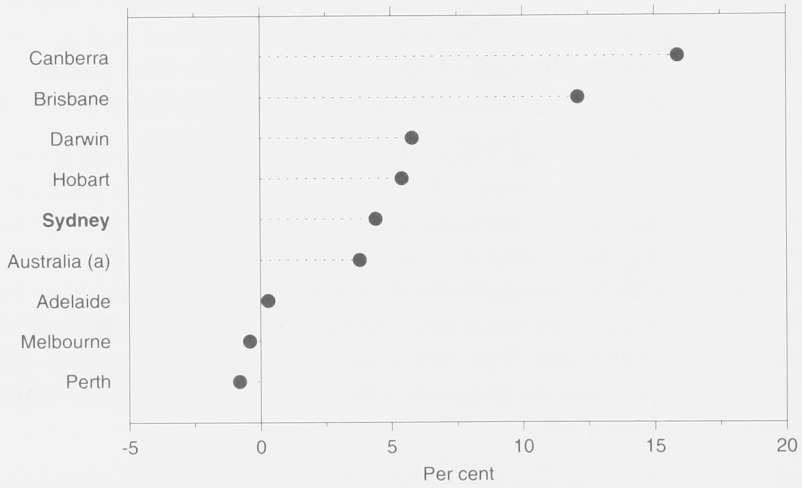
These indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes.

The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, SYDNEY, 1991–92
(Base of each group index: 1989–90=100)

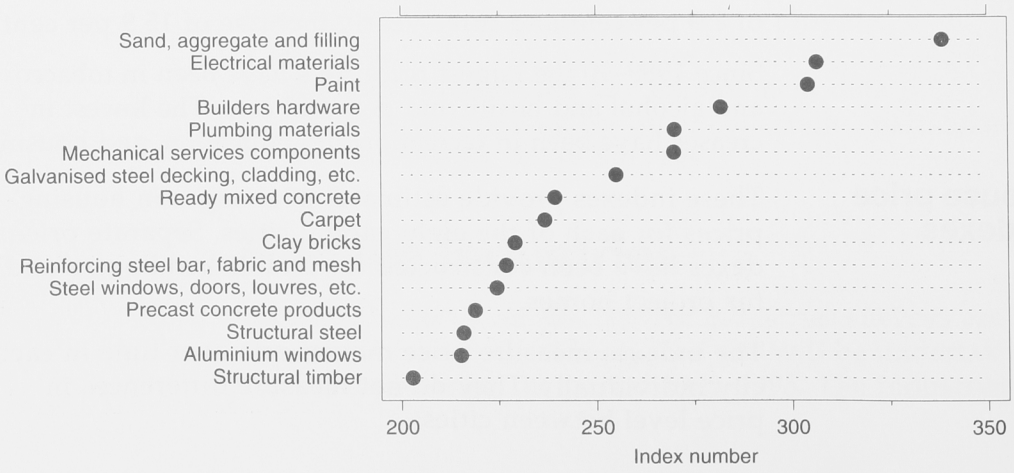


ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICE INDEX: CHANGE BETWEEN 1990–91 AND 1991–92



(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING (OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING), SYDNEY, 1991–92
(Base of each index: 1979–80=100)



In 1991–92 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989–90 =100.0) was 104.9. This represented an increase of 4.4 per cent over the previous year. For the same period the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 102.8, a decrease of 0.2 per cent over 1990–91.

Materials used in building

Two building materials indexes are published for each of the State capital cities. In 1991–92 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1985–86=100.0) was 146.1, an increase of 0.3 per cent over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.2 per cent with the 1991–92 index number standing at 142.4.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1979–80=100.0) was 247.8, an increase of 1.5 per cent over 1990–91. For the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.6 per cent to stand at 245.2.

The largest increases since 1979–80 in Sydney, were the cost of sand, aggregate and filling; electrical materials and paint. The smallest increases occurred in structural timber; aluminium windows ; and structural steel.

Tourism

Overseas visitors

Over the the last five years there was a significant growth in the number of overseas visitors to NSW. In this period arrivals for short-term visits by overseas visitors to NSW increased by 39.6 per cent, from 780 thousand to 1.1 million. Departures from NSW after short-term visits by overseas residents increased by 48.7 per cent from 779 thousand to 1.2 million.

The number of international visitor nights spent in NSW increased in 1990 to 23.5 million, representing an eight per cent increase over the 1989 total.

OVERSEAS VISITORS TO NSW
('000)

	Year ended 30 June					
	1987	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Overseas visitor short-term arrivals	780.1	978.0	1061.0	976.1	930.3	1,089.3
NSW Resident overseas departures after short-term visit	637.9	683.3	757.5	870.3	893.3	893.1

Tourism in NSW regions

NSW is overwhelmingly the most popular destination for overseas tourists. According to the NSW Tourism Commission in 1991 NSW attracted sixty-eight per cent of all international visits and thirty-two per cent of the domestic market. In 1989–90 NSW received 18.8 million domestic visitor visits and 68.7 million domestic visitor nights. These represent respective increases of 1.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent from the previous year. The principal attractions were Sydney Harbour and foreshores, Taronga Zoo, Darling Harbour, Chinatown, the City centre, Kings Cross, and the Rocks. In addition, numerous recreation parks and gardens, as well as National Parks to the north and south of the city are popular with tourists.

Further afield, the Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves attract large numbers of visitors. On a regional basis, Illawarra and Hunter both figure as popular tourist destinations.

Some of the more popular tourist attractions in NSW include: the vineyards and Myall Lakes in the Hunter region; the beaches from the Richmond–Tweed region in the north to the Southeastern region; the Murray River on the Victorian border; the Dubbo region with the Western Plains Zoo; the Northern Tablelands region with Tamworth, *the country music capital*; and the ski area and National Park in the Snowy Mountains.

Tourist accommodation statistics

The ABS conducted the first census of tourist accommodation establishments for the year ending 30 June 1974. Since the September quarter 1975, quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation establishments (with a restricted scope and collecting a limited range of data items) have been conducted.

Surveys of tourist accommodation establishments

For the purpose of the quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. The current scope of the surveys comprises hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities (provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests) and caravan parks with powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests. Back-packers hostels are now included in the collection—they were introduced into the Survey from September quarter 1991.

At 30 June 1992, there were 1,748 hotels and motels providing 56,493 rooms. The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1992 was 48.8 per cent. Takings from accommodation in the 1991–92 financial year totalled $852m. The one hundred and twenty nine hotels and motels classified as four and five star accounted for forty-nine per cent of takings.

HOTELS AND MOTELS, ETC., WITH FACILITIES, NSW

Statistical division	Establishments at 30 June 1992	Capacity at 30 June 1992		Room occupancy rate (per cent)				Takings from accommodation 1991–92 ($m)
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Sept. qtr 1991	Dec. qtr 1991	Mar. qtr 1992	June qtr 1992	
Sydney	357	25,457	65,961	54.5	54.7	54.1	52.0	531
Hunter	157	3,738	11,381	49.6	50.4	50.2	48.6	35
Illawarra	122	2,848	8,724	39.9	43.5	45.9	40.9	33
Richmond–Tweed	108	1,987	6,404	51.8	52.1	49.9	47.8	20
Mid-North Coast	205	4,259	13,452	48.6	54.8	52.2	44.8	44
Northern	124	2,661	8,295	55.4	49.7	47.8	52.6	26
North Western and Far West	122	2,638	8,233	57.8	48.4	44.0	54.5	27
Central West	94	2,137	6,360	50.3	48.5	44.2	49.7	21
South Eastern	222	5,273	17,745	48.3	33.5	35.5	32.7	69
Murrumbidgee	85	1,936	5,688	47.5	44.2	43.0	51.2	18
Murray	152	3,559	11,246	51.6	52.4	53.6	53.2	57
New South Wales	**1,748**	**56,493**	**163,489**	**51.8**	**50.4**	**49.9**	**48.8**	**852**
By star grading—								
One	35	455	1,220	43.0	42.0	40.0	34.2	2
Two	578	12,202	37,008	46.0	43.0	43.0	43.9	85
Three	752	21,781	65,599	52.0	51.0	50.0	50.1	277
Four	106	8,619	25,068	57.0	54.0	56.0	55.9	190
Five	23	7099	17001	58.0	63.0	61.0	58.0	231

At 30 June 1992, there were 809 caravan parks in scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation, providing 92,231 sites. Takings from accommodation for these caravan parks was $149m for the 1991–92 financial year.

CARAVAN PARKS, NSW (a)

Item	Unit	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92
Establishments at 30 June	No.	821	817	809
Capacity at 30 June—				
Powered sites	No.	72,535	70,772	70,149
Unpowered sites	No.	22,469	21,536	20,660
Cabins, flats, etc.	No.	2,804	3,712	4,122
Site occupancy rates—				
September qtr	per cent	30.2	31.2	31.0
December qtr	per cent	35.9	35.1	35.0
March qtr	per cent	38.7	39.6	37.0
June qtr	per cent	31.3	31.2	29.8
Accommodation takings	$'000	118,094	142,804	148,738

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Related Publications

NSW

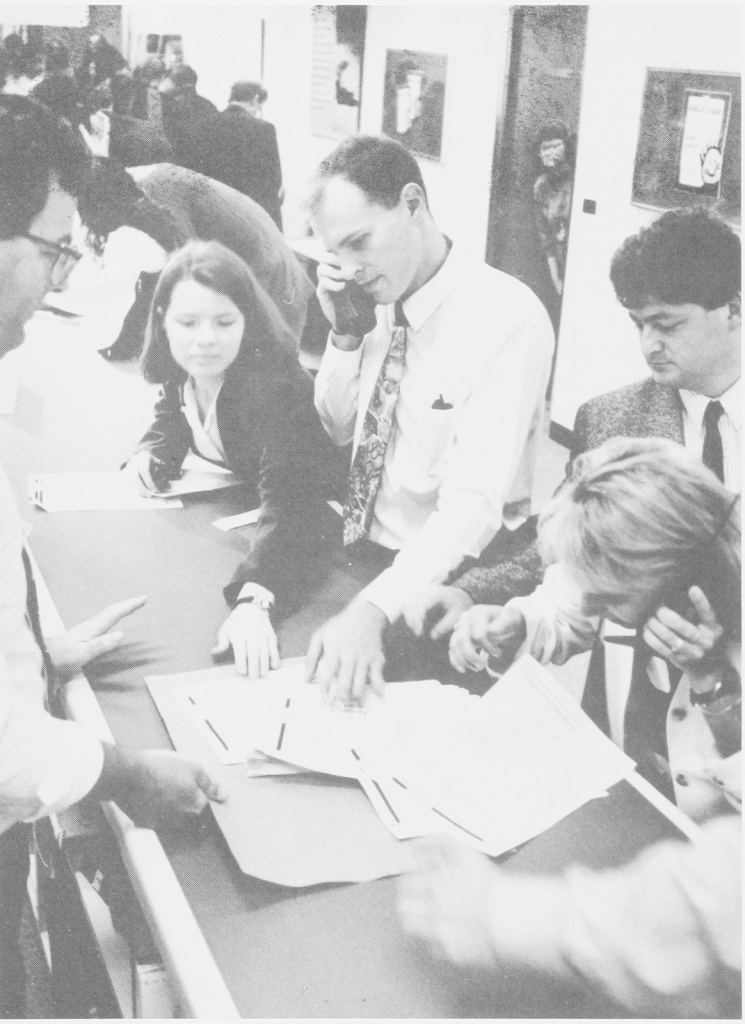
Retail Industry: Details of Operations, New South Wales (8622.1) and — *Data on Floppy Disk* (8640.1)
Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, New South Wales (8623.1) and — *Data on Floppy Disk* (8641.1)
Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics, New South Wales (8626.1) and — *Data on Floppy Disk* (8642.1)
Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (8635.1)

Australia

Directory of Tourism Statistics 1991 (1130.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia, Comparative and Summary Tables (5410.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports and Imports by Country (5422.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports (Annual) (5424.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports (Annual). 5426.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia : Merchandise Exports (Monthly) (5432.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia : Merchandise Imports (Monthly) (5433.0
Foreign Trade, Australia : Merchandise Exports (Quarterly) (5434.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia : Merchandise Imports (Quarterly) (5435.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports, Detailed Commodity Tables (Annual) (5436.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports, Detailed Commodity Tables (Annual) (5437.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia: International Cargo (5440.0)
Consumer Price Index (6401.0)
Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)
Export Price Index, Australia (6405.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Eight Capital Cities (6407.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)
Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia (6410.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (6412.0)
Import Price Index, Australia (6414.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia (6415.0)
House and Land Price Indexes, Australia (6416.0)
Student Finances, Australia (6550.0)
Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (8504.0)
Retail Trade, Australia: Commodity Details (8512.0)
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)
Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0)
Travel Agency Services (8653.0)
Motion Picture Theatres (8654.0)
Cafes and Restaurants (8655.0)
Hotels and Accommodation (8656.0)
Licensed Clubs (8657.0)
Laundries and Dry Cleaners (8658.0)
Hairdressers and Beauty Salons (8659.0)
Photography Services (8660.0)
Tourist Attractions (8661.0)
Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics, Australia (8662.0)
Real Estate Agents (8663.0)
Architectural Services (8664.0)
Surveying Services (8665.0)
Engineering and Technical Services (8666.0)
Legal Services (8667.0)
Accounting Services (8668.0)
Computing Services (8669.0)
Advertising Services (8670.0)
Pest Control Services (8671.0)
Cleaning Services (8672.0)
Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries (8673.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.



11.30 a.m. Sydney, ABS Office, 30 November 1992: release of the Balance of Payments.

The last day of each month is an important day for the financial sector. The balance of payment figures are one of the main economic indicators for the market place. On this day, it was reported that merchandise imports fell by four per cent and exports fell by eleven per cent from the previous month.

Photo: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Finance

Public Finance

Structure of public finance

The collection and expenditure of public monies in NSW are controlled by three groups of authorities:

- the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the Government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- municipal, shire and county councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

Sources of revenue

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure on government account, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on government account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (such as roads, bridges, harbours and electricity generation and distribution), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of State statutory bodies, such as those administering railways, buses, harbour services, water and sewerage and electricity services, is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of rateable property within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS
($m)

Particulars	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
Current outlays	**16,245.7**	**17,570.9**	**19,082.4**
General government final consumption expenditure	9,995.1	10,986.3	11,675.9
Requited current transfer payments	*3,401.8*	*3,907.4*	*4,044.5*
Interest payments	*3,382.2*	*3,888.4*	*4,024.0*
Commonwealth on advances	800.6	818.8	798.3
Other	2,581.7	3,069.6	3,225.6
Land rent, royalties, dividends paid	19.6	18.9	20.6
Unrequited current transfer payments	*2,848.8*	*2,677.2*	*3,362.0*
Subsidies paid to enterprises	1,239.1	872.7	1,064.4
Personal benefit payments	505.0	602.8	844.8
Current grants	*1,104.6*	*1,201.7*	*1,452.7*
Non-profit institutions	832.9	927.3	1,108.7
Local authorities	271.7	274.4	344.0
Other current transfer payments	—	—	—
Capital outlays	**2,639.0**	**3,200.6**	**3,862.7**
Gross fixed capital expenditure	*2,948.9*	*3,065.9*	*3,553.1*
New fixed assets	3,143.4	3,570.2	3,953.9
Second-hand fixed assets (net)	–194.4	–504.3	–400.8
Increase in stocks	–30.7	39.7	26.7
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	–499.8	–148.5	–9.2
Capital transfer payments	*218.9*	*213.4*	*274.9*
Capital grants	*218.9*	*213.4*	*274.9*
To local governments	176.6	182.1	239.0
To other sectors	42.3	31.3	35.9
Other capital transfer payments	—	—	—
Advances paid (net)	*1.6*	*30.1*	*17.2*
to local governments	11.9	11.8	0.7
to other sectors	–10.3	18.3	16.5

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: REVENUE AND GRANTS RECEIVED AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS
($m)

Particulars	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
Revenue and grants received	**18,287.8**	**19,702.3**	**21,117.7**
Taxes, fees and fines	7,576.0	8,103.1	8,477.7
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	1,341.3	1,526.5	1,720.4
Property income and other revenue	*1,803.6*	*2,136.9*	*2,441.5*
Income from public financial enterprises	161.5	148.1	110.5
Interest received	1,186.8	1,466.1	1,788.4
Other property income and other revenue	455.3	522.7	542.6
Grants received	7,566.9	7,935.9	8,477.9
Financing transactions	**596.8**	**1,069.2**	**1,827.5**
Net advances received	–39.4	–112.4	–400.4
Net domestic borrowing	1,228.1	–1,097.9	–178.7
Net borrowing from abroad	256.7	541.2	2,249.7
Increase in provisions	1,379.5	1,068.6	926.1
Other financing transactions	–2,228.1	669.7	–769.2
Deficit	*–782.7*	*0.6*	*901.4*
Net financing requirement	*–743.3*	*113.0*	*1,301.8*

streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services and the supervision of building operations. In some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity and water. Generally the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are also imposed for services rendered.

State Government finance

The following tables relate to the general government and public trading enterprise operation of the State Government. However, only a limited number of commodity marketing boards are covered in these statistics. Data in the tables include transactions recorded in the *consolidated fund* and the *special deposits accounts*, as well as transactions of statutory authorities.

In 1990–91, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled $21,117.7m, which was 92.0 per cent of total outlays ($22,945.2m). The difference was made up by financing transactions of $1,827.5m, including net borrowing of $2,071.0m.

Taxes, fees and fines increased from $7,576.0m (41.4 per cent of total revenue and grants received) in 1988–89 to $8,477.7m (40.1%) in 1990–91. Current and capital grants received changed from $7,566.9m (41.4 per cent of total revenue and grants received) in 1988–89 to $8,477.9m (40.1%) in 1990–91.

Total current outlays increased from $16,245.7m (86.0 per cent of total outlays) in 1988–89 to $19,082.4m (83.2%) in 1990–91. Total capital outlays changed from $2,639.0m (14.0%) in 1988–89 to $3,862.7m (16.8%) in 1990–91.

The Consolidated Fund

This is presented on a *cash* or *receipts and payments* basis. Receipts come mainly from Commonwealth payments which include allocations from total Commonwealth taxation and loan raisings by the Commonwealth. Other receipts come from the State's own taxes, land revenue, fees, fines, interest earnings and general miscellaneous income. Not all the State's receipts pass through this account as some legislation dictates that certain revenues be paid into other special funds. Expenditure is authorised by appropriations under particular statutes; by annual appropriations for both recurrent and capital works and services—which lapse at each 30 June; and by State legislation.

General Government final consumption expenditure increased from $9,995.1m (52.9 per cent of total outlays) in 1988–89 to $11,675.9m (50.9%) in 1990–91. Education expenditure (36.8 per cent in 1988–89 and 36.3 per cent in 1990–91) and Health expenditure (30.4 per cent in 1988–89 and 26.3 per cent in 1990–91) were the principal classifications of general government final consumption expenditure.

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS
($m)

Particulars	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
General public services	30.3	34.0	128.3
Public order, safety and defence	114.2	164.3	251.5
Education	*399.4*	*429.5*	*429.3*
Primary and secondary education	236.4	228.7	217.9
Tertiary education	163.1	193.3	208.0
Other education n.e.c.	—	7.5	3.4
Health	*221.5*	*279.9*	*310.5*
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	201.9	266.3	288.9
Clinics and other non-institutional services and benefits	15.3	10.2	16.9
Other health n.e.c.	4.3	3.4	4.8
Social security and welfare	20.9	18.0	9.5
Housing and community amenities	*658.1*	*851.4*	*974.0*
Housing and community development	274.2	477.9	461.3
Water supply	65.8	112.0	174.5
Sanitation and protection of the environment	318.1	261.5	338.3
Other community amenities	—	—	—
Recreation and culture	148.7	101.5	89.0
Fuel and energy	*298.0*	*251.4*	*346.9*
Fuel affairs and services	27.2	37.8	26.5
Electricity and other energy	270.7	213.6	320.4
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	—	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	119.2	169.0	118.0
Mining, manufacturing and construction	5.7	10.5	3.2
Transport and communications	*1,014.5*	*1,184.9*	*1,259.9*
Road transport	598.4	663.6	735.2
Water transport	62.0	95.7	20.2
Rail transport	353.9	423.2	502.8
Other transport and communications	0.1	2.4	1.7
Other economic affairs	107.2	66.2	66.8
Other purposes	*5.8*	*9.6*	*–33.1*
Public debt transactions	0.3	1.5	1.1
Other transactions	5.5	8.1	–34.2
Total	**3,143.4**	**3,570.2**	**3,953.9**
Of which			
General Government	*1,654.1*	*1,925.7*	*2,024.5*
Public trading enterprises	*1,489.3*	*1,644.5*	*1,929.4*

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ($m)

Particulars	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
General public services	770.0	701.8	880.8
Public order, safety and defence	1,165.5	1,361.6	1,331.1
Education	*3,674.9*	*4,020.5*	*4,234.1*
Primary and secondary education	2,207.5	2,324.5	2,420.3
Tertiary education	1,288.8	1,476.2	1,599.9
Other education n.e.c.	178.6	219.8	213.9
Health	*3,052.1*	*3,098.1*	*3,107.*
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	2,857.5	2,895.7	2,845.3
Clinics and other non-institutional services and benefits	110.3	110.2	142.5
Other health n.e.c.	84.3	92.2	119.6
Social security and welfare	307.4	511.9	731.2
Housing and community amenities	*97.4*	*111.3*	*108.1*
Housing and community development	14.5	27.0	15.2
Water supply	42.6	35.7	4.4
Sanitation and protection of the environment	40.4	48.7	88.5
Recreation and culture	172.6	158.0	177.4
Fuel and energy	*34.8*	*68.4*	*36.2*
Fuel affairs and services	8.7	6.0	15.7
Electricity and other energy	22.6	58.2	20.5
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	3.6	4.3	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	223.8	257.4	303.7
Mining, manufacturing and construction	42.4	38.8	41.3
Transport and communications	*365.0*	*545.8*	*682.6*
Road transport	359.9	543.4	665.1
Water transport	1.0	0.7	2.8
Other transport and communications	4.0	1.7	14.7
Other economic affairs	141.1	121.7	136.5
Other purposes	*–52.0*	*–9.1*	*–94.6*
Public debt transactions	6.0	–2.2	0.1
Other transactions	–57.9	–6.9	–94.7
Total	**9,995.1**	**10,986.3**	**11,675.9**

The proportion of gross fixed capital expenditure on new fixed assets by general government and public trading enterprises has changed from 30.0 per cent and 70.0 per cent in 1982–83 to 51.2 per cent and 48.8 per cent in 1990–91 respectively. The purposes for which expenditure on new fixed assets are made vary significantly from year to year, depending on major projects undertaken by the Government. In 1990–91, major items of expenditure were road transport $735.2m (18.6 per cent of total expenditure on new fixed assets), rail transport $502.8m (12.7%), housing and community development $461.3m (11.7%), sanitation and protection of the environment $338.3m (8.6%) and electricity and other energy $320.4m (8.1%).

The Special Deposits accounts

These are the accounts which the NSW Treasurer is, by statutory or other authority, required to use instead of the Consolidated Fund.

The State Government also operates many statutory corporations which provide an extensive range of goods and services to other governmental bodies, the general public, industry and commerce. Most enterprises aim at covering the bulk of their expenses by revenue from the sales of goods and services. Others engage in the provision of services at prices significantly below their cost as a matter of government policy.

State and local taxation

The main taxes collected by the State Government of NSW are described below. The system of local rating in the State is described in LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE later in this chapter.

The concept of taxation includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes. All compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority, which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit, have been included.

State payroll tax

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1971. Payroll tax concessions are offered to employers in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

Subject to some exemptions, the tax is levied at the base rate of seven per cent, principally on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in NSW. Supplementary taxes are payable for employers with larger payrolls. Payroll tax receipts in 1990–91 amounted to $2,287.9m, or 27.0 per cent of total State taxation revenue.

State stamp duties

Stamp duty is imposed on numerous legal and commercial documents and transactions. A separate duty is prescribed for each category, although there are some

exemptions and exceptions. The principal funds raised by stamp duties relate to contracts and conveyances, where $1,159.2m was raised in 1990–91. The total amount raised from stamp duties in 1990–91 was $1,338.6m, representing 15.8 per cent of total State taxation revenue. Of that sum, $179.4m derived from stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations.

State motor tax

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles. Fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. In 1990–91, these fees and charges $764.0m, or 9.0 per cent of NSW total taxation revenue.

State land tax

A tax on the freehold lands in NSW and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1956. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used primarily for primary production.

Owners of land liable for tax are those who in general own land with an adjusted land value beyond a certain threshold. This threshold increased from $135,000 to $160,000 on April 1990. In 1990–91, land taxes accounted for $759.6m, or 9.0 per cent of the State's total taxation receipts.

Petroleum products franchise licences

All distributors of diesel fuel and motor spirit (for road vehicles) have been required to be licensed since September 1982. The licence fee consists of a small fixed charge plus, in the case of these petroleum products being purchased from an unlicensed wholesaler, an additional fee. In 1990–91, petroleum products franchise taxes accounted for $433.7m, or 5.1 per cent of the State's total taxation receipts.

State taxes on racing, lotteries, and other events

Taxes are imposed on betting in respect of lotteries, horse and greyhound racing, trotting races and on designated football matches and certain prescribed events. These taxes include taxes on bookmakers, on totalisator investments and on dividend returns.

Commonwealth payments to the State

Commonwealth payments to NSW take three main forms:

General purpose revenue payments

Total general revenue assistance decreased by 2.4 per cent from $3701.6m in 1990–91 to $3612.1m in 1991–92.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION IN NSW

Taxes, fees and fines	1988–89 ($m)	1989–90 ($m)	1990–91 Total ($m)	1990–91 $/head of mean population
Employers' payroll taxes	1,818.7	2,007.3	2,287.9	390.19
Taxes on property	*2,661.5*	*2,428.5*	*2,439.2*	*415.99*
Taxes on immovable property	*499.1*	*749.1*	*858.5*	*146.41*
Land taxes	497.0	657.4	759.6	129.54
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	2.0	91.7	98.9	16.87
Estate inheritance and gift duty	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.04
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	*2,162.0*	*1,679.2*	*1,580.5*	*269.54*
Stamp duties on financial and capital transactions	1,915.5	1,403.4	1,159.2	197.69
Financial institutions transaction taxes	212.9	241.4	402.0	68.56
Government borrowing guarantee levies	33.6	34.4	19.3	3.29
Taxes on provision of goods and services	*1,054.5*	*1,183.6*	*1,208.4*	*206.09*
Levies on statutory corporations	—	—	17.0	2.89
Taxes on gambling	*670.3*	*731.0*	*760.9*	*129.77*
Taxes on government lotteries	168.4	173.1	183.9	31.37
Taxes on private lotteries	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.31
Poker machine taxes	239.4	269.9	284.4	48.49
Race betting taxes	260.6	284.8	299.1	51.01
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	—	1.2	–8.3	–1.41
Taxes on insurance	*384.2*	*452.6*	*430.6*	*73.43*
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	117.4	129.8	136.8	23.34
Third party insurance taxes	18.0	36.2	12.9	2.19
Taxes on insurance n.e.c. (a)	248.8	286.7	280.9	47.90
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities	*1,502.0*	*1,914.9*	*1,884.0*	*321.30*
Motor vehicle taxes	*865.3*	*999.2*	*943.4*	*160.88*
Vehicle registration fees and taxes (b)	602.1	640.7	640.2	109.19
Stamp duty on motor vehicle registration	182.0	203.0	179.4	30.59
Drivers' licences	81.2	144.7	120.3	20.52
Road transport and maintenance taxes	—	10.8	3.4	0.59
Franchise taxes	*636.7*	*915.4*	*940.3*	*160.37*
Gas franchise taxes	4.4	4.5	3.3	0.56
Petroleum products franchise taxes	240.1	435.5	433.7	73.96
Tobacco franchise taxes	203.8	282.3	297.5	50.73
Liquor franchise taxes	188.4	193.2	205.8	35.11
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	0.2	0.3	0.05
Fees and fines	*539.3*	*568.7*	*658.2*	*112.25*
Compulsory fees, of which:	413.0	429.9	503.4	85.84
Tertiary education charges	82.0	162.9	201.5	34.36
Fines	126.3	138.8	154.9	26.41
Total State taxation	*7,576.0*	*8,103.1*	*8,477.7*	*1,445.82*
Local authority rates (c)	1,171.2	1,239.4	1,366.5	233.05
Total State and local taxation	**8,747.2**	**9,342.5**	**9,844.2**	**1,678.87**

(a) Includes such payments as stamp duties on insurance (other than stamp duties on third party insurance premiums).
(b) Excludes stamp duty on motor vehicle registration. (c) Figures shown are for the year ended 31 December, preceding and exclude ex-gratia receipts in lieu of rates.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NSW GOVERNMENT FOR GENERAL PURPOSES (a)
($m)

Purpose	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Financial assistance grants	3,668.4	3,701.6	3,607.6
Identified road funds	—	—	4.5
Total	**3,668.4**	**3,701.6**	**3,612.1**

(a) Excludes grants to local government authorities (covered later in this chapter).

Specific purpose payments

These are conditional payments which are to be used for either specific recurrent or specific capital purposes. They may be either grants (i.e. nonrepayable) or advances (i.e. repayable). In addition, advances may be at market related interest rates, at concessional rates, or interest-free.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NSW GOVERNMENT FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES
($m)

Purpose	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
For current purposes—			
General public services (a)	82.9	142.4	193.9
Education	1,440.7	1,561.7	1,671.7
Health	1,245.5	1,346.5	1,433.9
Social security and welfare	110.2	116.5	135.2
Housing and community amenities	3.3	4.6	10.1
Economic services (b)	45.2	34.6	65.8
Other purposes (c)	253.6	260.4	410.2
Total	*3,181.4*	*3,466.7*	*3,920.8*
For capital purposes—			
Education	215.8	254.5	244.8
Health	16.4	18.2	10.2
Social security and welfare	22.4	18.2	13.5
Housing and community amenities	295.0	304.3	311.4
Economic services (b)	439.3	548.0	493.3
Other purposes (c)	11.9	97.7	20.2
Total	*1,000.8*	*1,240.9*	*1,093.4*
Total	**4,182.2**	**4,707.6**	**5,014.2**

(a) Includes grants for law, order and public safety. (b) Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads. (c) Includes grants distributed to local government authorities as general purposes assistance.

Commonwealth grants for specific purposes increased by 6.5 per cent from $4,707.6m in 1990–91 to $5,014.2m in 1991–92. Principal grants in 1991–92 were for education ($1,671.7m for current purposes and $244.8m for capital purposes), health ($1,433.9m for current purposes), economic services ($493.3m for capital purposes), and other purposes ($410.2m for current purposes).

General purpose capital grants and borrowings

General purpose capital assistance to NSW is paid from the Commonwealth Budget under the State Government's Loan Council Programs. In recent years, these programs have included a substantial grant component as well as borrowings made by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. Commonwealth general purpose capital grants amounted to $79.8m in 1991–92 ($79.8m in 1990–91).

The Commonwealth can also undertake borrowings on behalf of the State Governments. The amount of such borrowings is determined each year by the Loan Council, which was established to coordinate borrowings for the Commonwealth Government and the State Government; it consists of representatives of the Commonwealth and each State.

Federal aid and borrowing approval

Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1991–92 were $445.8m. Of this amount, $340.9m (76.4%) was for general purpose assistance, $55.6m (12.5%) was direct payments for recurrent grants, $6.5m (1.5%) was direct payments for capital grants, and $42.7m (9.6%) was specific purpose payments.

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974–75. This assistance comprises untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose assistance grants to the States.

In addition to general purpose assistance, *direct grants* and *assistance passed on through the States* are other types of Commonwealth assistance to local governments.

Direct grants

Direct payments are made to local government authorities for specific purposes designated by the Commonwealth. These grants differ from the specific purpose payments to the States in that they are not made in relation to programs designed solely to assist local government. Not all local government authorities necessarily undertake the activities that are assisted under the various Commonwealth programs.

Assistance passed on through the States

Some of the funds provided to the States for specific purposes are passed on to local government. The amounts passed on are generally at the discretion of the State, although in certain instances (such as road funding) the amounts passed on are subject to the approval of the Commonwealth. As in the case of direct grants, this assistance is not provided under programs specifically designed to assist local government.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
($m)

Particulars	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
General purpose assistance—			
General	237.1	243.1	247.3
Identified road funding	—	—	93.6
Direct payments—			
Recurrent grants—			
Children's services	25.0	24.4	41.6
Other	4.8	5.3	14.1
Capital	3.7	2.6	6.5
Specific purpose payments to States passed on to local government authorities—			
Roads assistance	83.6	86.2	—
Disaster relief	—	65.7	17.9
Other	11.7	18.6	24.8
Total	**365.9**	**445.9**	**445.8**

Funds of local government authorities

Local government councils are legally required to establish separate and distinct funds for various monies received. The most important of these is the general fund. It may be applied to administration, health, roads, parks and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by a council.

Rating by municipalities and shires

The Local Government Act allows municipal and shire councils to charge rates of five kinds, based on land valuation: general, differential general, special, local and loan rates. General rates are assessed on all rateable land within a council area.

Provisions in the Local Government Act set conditions for rate setting, with a control over the total revenue raised. From 1984 to 1991, special overriding legislation regulated increases in individual rate assessments as well as garbage charges. For 1991, the increase allowed by the government was 6.7 per cent. In 1992 municipal and shire councils were not permitted to increase rates without specific approval by the Minister for Local Government and Cooperatives.

Eligible pensioners are entitled to have their general purpose rates reduced by up to one-half up to a maximum of $250 in 1991.

Statistics of local government finances

Local government rates are the main source of raising ordinary services revenue of municipalities and shires in NSW. In 1991, rates revenue amounted to $1,467.7m, or 42.0 per cent of total receipts. These were supplemented by government grants totalling $574.0m, or 16.4 per cent of total receipts.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NSW:
ORDINARY SERVICES, REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS
($m)

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Revenue—			
Rates and extra charges	1,239.4	1,366.5	1,467.7
Government grants—			
General purpose	231.4	241.0	255.6
Specific purpose	235.9	278.5	318.4
Other revenue—			
Garbage charges	144.9	163.4	185.1
Reimbursements received—			
Roads and bridges	167.9	227.8	215.1
Interest received	224.7	221.1	167.2
Other	678.7	740.4	745.2
Total revenue	*2,922.9*	*3,238.7*	*3,354.3*
Loan receipts	152.3	136.1	136.6
Total receipts	**3,075.2**	**3,374.8**	**3,490.9**

NOTE: Statistics for this table have been compiled from a reduced set of data items extracted from councils' annual accounts.

All councils are very much dependent on four typical avenues of income—namely rates, government grants, road contracting and loans. About two-thirds of income comes from those sources.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NSW:
ORDINARY SERVICES, OUTLAY FROM REVENUE AND LOANS
($'000)

Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Outlay on goods, services and land—			
Capital	724,774	833,899	831,018
Current	2,002,557	2,170,375	2,325,790
Total	*2,727,331*	*3,004,274*	*3,156,808*
Debt charges—			
Interest paid	163,982	167,073	159,856
Debt redemption	165,197	158,899	173,036
Other—			
Levies paid to governments	29,553	29,462	31,124
Total outlay from revenue and loans	**3,086,063**	**3,359,708**	**3,520,824**

Finances of trading undertakings

The major activities conducted by local government authorities are electricity supply, water supply and sewerage services, while some operate gas supply and abattoirs.

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES AND COUNTY COUNCILS, NSW: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT INCOME AND OUTLAY BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY
($'000)

Particulars	1989	1990	1991		
			Municipalities and shires	County councils (b)	Total (b)
ELECTRICITY					
Total income	**3,543,748**	**3,868,747**	**31,925**	**2,321,251**	**2,353,176**
Trading income	3,602,136	3,875,025	31,792	2,303,599	2,335,391
Government grants	19,993	26,849	128	7,032	7,160
Other income	(a)–78,381	–33,127	5	10,620	10,625
Total outlay	**3,309,239**	**3,622,189**	**32,052**	**2,193,903**	**2,225,955**
Trading working expenses	3,201,377	3,489,087	32,052	2,160,332	2,192,384
Other current outlay	107,862	133,102	—	33,571	33,571
GAS					
Total income	**28,840**	**34,279**	**34,963**	**—**	**34,963**
Trading income	23,820	28,570	29,672	—	29,672
Government grants	46	29	13	—	13
Other income	4,974	5,680	5,278	—	5,278
Total outlay	**22,819**	**27,550**	**29,203**	**—**	**29,203**
Trading working expenses	22,263	26,976	28,763	—	28,763
Other current outlay	556	574	440	—	440
ABATTOIR					
Total income	**36,631**	**36,010**	**25,426**	**14,834**	**40,260**
Trading income	34,638	34,846	23,947	14,582	38,529
Government grants	3	—	—	—	—
Other income	1,990	1,164	1,479	252	1,731
Total outlay	**33,797**	**34,399**	**22,386**	**14,804**	**37,190**
Trading working expenses	32,540	33,061	21,592	14,430	36,022
Other current outlay	1,257	1,338	794	374	1,168
WATER SUPPLY					
Total income	**236,884**	**269,199**	**254,263**	**43,422**	**297,685**
Trading income	171,794	194,197	193,903	29,960	223,863
Government grants	24,707	28,767	27,512	6,482	33,994
Other income	40,383	46,235	32,848	6,980	39,828
Total outlay	**182,161**	**198,885**	**191,300**	**27,771**	**219,071**
Trading working expenses	127,819	143,696	144,507	21,282	165,789
Other current outlay	54,342	55,189	46,793	6,489	53,282
SEWERAGE					
Total income	**206,602**	**236,624**	**230,855**	**—**	**230,855**
Trading income	125,547	142,385	158,226	—	158,226
Government grants	40,544	48,953	33,172	—	33,172
Other income	40,511	45,286	39,457	—	39,457
Total outlay	**147,272**	**165,196**	**177,725**	**—**	**177,725**
Trading working expenses	92,124	107,742	119,667	—	119,667
Other current outlay	55,148	57,454	58,058	—	58,058

(a) These are a combination of financial transfers, abnormal and extraordinary items. Payments to the Electricity Development Fund ($38m) and various other items caused the negative values. (b) Sydney County Council was dissolved in 1991 and constituted as a statutory body named Sydney Electricity. These actions move Sydney Electricity from local to State Government control.

Most electricity supply services in NSW are provided by county councils. Total income from the supply of electricity by local government authorities in 1991 was $2,353.2m. The large decrease was due mainly to the exclusion of Sydney County Council (now a statutory body named Sydney Electricity) from Local Government Finance Statistics.

Banks

General

Since 1980 the Australian financial system has been progressively deregulated. Deregulation aims to create a more competitive, efficient and more equitable financial system.

SELECTED BANKS:
ADVANCES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA
($m)

	At last Wednesday of July		
Particulars	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Resident borrowers—			
Business—			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—			
Agriculture	5,155	5,719	5,881
Other	344	442	381
Total	*5,499*	*6,161*	*6,263*
Mining	596	705	774
Manufacturing	4,951	5,633	6,417
Construction	2,413	3,513	3,517
Wholesale trade	2,165	2,512	3,151
Retail trade	4,888	6,072	6,579
Transport and storage	1,700	1,909	2,364
Finance, investment and insurance—			
Finance	1,114	3,229	7,894
Other	4,265	5,106	7,653
Total	*5,379*	*8,335*	*15,546*
Property and business services	4,401	6,306	7,269
Recreation, personal and other services	2,743	3,622	4,390
Other industries	2,313	3,394	4,931
Total business	*37,048*	*48,162*	*61,201*
Of which—			
Companies	*23,299*	*29,411*	*39,948*
Other	*13,749*	*18,751*	*21,253*
Public authorities (b)	474	1,375	1,638
Persons	23,249	25,389	36,088
Total resident borrowers	*60,297*	*73,551*	*97,289*
Non-resident borrowers	225	555	525
Total all borrowers	**60,522**	**74,106**	**97,814**

(a) Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank Ltd and Westpac Banking Corporation. Figures do not include the former Savings Bank subsidiaries of these banks. Figures for July 1991 include State Savings Bank of Victoria which merged with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. (b) 'Public Authorities' included in 'Total business'.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. While a major purpose of the bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure.

Banks

Amendments to the Banking Act in 1990 removed the legal distinction between trading and savings banks.

At June 1992, there were thirty-one banking groups (comprising forty-three banking companies) of which fourteen were domestically owned, fourteen were subsidiaries of foreign banks and three were branches of foreign banks.

Total assets of these banks at June 1992 were $369,208 million. Lending (other than bill financing) to the non-financial sector totalled $206,002 million, of which $81,016 million was in NSW.

At June 1992 banks operated 6,920 branches and 6,585 agencies in Australia. Of these, there were 2,264 branches and 1,618 agencies operating in NSW.

Non-bank financial institutions

General

Financial corporations which have assets exceeding $1.0 million are legally required to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide statistical information. At 30 June 1992, registered financial corporations in Australia had total assets of $139,615 million. Money market corporations had assets of $44,465 million (thirty-two per cent of total assets), finance companies had $30,446 million (22%) and permanent building societies had $21,621 million (15%).

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS, AUSTRALIA, WITH ASSETS GREATER THAN $5M, AT 30 JUNE 1992
(*Source:* Reserve Bank of Australia)

	Borrowings from		
Corporation	*Residents*	*Non-residents*	*Total assets*
Permanent building societies (a)	19,696	—	21,621
Credit cooperatives	8,676	—	9,695
Authorised money market dealers	3,522	—	3,566
Money market corporations (a)	23,821	19,667	44,465
Pastoral finance companies (a)	1,136	—	1,988
Finance companies (a)	21,980	3,236	30,446
General financiers	6,801	1,554	9,697
Intragroup financiers	6,674	3,418	13,450
Other non-bank financial institutions	1,117	—	4,687

(a) Included corporations where assets exceed $1m.

Credit cooperatives

Credit cooperatives (formerly credit unions) use members' funds (share capital and deposits) and to a limited extent, monies borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The number of credit cooperatives decreased from 193 to 168 between 1987–88 and 1991–92. In the same period, the number of members increased nine per cent from 1,028,621 to 1,140,155.

CREDIT COOPERATIVES: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, NSW

	As at 30 June		
Particulars	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Credit cooperatives (number)	182	178	168
Members (number)	1,120,769	1,120,545	1,140,155
Liabilities ($'000)—			
Share capital and reserves—			
Paid up share capital	8,295	8,302	8,456
Realised reserves	299,238	352,229	414,243
Borrowings—			
Deposits—			
At call deposits	1,351,413	1,503,922	1,649,520
Notice of withdrawal	149,449	185,539	212,742
Fixed term	1,652,861	1,726,305	1,868,176
Other borrowings, external sources	54,142	47,915	48,804
Other liabilities	90,376	81,438	83,717
Total liabilities	**3,605,784**	**3,905,650**	**4,285,658**
Assets ($'000)—			
Financial assets—			
Loans to members (a)	2,894,126	3,085,135	3,395,911
Cash on hand	18,708	20,560	25,556
Deposits with—			
Banks	88,884	55,614	77,071
Credit unions and associations	253,215	335,836	408,947
Others	17,341	18,100	64,307
Bills, bonds and other securities	144,732	189,288	123,545
Other financial assets	64,336	75,160	69,556
Other assets—			
Land and buildings	96,600	98,075	93,923
Other	27,842	27,882	26,842
Total assets	**3,605,784**	**3,905,650**	**4,285,658**

(a) Less provision for doubtful debt

Housing finance for owner occupation

Secured housing finance commitments increased from $7,398 million in 1989–90 to $10,524 million in 1991–92, an increase of eighty-two per cent. Banks continued to be the major lender, providing $7,790 million in 1991–92. This represented seventy-four per cent of total lending.

SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, NSW
($m)

Particulars	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*
Purpose of commitment—			
Lending commitments for the construction or purchase of dwellings—			
Construction of dwellings	947	1,045	1,202
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	500	589	760
Purchase of established dwellings	6,534	5,993	8,083
Total dwellings—			
Houses	6,113	6,702	8,988
Other dwellings	868	924	1,057
Lending commitments for alterations and additions	417	426	480
Total lending commitments	**7,398**	**8,051**	**10,524**
Type of lender—			
Banks	5,254	5,338	7,790
Permanent building societies	820	1,391	1,813
Other	1,324	1,323	922
Total	**7,398**	**8,051**	**10,524**

Interest rates

Interest rates have generally decreased between June 1989 and June 1991. The rate of interest paid by banks on fixed deposits of less than $50,000 for twelve months has decreased from 15.5 per cent to 10.0 per cent in this period, while the rate of interest paid on a fixed deposit of $50,000 or more has decreased from 15.75 per cent to 10.0 per cent.

Between June 1989 and June 1991, the rate of interest on overdrafts of $100,000 and over has decreased from approximately 19.75 per cent to 14.25 per cent, while housing loans from permanent building societies have decreased from 16.69 per cent to 13.41 per cent.

INTEREST RATES

(*Source:* Reserve Bank of Australia)

(Predominant rate, per cent per annum)

Type of deposit or loan	*At 30 June*		
	1989	*1990*	*1991*
Trading accounts (a)—			
Fixed deposits—			
Less than $50,000—			
30 days	12.00	13.25	9.25
3 months	16.25	14.00	10.00
6 months	17.25	14.00	9.75
12 months	15.50	14.25	10.00
$50,000 or over—			
3 months	17.00	14.25	10.00
6 months	17.50	14.25	9.75
12 months	15.75	14.25	10.00
Loans and advances—			
Overdrafts less than $100,000	19.75–22.00	18.75–21.50	14.25–16.50
Overdrafts $100,000 and over	19.75	18.25–18.75	14.00–14.25
Savings accounts (a)—			
Deposits—			
Ordinary accounts—			
Passbook—			
To $4,000	3.75	3.75	3.75
Over $4,000	6.00	6.00	6.00
Statement	9.00	8.75	5.75
Investment accounts	9.00–15.50	9.00–14.00	6.00–10.50
Loans and advances—			
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	17.00	16.50	13.00
Permanent building societies—			
Deposits—			
Call deposits	8.63	7.68	5.58
Fixed term shares—			
12 months in NSW	14.75–16.00	14.25–14.30	9.50–10.75
Housing loans	16.69	16.54	13.41
Finance companies—			
First ranking debentures of companies associated with major banks—			
2 year	14.25–16.50	14.20–14.40	10.00–10.40
3 year	15.00–15.30	13.75–14.50	10.25–10.70
5 year	16.79	n.a.	n.a.
Cash management trusts (weighted average)	16.79	14.07	9.68

(a) Amendments to the *Banking Act 1959*, have effectively removed all distinctions between trading and savings banks.

Incorporated companies

The legislation and administrative procedures regulating the formation and conduct of companies in NSW are part of a uniform scheme covering all States and Territories.

Australian companies incorporated, and foreign companies registered, in any other Australian State are permitted to operate in NSW as recognised companies rather than needing to register again.

COMPANIES REGISTERED, NSW, AT 30 JUNE 1991 (a)

Type of company	*Number*
Companies limited by shares—	
Public	4,341
Proprietary	335,188
Companies limited by guarantee	5,054
No liability companies	218
Unlimited companies	237
Total	**345,038**

(a) Excludes foreign companies (2,268) and registrable Australian corporations (201)

Related publications

NSW

Local Government Finance, New South Wales (5502.1)

Australia

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)
State and Local Government Finance, Australia (5504.0)
Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0)
Expenditure on Education, Australia (5510.0)
Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)
Public Sector Debt, Australia (5513.0)
Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)
Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia (5626.0)
Stocks and Manufacturers Sales, Australia (5629.0)
Cash Management Trusts, Australia (5635.0)
Personal Finance, Australia (5642.0)
Commercial Finance, Australia (5643.0)
Lease Finance, Australia (5644.0)
Public Unit Trusts, Australia (5645.0)
State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0)
Monthly Statistics for Corporations Registered under the Financial Corporations Act. (5647.0)
Company Profits, Australia (5651.0)
Average Monthly Exchange Rates (5654.0)
Managed Funds in Australia (5655.0)
Assets of Superannuation Funds and Approved Deposit Funds (5656.0)
Common Funds, Australia (5657.0)
Assets and Liabilities of Friendly Societies, Australia. (5660.0)
Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions. (5661.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

Historical series tables

In the following pages an historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW is shown. Only brief footnotes have been included and readers should refer to publications listed in the 'Related publications' section at the end of each chapter.

The range of statistics for early years is very limited. It should also be borne in mind that perfect comparability over long periods of time is difficult to attain due to changes in definitions, and scope of statistical collections. While major breaks in series are shown, minor changes to series are not indicated and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind.

Generally, we have started the series at 1901. The exceptions are industrial disputes (1912) and new buildings completed (1946) as these are the earliest years for which we have data available.

POPULATION, NSW

Year	Population at 31 December				Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	
1901	720,840	654,615	1,375,455	110	1,355,968	1,363,373	481,830
1902	736,142	665,801	1,401,943	111	1,375,994	1,389,635	
1903	748,821	676,362	1,425,183	111	1,402,321	1,413,741	
1904	765,713	689,745	1,455,458	111	1,426,102	1,439,943	
1905	782,897	704,987	1,487,884	111	1,455,128	1,470,916	
1906	800,820	720,798	1,521,618	111	1,487,509	1,504,732	
1907	823,413	738,159	1,561,572	112	1,523,399	1,543,663	
1908	832,419	751,504	1,583,923	111	1,561,439	1,573,347	
1909	845,228	768,671	1,613,899	110	1,583,627	1,598,015	
1910	858,181	785,674	1,643,855	109	1,616,514	1,632,990	
1911 (b)	890,578	808,798	1,699,376	110	1,644,699	1,663,237	629,503
1912	941,555	843,857	1,785,412	112	1,699,947	1,742,205	
1913	973,092	871,635	1,844,727	112	1,783,981	1,818,768	
1914	982,522	897,719	1,880,241	109	1,845,353	1,868,650	
1915	972,765	920,684	1,893,449	106	1,882,648	1,889,574	
1916 (c)	946,105	938,946	1,885,051	101	1,892,609	1,891,818	
1917	960,403	959,640	1,920,043	100	1,892,972	1,903,760	
1918	984,796	977,171	1,961,967	101	1,922,629	1,942,213	
1919	1,042,379	996,368	2,038,747	105	1,965,568	1,999,820	
1920	1,067,945	1,023,777	2,091,722	104	2,038,279	2,067,715	
1921	1,086,454	1,045,236	2,131,690	104	2,089,330	2,108,485	899,059
1922	1,112,319	1,069,198	2,181,517	104	2,130,297	2,155,522	
1923	1,134,444	1,088,435	2,222,879	104	2,180,329	2,201,531	
1924	1,160,794	1,112,229	2,273,023	104	2,221,767	2,244,403	
1925	1,184,465	1,137,875	2,322,340	104	2,270,024	2,295,516	
1926	1,212,046	1,164,632	2,376,678	104	2,320,184	2,346,903	
1927	1,241,763	1,191,892	2,433,655	104	2,375,204	2,403,881	
1928	1,266,254	1,216,875	2,483,129	104	2,432,731	2,460,410	
1929	1,283,241	1,236,452	2,519,693	104	2,484,071	2,503,026	
1930	1,294,419	1,251,934	2,546,353	103	2,518,553	2,532,289	
1931	1,302,893	1,263,421	2,566,314	103	2,544,691	2,555,871	1,235,267
1932	1,315,003	1,276,728	2,591,731	103	2,567,639	2,579,741	
1933	1,324,913	1,288,691	2,613,604	103	2,590,840	2,601,799	
1934	1,335,351	1,301,112	2,636,463	103	2,613,141	2,623,717	
1935	1,344,696	1,313,376	2,658,072	102	2,634,587	2,645,875	
1936	1,356,004	1,326,316	2,682,320	102	2,656,895	2,668,314	
1937	1,369,186	1,342,357	2,711,543	102	2,681,299	2,695,351	
1938	1,381,054	1,356,137	2,737,191	102	2,709,664	2,722,378	
1939	1,393,358	1,373,057	2,766,415	101	2,735,400	2,750,205	
1940	1,402,297	1,388,651	2,790,948	101	2,764,224	2,777,898	
1941	1,410,509	1,402,547	2,813,056	101	2,790,087	2,800,537	1,756,611
1942	1,427,739	1,420,401	2,848,140	101	2,813,385	2,831,080	
1943	1,436,177	1,434,534	2,870,711	100	2,845,805	2,857,547	
1944	1,449,551	1,451,488	2,901,039	100	2,871,452	2,886,204	
1945	1,464,686	1,468,312	2,932,998	100	2,901,459	2,917,415	
1946	1,480,644	1,481,748	2,962,392	100	2,932,366	2,945,220	
1947	1,501,399	1,501,235	3,002,634	100	2,963,056	2,983,810	
1948	1,523,810	1,524,496	3,048,306	100	3,001,662	3,020,058	
1949	1,579,257	1,570,549	3,149,806	101	3,040,051	3,093,277	
1950	1,627,618	1,613,439	3,241,057	101	3,145,699	3,193,208	

For footnotes see end of table.

POPULATION, NSW—*continued*

Year	Population at 31 December				Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	
1951	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672	101	3,238,406	3,279,415	
1952	1,695,899	1,672,087	3,367,986	101	3,311,840	3,341,476	
1953	1,713,639	1,695,370	3,409,009	101	3,366,358	3,386,556	
1954	1,739,535	1,722,997	3,462,532	101	3,405,414	3,428,549	2,008,832
1955	1,774,382	1,752,152	3,526,534	101	3,459,755	3,492,799	
1956	1,807,840	1,781,531	3,589,371	101	3,524,991	3,556,672	
1957	1,845,100	1,817,800	3,662,900	102	3,589,100	3,624,300	
1958	1,875,900	1,852,900	3,728,800	101	3,660,700	3,696,000	
1959	1,908,100	1,886,000	3,794,100	101	3,729,000	3,762,300	
1960	1,951,900	1,925,400	3,877,300	101	3,796,500	3,834,100	
1961	1,987,000	1,963,000	3,950,000	101	3,875,900	3,914,000	2,390,535
1962	2,019,700	2,000,500	4,020,300	101	3,950,600	3,984,900	2,443,170
1963	2,046,000	2,029,300	4,075,200	101	4,018,700	4,047,900	2,490,640
1964	2,077,500	2,061,800	4,139,300	101	4,076,400	4,106,900	2,536,380
1965	2,111,100	2,096,700	4,207,800	101	4,139,700	4,173,600	2,589,400
1966 (d)	2,140,200	2,127,200	4,267,500	101	4,206,400	4,238,800	2,644,105
1967	2,171,100	2,158,800	4,329,900	101	4,266,800	4,297,400	2,686,970
1968	2,206,900	2,194,300	4,401,200	101	4,329,800	4,364,200	2,736,460
1969	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800	101	4,402,500	4,446,000	2,799,550
1970	2,292,500	2,281,200	4,573,700	100	4,490,000	4,530,400	2,864,480
1971 (e)	2,393,800	2,372,800	4,766,600	100	4,632,600	4,725,400	2,977,300
1972	2,419,000	2,401,800	4,820,800	101	4,763,700	4,794,600	3,017,700
1973	2,440,300	2,427,900	4,868,100	101	4,819,800	4,842,800	3,040,750
1974	2,466,500	2,459,500	4,926,000	100	4,867,700	4,894,800	3,063,250
1975	2,472,500	2,474,900	4,947,400	100	4,918,000	4,933,700	3,082,550
1976	2,485,000	2,493,500	4,978,500	100	4,946,500	4,960,800	3,094,750
1977	2,508,400	2,520,500	5,029,000	100	4,979,400	5,002,700	3,168,100
1978	2,531,500	2,547,900	5,079,400	99	5,028,500	5,055,000	3,197,650
1979	2,560,900	2,579,300	5,140,200	99	5,081,800	5,110,500	3,226,800
1980	2,593,300	2,612,100	5,205,400	99	5,140,000	5,171,800	3,257,450
1981	2,624,600	2,642,300	5,266,900	99	5,205,800	5,236,900	3,279,500
1982	2,655,500	2,672,700	5,328,200	99	5,267,900	5,300,800	3,318,650
1983	2,678,300	2,696,700	5,374,900	99	5,329,400	5,353,300	3,350,700
1984	2,706,600	2,725,200	5,431,800	99	5,376,400	5,402,900	3,382,850
1985	2,739,300	2,757,100	5,496,500	99	5,433,600	5,464,700	3,425,150
1986	r2,776,500	r2,796,200	r5,572,700	99	5,497,300	r5,533,100	3,472,650
1987	r2,820,500	r2,842,300	r5,662,800	99	r5,571,800	r5,614,600	r3,530,950
1988	2,862,800	2,884,500	5,747,300	99	5,660,500	5,705,200	3,595,950
1989	2,887,000	2,911,000	5,798,100	99	5,744,500	5,773,100	3,633,550
1990	2,919,000	2,944,000	5,863,000	99	5,797,600	5,828,600	3,656,550
1991	2,956,200	2,984,600	5,940,800	99	5,864,400	5,902,900	3,698,500

(a) Number of males per 100 females. (b) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. (c) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. (d) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded from population estimates prior to 1966. (e) From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population.

POPULATION INCREASE, NSW

Year	Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	Total increase	Rate of natural increase (b)	Rate of apparent migration (b)	Rate of population growth (c)
1901	21,854	–6,704	15,150	16.03	–4.92	1.11
1902	21,189	5,299	26,488	15.25	3.81	1.93
1903	19,469	3,771	23,240	13.77	2.67	1.66
1904	23,307	6,968	30,275	16.18	4.85	2.12
1905	24,523	7,903	32,426	16.67	5.37	2.23
1906	25,973	7,761	33,734	17.26	5.16	2.27
1907	25,785	14,164	39,954	16.70	9.18	2.63
1908	26,435	–4,052	22,351	16.80	–2.58	1.43
1909	27,929	2,004	29,976	17.48	1.25	1.89
1910	29,342	670	29,956	17.97	0.41	1.86
1911 (d)	30,498	26,775	57,166	18.34	16.10	3.48
1912	33,107	53,037	86,036	19.00	30.44	5.06
1913	32,402	26,828	59,315	17.81	14.75	3.32
1914	34,838	593	35,514	18.64	0.32	1.93
1915	33,275	–20,138	13,208	17.61	–10.66	0.70
1916 (e)	32,221	–40,632	–8,398	17.04	–21.48	–0.44
1917	34,498	485	34,992	18.12	0.25	1.86
1918	31,860	10,031	41,924	16.40	5.16	2.18
1919	22,143	54,593	76,780	11.08	27.30	3.91
1920	33,013	19,967	52,975	15.96	9.66	2.60
1921	34,600	5,358	39,968	16.41	2.54	1.91
1922	36,036	13,823	49,827	16.72	6.41	2.34
1923	33,061	8,341	41,362	15.02	3.79	1.90
1924	32,849	17,274	50,144	14.63	7.70	2.26
1925	33,792	15,524	49,317	14.72	6.76	2.17
1926	30,938	23,381	54,338	13.19	9.96	2.34
1927	31,088	25,887	56,977	12.93	10.77	2.40
1928	32,106	17,340	49,474	13.05	7.05	2.03
1929	28,057	8,475	36,564	11.21	3.39	1.47
1930	30,884	–4,233	26,660	12.20	–1.67	1.06
1931	26,440	–6,490	19,961	10.34	–2.54	0.78
1932	23,548	1,865	25,417	9.13	0.72	0.99
1933	21,873	—	21,873	8.41	—	0.84
1934	19,861	2,998	22,859	7.57	1.14	0.87
1935	20,129	1,480	21,609	7.61	0.56	0.82
1936	21,817	2,431	24,248	8.18	0.91	0.91
1937	22,262	6,961	29,223	8.26	2.58	1.09
1938	21,214	4,434	25,648	7.79	1.63	0.95
1939	21,188	8,044	29,224	7.70	2.92	1.07
1940	23,239	1,320	24,533	8.37	0.48	0.89
1941	24,429	–1,109	22,108	8.72	–0.40	0.79
1942	23,428	15,622	35,084	8.28	5.52	1.25
1943	28,395	–2,722	22,571	9.94	–0.97	0.79
1944	32,960	–573	30,328	11.42	–0.20	1.06
1945	34,668	–221	31,959	11.88	–0.08	1.10
1946	38,668	–9,062	29,394	13.13	–3.08	1.00
1947	40,949	–671	40,242	13.72	–0.22	1.36
1948	36,831	8,841	45,672	12.20	2.93	1.52
1949	39,448	62,052	101,500	12.75	20.06	3.33
1950	40,627	50,624	91,251	12.72	15.85	2.90

For footnotes see end of table.

POPULATION INCREASE, NSW—*continued*

Year	Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	Total increase	Rate of natural increase (b)	Rate of apparent migration (b)	Rate of population growth (c)
1951	40,137	33,478	73,615	12.24	10.21	2.27
1952	42,158	11,156	53,314	12.62	3.34	1.61
1953	43,183	–2,160	41,023	12.75	–0.64	1.22
1954	40,681	12,842	53,523	11.87	3.75	1.57
1955	41,854	22,148	64,002	11.98	6.34	1.85
1956	41,650	21,187	62,837	11.71	5.96	1.78
1957	46,139	27,400	73,500	12.73	7.56	2.05
1958	47,695	18,200	65,900	12.90	4.92	1.80
1959	45,617	19,700	65,300	12.12	5.23	1.75
1960	46,953	36,200	83,200	12.25	9.45	2.19
1961	51,344	21,400	72,700	13.12	5.46	1.87
1962	48,578	21,700	70,300	12.19	5.45	1.78
1963	46,839	8,100	55,000	11.57	2.01	1.37
1964	41,031	23,000	64,000	9.99	5.59	1.57
1965	39,120	29,400	68,500	9.37	7.04	1.66
1966	37,212	19,200	56,400	8.78	4.53	1.34
1967	39,228	23,200	62,500	9.13	5.41	1.46
1968	39,893	31,400	71,300	9.14	7.20	1.65
1969	45,371	44,200	89,600	10.20	9.94	2.03
1970	44,847	38,100	83,000	9.90	8.41	1.85
1971	56,775	32,400	89,100	12.13	6.91	1.95
1972	53,810	400	54,200	11.22	0.09	1.14
1973	46,487	800	47,300	9.60	0.16	0.98
1974	42,376	15,500	57,900	8.66	3.17	1.19
1975	40,539	–19,100	21,400	8.22	–3.87	0.44
1976	36,535	–5,500	31,000	7.36	–1.11	0.63
1977	37,831	12,700	50,500	7.56	2.53	1.01
1978	37,379	13,100	50,400	7.39	2.58	1.00
1979	38,317	22,500	60,800	7.50	4.40	1.20
1980	39,173	26,000	65,200	7.57	5.03	1.27
1981	41,857	19,700	61,500	7.99	3.75	1.18
1982	41,381	19,900	61,300	7.81	3.76	1.16
1983	42,760	3,900	46,700	7.99	0.73	0.88
1984	(f) 38,692	18,100	56,800	(f) 7.16	3.36	1.06
1985	(f) 43,522	21,200	64,700	(f) 7.96	3.88	1.19
1986	42,364	r33,800	r76,200	7.66	r6.11	r1.39
1987	43,904	r46,200	r90,100	7.82	r8.23	r1.62
1988	39,971	r44,500	r84,500	7.01	r7.80	r1.49
1989	40,749	10,100	50,800	7.06	1.74	0.88
1990	46,806	18,200	65,000	8.03	3.11	1.12
1991	44,979	32,800	77,800	7.62	5.55	1.33

(a) Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures. (b) Rate is the increase per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Rate is the percentage increase based on the population at the end of the previous year. (d) Australian Capital Territory separated from NSW on 1 January 1911. (e) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. (f) Estimated due to delays at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, NSW

	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
Year	Number	Rate (a)	Decrees granted	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (b)
1901	10,538	7.7	272	0.2	37,875	27.8	16,021	11.8	3,929	103.7
1902	10,486	7.5	266	0.2	37,835	27.2	16,646	12.0	4,152	109.7
1903	9,759	6.9	220	0.2	r35,966	25.4	16,497	11.7	3,969	110.4
1904	10,422	7.2	224	0.2	38,667	26.9	15,360	10.7	3,187	82.4
1905	10,970	7.5	190	0.1	39,501	26.9	14,978	10.2	3,182	80.6
1906	11,551	7.7	185	0.1	40,948	27.2	14,975	10.0	3,052	74.5
1907	12,189	7.9	171	0.1	42,195	27.3	16,410	10.6	3,740	88.6
1908	12,642	8.0	220	0.1	42,525	27.0	16,090	10.2	3,223	75.8
1909	13,048	8.2	306	0.2	43,769	27.4	15,840	9.9	3,251	74.3
1910	14,294	8.8	269	0.2	45,533	27.9	16,191	9.9	3,397	74.6
1911	15,267	9.2	222	0.1	47,677	28.7	17,179	10.3	3,313	69.5
1912	16,664	9.6	361	0.2	51,993	29.8	18,886	10.8	3,707	71.3
1913	16,311	9.0	327	0.2	52,134	28.7	19,732	10.8	4,084	78.3
1914	17,353	9.3	307	0.2	53,615	28.7	18,777	10.0	3,738	69.7
1915	18,129	9.6	369	0.2	52,885	28.0	19,610	10.4	3,603	68.1
1916	16,320	8.6	372	0.2	52,075	27.5	19,854	10.5	3,533	67.8
1917	13,261	7.0	396	0.2	52,467	27.6	17,969	9.4	3,016	57.5
1918	13,199	6.8	391	0.2	50,700	26.1	18,840	9.7	3,000	59.2
1919	15,818	7.9	434	0.2	48,528	24.3	26,385	13.2	3,507	72.3
1920	20,183	9.8	567	0.3	53,974	26.1	20,961	10.1	3,770	69.8
1921	18,518	8.8	807	0.4	54,634	25.9	20,034	9.5	3,436	62.9
1922	17,583	8.2	693	0.3	55,214	25.6	19,178	8.9	2,980	54.0
1923	17,507	8.0	752	0.3	54,112	24.6	21,051	9.6	3,302	61.0
1924	18,077	8.1	845	0.4	53,670	23.9	20,821	9.3	3,191	59.5
1925	18,522	8.1	1,082	0.5	54,615	23.8	20,823	9.1	2,999	54.9
1926	19,219	8.2	846	0.4	53,126	22.6	22,188	9.5	3,060	57.6
1927	20,052	8.3	1,088	0.5	53,858	22.4	22,770	9.5	2,960	55.0
1928	20,076	8.2	927	0.4	54,800	22.3	22,694	9.2	3,004	54.8
1929	19,535	7.8	1,095	0.4	52,672	21.0	24,615	9.8	2,983	56.6
1930	17,383	6.9	951	0.4	52,136	20.6	21,252	8.4	2,597	49.8
1931	15,377	6.0	1,087	0.4	47,724	18.7	21,284	8.3	2,077	43.5
1932	17,362	6.7	870	0.3	44,905	17.4	21,357	8.3	1,844	41.1
1933	18,399	7.1	1,036	0.4	44,195	17.0	22,322	8.6	1,739	39.3
1934	20,210	7.7	1,105	0.4	43,335	16.5	23,474	8.9	2,009	46.4
1935	22,361	8.5	1,148	0.4	44,676	16.9	24,547	9.3	1,762	39.4
1936	22,873	8.6	1,172	0.4	46,193	17.3	24,376	9.1	2,008	43.5
1937	23,188	8.6	1,283	0.5	47,497	17.6	25,235	9.4	1,932	40.7
1938	24,579	9.0	1,440	0.5	47,319	17.4	26,105	9.6	1,980	41.8
1939	25,471	9.3	1,553	0.6	48,003	17.5	26,815	9.8	1,969	41.0
1940	30,364	10.9	1,497	0.5	49,382	17.8	26,143	9.4	1,927	39.0
1941	29,983	10.7	1,577	0.6	51,729	18.5	27,300	9.7	2,264	43.8
1942	34,533	12.2	1,611	0.6	52,647	18.6	29,219	10.3	2,116	40.2
1943	26,302	9.2	1,840	0.6	57,265	20.0	28,870	10.1	2,072	36.2
1944	26,426	9.2	2,049	0.7	59,612	20.7	26,652	9.2	1,829	30.7
1945	25,283	8.7	3,139	1.1	61,662	21.1	26,994	9.3	1,889	30.6
1946	31,684	10.8	2,798	1.0	67,247	22.8	28,579	9.7	2,032	30.2
1947	30,172	10.1	3,784	1.3	69,398	23.3	28,449	9.5	2,069	29.8
1948	30,164	10.0	3,277	1.1	67,234	22.3	30,403	10.1	2,037	30.3
1949	28,757	9.3	2,631	0.9	68,812	22.2	29,364	9.5	1,878	27.3
1950	30,036	9.4	3,419	1.1	71,592	22.4	30,965	9.7	1,936	27.0

For footnotes see end of table.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, NSW

	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
Year	Number	Rate (a)	Decrees granted	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (b)
1951	30,341	9.3	3,303	1.0	72,069	22.0	31,932	9.7	1,895	26.3
1952	29,351	8.8	3,335	1.0	74,196	22.2	32,038	9.6	1,818	24.5
1953	27,573	8.1	3,725	1.1	74,890	22.1	31,707	9.4	1,846	24.6
1954	27,503	8.0	2,816	0.8	73,125	21.3	32,444	9.5	1,850	25.3
1955	27,645	7.9	2,874	0.8	74,407	21.3	32,553	9.3	1,850	24.9
1956	27,313	7.7	3,125	0.9	75,714	21.3	34,064	9.6	1,777	23.5
1957	28,767	7.9	2,975	0.8	79,456	21.9	33,317	9.2	1,804	22.7
1958	28,554	7.7	3,217	0.9	80,045	21.7	32,350	8.8	1,704	21.3
1959	28,201	7.5	3,363	0.9	80,866	21.5	35,249	9.4	1,832	22.7
1960	29,328	7.6	3,243	0.8	81,983	21.4	35,030	9.1	1,735	21.2
1961	29,773	7.6	3,156	0.8	86,392	22.1	35,048	9.0	1,800	20.8
1962	30,360	7.6	3,113	0.8	85,439	21.4	36,861	9.3	1,825	21.4
1963	30,999	7.7	3,293	0.8	84,065	20.8	37,226	9.2	1,673	19.9
1964	32,633	7.9	3,024	0.7	80,518	19.6	39,487	9.6	1,634	20.3
1965	35,176	8.4	3,440	0.8	78,069	18.7	38,949	9.3	1,492	19.1
1966	35,575	8.4	4,515	1.1	77,776	18.3	40,564	9.6	1,492	19.2
1967	37,077	8.6	4,555	1.1	78,841	18.3	39,613	9.2	1,452	18.4
1968	39,213	9.0	4,880	1.1	81,696	18.7	41,803	9.6	1,525	18.7
1969	41,286	9.3	5,123	1.2	86,036	19.4	40,665	9.1	1,625	18.9
1970	42,928	9.5	5,606	1.2	88,448	19.5	43,601	9.6	1,743	19.7
1971	43,038	r9.1	5,467	1.2	98,466	20.8	41,691	8.8	1,710	17.4
1972	41,520	8.7	7,036	1.5	95,278	19.9	41,652	8.7	1,663	17.5
1973	40,722	8.4	7,396	1.5	87,332	18.0	41,122	8.5	1,491	17.1
1974	39,327	8.0	7,117	1.5	86,162	17.6	43,999	9.0	1,428	16.6
1975	36,958	7.5	10,723	2.2	80,918	16.4	40,497	8.2	1,231	15.2
1976	38,487	7.8	22,147	4.5	78,492	15.8	42,122	8.5	1,152	14.7
1977	36,159	7.2	15,781	3.2	77,996	15.6	40,380	8.1	953	12.2
1978	35,904	7.1	13,797	2.7	77,773	15.4	40,394	8.0	1,004	13.1
1979	36,906	7.2	12,606	2.5	77,134	15.1	38,817	7.6	878	11.7
1980	38,965	7.5	13,449	2.6	79,455	15.4	40,282	7.8	847	10.9
1981	40,679	7.8	14,532	2.8	81,971	15.7	40,114	7.7	840	10.2
1982	41,955	7.9	14,378	2.7	83,908	15.8	42,527	8.0	851	10.1
1983	39,995	7.5	14,023	2.6	83,307	15.6	40,547	7.6	827	9.9
1984 (c)	33,938	6.3	13,203	2.4	77,994	14.4	39,302	7.3	721	9.2
1985	41,183	7.5	11,871	2.2	87,786	16.1	44,264	8.1	860	9.8
1986	41,319	7.5	11,661	2.1	84,531	15.3	42,167	7.6	759	9.0
1987	40,650	7.2	12,044	2.1	r86,093	15.3	42,189	7.5	731	8.5
1988	40,812	7.2	11,880	2.1	84,647	14.8	44,676	7.8	775	9.2
1989	41,300	7.2	12,743	2.2	85,790	14.9	45,060	7.8	744	8.7
1990	41,450	7.1	12,414	2.1	90,534	15.5	43,813	7.5	733	8.1
1991	39,594	6.7	13,151	2.1	87,367	14.8	42,467	7.2	632	7.2

(a) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated population. (b) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births. (c) Figures were affected by registration delays in 1984 at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which were made up in subsequent years.

MANUFACTURING, NSW

Year	Manufacturing establishments (number)	Employment ('000)	Wages and salaries paid ($m)	Value of output ($m)
1901	3,367	66.2	9.9	51.3
1902	3,396	66.3	10.2	48.8
1903	3,476	65.6	9.7	52.8
1904	3,632	68.0	10.0	50.5
1905	3,700	72.2	10.4	55.7
1906	3,861	77.8	11.1	64.8
1907	4,432	86.5	13.3	75.1
1908	4,453	89.1	14.4	74.7
1909	4,581	91.7	15.3	80.5
1910	4,823	99.7	17.4	99.2
1911	5,039	108.6	20.1	108.7
1912	5,162	115.6	23.2	122.3
1913	5,346	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914–15 (a)	5,269	116.6	25.3	136.6
1915–16	5,210	116.4	26.8	142.0
1916–17	5,356	118.0	28.7	171.9
1917–18	5,414	120.6	29.4	192.4
1918–19	5,460	127.6	33.9	209.6
1919–20	5,662	144.5	43.4	246.4
1920–21	5,837	139.2	51.2	275.7
1921–22	6,536	148.9	53.6	265.6
1922–23	6,703	152.6	54.3	265.7
1923–24	7,321	159.7	59.5	292.7
1924–25	7,906	165.8	63.0	319.2
1925–26	8,196	174.1	67.1	339.9
1926–27	8,222	183.2	74.2	358.6
1927–28	8,362	182.7	75.6	362.8
1928–29	8,456	180.8	77.1	370.6
1929–30	8,208	162.9	69.8	334.5
1930–31	7,544	127.6	50.4	237.0
1931–32	7,397	126.4	45.5	228.9
1932–33	7,444	138.5	47.6	248.9
1933–34	7,818	160.0	51.5	273.2
1934–35	8,254	175.0	59.0	308.9
1935–36	8,486	193.2	66.6	349.3
1936–37	8,726	208.5	73.3	385.6
1937–38	9,097	224.9	84.4	429.8
1938–39	9,464	228.7	89.3	436.8
1939–40	9,458	236.9	95.4	478.5
1940–41	9,919	265.8	115.5	571.8
1941–42	10,166	298.2	151.5	679.0
1942–43	10,110	315.5	177.8	747.0
1943–44	10,755	323.0	187.0	798.3
1944–45	11,359	314.7	178.5	775.3
1945–46	12,287	310.9	175.3	734.2
1946–47	13,961	343.1	207.2	891.9
1947–48	15,194	363.4	250.7	1,057.0
1948–49	16,087	378.4	293.1	1,219.4
1949–50	16,346	382.4	324.3	1,386.4

For footnotes see end of table.

MANUFACTURING, NSW—*continued*

Year	Manufacturing establishments (number)	Employment ('000)	Wages and salaries paid ($m)	Value of output ($m)
1950–51	17,129	407.0	422.7	1,847.8
1951–52	18,144	406.0	527.3	2,278.7
1952–53	19,251	380.2	531.8	2,278.7
1953–54	20,199	402.6	587.1	2,259.6
1954–55	20,837	419.8	653.2	2,893.3
1955–56	21,602	433.1	718.0	3,190.3
1956–57	21,838	436.4	756.7	3,452.2
1957–58	22,270	445.8	793.4	3,696.5
1958–59	22,684	449.5	826.0	3,904.9
1959–60	23,274	467.1	922.3	4,419.6
1960–61	23,515	472.0	980.0	4,590.2
1961–62	23,629	461.0	976.1	4,566.8
1962–63	23,729	475.2	1,027.2	4,902.0
1963–64	23,642	487.7	1,101.0	4,337.7
1964–65	24,368	508.9	1,230.0	5,951.7
1965–66	24,531	519.4	1,303.7	6,154.8
1966–67	24,849	524.0	1,399.7	6,632.4
1967–68	24,864	531.1	1,498.0	7,096.5

Year	Manufacturing establishments (number)	Employment ('000)	Wages and salaries paid ($m)	Turnover ($m)
1968–69 (b)	13,633	520.3	1,617.8	7,399.1
1969–70	13,631	532.1	1,788.1	8,275.7
1970–71 (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971–72	13,943	516.9	2,164.5	9,292.7
1972–73	13,619	503.6	2,332.0	10,119.0
1973–74	13,809	516.2	2,841.9	11,932.5
1974–75	10,134	478.2	3,365.3	13,237.8
1975–76 (d)	10,329	453.7	3,670.3	14,555.1
1976–77	9,982	438.9	4,027.1	16,433.3
1977–78	9,696	429.0	4,321.1	17,906.2
1978–79	9,803	433.2	4,688.6	20,650.1
1979–80	10,158	436.4	5,252.9	24,109.0
1980–81	10,334	436.1	5,883.9	26,897.7
1981–82	10,625	431.7	6,622.7	29,538.0
1982–83	10,471	384.6	6,638.4	29,023.8
1983–84	10,278	363.3	6,555.5	30,949.6
1984–85	10,218	364.8	6,988.3	34,087.4
1985–86 (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986–87	9,811	357.2	7,911.6	40,540.9
1987–88	10,919	369.3	8,759.8	46,443.4
1988–89	10,469	361.6	9,007.7	51,679.6
1989–90	10,172	338.4	9,513.1	55,186.2
1990–91	9,778	321.7	9,897.1	57,078.9

(a) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calender to a financial year. (b) Different classification methods introduced in this year (ASIC) mean that figures from this point forward are not comparable with earlier years. (c) No manufacturing census conducted in these years. (d) 1975–76 and later figures do not include any data for single establishment enterprises with less than four people employed.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)
1901	619,416	440,179	0.71	11,891	10,769	0.91	3,818	2,596	0.68
1902	563,351	403,028	0.72	13,049	12,468	0.96	2,437	2,349	0.96
1903	517,901	43,139	0.08	17,398	6,382	0.37	1,844	414	0.22
1904	631,760	743,915	1.18	20,890	22,719	1.09	4,070	3,958	0.57
1905	718,704	448,089	0.62	16,378	11,841	0.72	6,042	6,063	1.00
1906	784,867	564,375	0.72	15,598	16,022	1.03	3,852	2,529	0.66
1907	755,246	593,788	0.79	22,837	25,484	1.12	3,189	3,471	1.09
1908	562,583	249,183	0.44	30,660	15,454	0.50	4,812	1,708	0.35
1909	564,155	421,387	0.75	24,233	20,313	0.84	3,851	3,785	0.98
1910	805,398	776,516	0.96	32,962	35,681	1.08	6,107	6,197	1.01
1911	861,506	759,684	0.88	31,562	30,893	0.98	2,866	1,864	0.65
1912	963,440	682,788	0.71	28,752	20,960	0.73	4,372	2,932	0.67
1913	903,062	884,162	0.98	34,469	30,374	0.88	6,846	6,584	0.96
1914	1,297,179	1,34,747	0.80	41,851	33,301	0.80	8,341	6,896	0.83
1915	1,116,134	349,190	0.31	17,594	9,324	0.53	1,967	1,057	0.54
1916	1,695,175	1,817,047	1.07	23,729	24,416	1.03	2,577	2,610	1.01
1917	1,540,479	996,037	0.65	27,159	19,686	0.72	2,102	1,667	0.79
1918	1,347,350	1,026,355	0.76	33,423	26,401	0.79	2,578	2,223	0.86
1919	975,159	498,726	0.51	34,999	23,110	0.66	3,229	1,962	0.61
1920	596,578	119,423	0.20	30,803	10,646	0.34	2,167	884	0.41
1921	1,265,606	1,513,868	1.20	31,448	29,805	0.95	2,416	2,802	1.16
1922	1,292,951	1,163,930	0.90	28,245	21,226	0.75	2,036	1,908	0.94
1923	1,190,933	780,217	0.66	29,949	22,694	0.76	1,578	1,262	0.80
1924	1,191,936	902,905	0.76	35,193	28,491	0.81	1,763	1,634	0.93
1925	1,436,667	1,626,595	1.13	49,986	45,566	0.91	2,686	2,689	1.00
1926	1,183,711	920,037	0.78	40,913	29,314	0.72	2,477	2,390	0.89
1927	1,356,805	1,293,857	0.95	42,539	34,450	0.81	2,278	2,279	1.00
1928	1,226,178	735,964	0.60	46,534	30,020	0.65	2,264	1,497	0.66
1929	1,655,199	1,340,559	0.81	51,291	39,624	0.77	2,033	1,839	0.90
1930	1,608,248	936,407	0.58	73,391	45,878	0.62	3,216	2,587	0.80
1931	2,078,046	1,792,882	0.86	71,491	58,822	0.82	4,664	4,287	0.92
1932	1,490,436	1,495,933	1.00	61,350	45,839	0.75	3,379	3,123	0.92
1933	1,944,088	2,146,494	1.10	66,291	63,753	0.96	3,131	3,512	1.12
1934	1,855,118	1,552,840	0.84	82,432	57,669	0.70	4,049	3,753	0.93
1935	1,575,349	1,324,801	0.84	96,074	69,974	0.73	3,836	3,841	1.00
1936	1,558,597	1,328,720	0.85	113.159	85,924	0.76	4,687	4,883	1.04
1937	1,611,809	1,515,038	0.94	95,432	71,986	0.75	4,858	4,679	0.96
1938	1,806,787	1,499,688	0.83	103,253	61,600	0.60	4,671	3,792	0.81
1939	1,882,143	1,630,160	0.87	161,651	87,654	0.54	5,744	4,947	0.86
1940	1,772,765	2,083,409	1.18	164,004	125,263	0.76	9,823	10,586	1.08
1941	1,802,456	651,354	0.36	95,874	36,203	0.38	8,129	3,993	0.49
1942	1,606,101	1,319,957	0.82	122,968	74,717	0.61	8,329	6,900	0.83
1943	1,227,391	1,406,857	1.15	174,541	133,142	0.76	5,786	5,074	0.88
1944	1,089,942	1,292,741	1.19	151,436	127,921	0.84	8,124	8,629	1.06
1945	1,151,252	466,309	0.41	220,296	31,873	0.14	11,379	2,766	0.24
1946	1,527,245	1,701,519	1.11	249,720	181,378	0.73	11,693	11,271	0.96
1947	1,810,927	426,801	0.24	225,810	37,115	0.16	10,804	2,436	0.22
1948	2,040,838	2,591,654	1.27	246,538	248,095	1.01	9,501	11,806	1.24
1949	1,634,303	1,760,947	1.08	153,075	104,857	0.68	7,701	7,316	0.95
1950	1,623,497	2,230,019	1.37	151,648	127,292	0.84	5,186	6,011	1.16

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, NSW—*continued*

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)
1951	1,346,993	1,177,698	0.87	134,420	72,467	0.54	3,360	2,936	0.87
1952	1,114,229	1,080,168	0.97	241,406	170,462	0.71	4,509	3,808	0.84
1953	1,093,607	1,542,308	1.41	295,405	223,645	0.76	7,121	7,745	1.09
1954	1,358,486	1,733,117	1.28	205,078	154,815	0.75	12,853	15,464	1.20
1955	1,181,145	1,026,511	0.87	265,997	139,111	0.52	14,919	11,378	0.76
1956	1,188,676	1,555,356	1.31	365,104	300,036	0.82	21,929	25,463	1.16
1957	705,098	775,378	1.10	170,171	113,837	0.67	17,861	17,745	0.99
1958	913,537	288,560	0.32	289,548	71,560	0.25	27,865	15,571	0.56
1959	1,286,097	1,808,241	1.41	457,415	501,464	1.10	42,832	66,407	1.55
1960	1,598,667	2,050,917	1.28	229,595	201,844	0.90	47,862	58,656	1.22
1961	1,649,545	2,303,983	1.40	371,306	389,473	1.05	76,657	108,769	1.42
1962	1,820,376	2,132,348	1.17	288,675	239,950	0.83	81,243	94,018	1.16
1963	2,026,752	2,966,550	1.46	286,459	290,940	1.02	89,223	121,846	1.36
1964	2,008,785	3,333,152	1.66	321,349	359,456	1.12	85,614	121,604	1.42
1965	2,331,028	4,122,709	1.77	344,043	415,220	1.21	96,713	152,434	1.58
1966	1,852,121	1,064,579	0.57	417,903	228,731	0.55	95,544	86,392	0.90
1967	2,887,453	5,511,186	1.91	551,428	743,942	1.35	155,874	268,093	1.72
1968	3,324,457	2,376,548	0.71	367,152	149,410	0.41	148,714	109,867	0.74
1969	4,031,352	5,854,593	1.45	479,452	498,115	1.04	196,819	254,812	1.29
1970	3,489,467	4,430,323	1.27	365,513	349,044	0.95	219,309	280,330	1.28
1971	2,215,691	3,010,156	1.36	405,344	456,004	1.12	301,237	430,383	1.43
1972	2,426,270	2,409,797	0.99	261,264	221,241	0.85	373,433	347,027	0.93
1973	2,618,065	1,954,105	0.74	285,182	196,485	0.69	335,841	265,932	0.79
1974	2,882,971	3,961,525	1.37	405,034	327,576	0.81	385,705	448,085	1.16
1975	2,646,336	3,808,658	1.44	269,913	293,068	1.09	326,596	407,553	1.25
1976	2,774,081	4,310,485	1.55	289,563	349,902	1.21	486,033	697,376	1.43
1977	3,115,757	5,141,000	1.65	249,558	307,112	1.23	417,066	571,279	1.37
1978	3,377,413	3,846,187	1.14	288,407	241,815	0.84	485,576	445,993	0.92
1979	3,162,108	6,640,401	2.10	431,466	594,251	1.38	467,638	675,937	1.44
1980	3,415,027	6,000,000	1.76	348,743	460,652	1.32	445,195	686,330	1.54
1981	3,345,000	2,865,000	0.86	363,250	309,867	0.85	455,481	413,325	0.91
1982	3,600,000	5,910,000	1.64	555,694	741,275	1.33	539,967	766,362	1.42
1983	3,161,659	1,499,406	0.47	394,356	134,899	0.34	386,555	189,398	0.49
1984	3,999,275	8,960,784	2.24	812,578	1,120,377	1.38	554,154	941,131	1.70
1985	3,602,630	5,804,702	1.61	311,687	401,787	1.29	604,815	914,974	1.51
1986	3,647,638	5,898,015	1.62	422,250	530,726	1.26	538,754	811,780	1.51
1987	3,098,826	4,855,244	1.57	482,257	635,185	1.32	408,315	613,646	1.50
1988	2,463,707	3,996,913	1.62	525,798	707,412	1.35	464,746	743,948	1.60
1989	2,309,463	4,105,301	1.78	547,961	779,626	1.42	412,668	712,310	1.73
1990	2,126,342	3,423,315	1.61	365,226	503,500	1.38	412,898	655,589	1.59
1991	2,165,755	4,127,568	1.91	374,283	538,350	1.44	463,250	822,453	1.78

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)
1901	83,386	159,843	1.92	188,679	534,706	2.83	11,901	64,268	5.40
1902	67,717	97,667	1.44	178,937	480,207	2.68	10,586	39,774	3.76
1903	81,923	77,455	0.94	199,072	247,285	1.24	7,869	31,225	3.97
1904	91,797	173,661	1.89	200,731	829,920	4.13	8,438	57,654	6.83
1905	75,353	125,765	1.60	176,323	372,172	2.11	9,654	49,537	5.13
1906	76,629	140,716	1.84	177,267	466,552	2.63	10,673	51,195	4.80
1907	70,462	146,387	2.08	185,416	631,827	3.41	14,899	116,699	7.83
1908	65,146	115,013	1.77	219,648	382,848	1.74	12,916	56,779	4.40
1909	73,172	132,494	1.81	289,713	741,731	2.56	10,644	72,946	6.85
1910	86,116	180,304	2.09	255,221	996,949	3.91	14,457	101,750	7.04
1911	86,286	192,900	2.24	258,423	856,611	3.31	17,989	122,976	6.84
1912	67,899	114,492	1.69	264,725	740,166	2.80	17,461	76,372	4.37
1913	71,415	129,851	1.82	383,263	1,126,063	2.94	13,809	93,113	6.74
1914	63,463	113,119	1.78	324,206	970,376	2.99	15,671	108,564	6.93
1915	58,138	80,644	1.39	318,060	623,165	1.96	12,310	41,362	3.36
1916	62,374	95,854	1.54	448,764	159,9200	3.56	7,927	45,158	5.70
1917	62,879	110,076	1.75	347,436	1,192,894	3.43	9,085	46,059	5.07
1918	58,985	88,903	1.51	251,166	796,792	3.17	9,138	50,786	5.56
1919	96,370	53,137	1.15	329,803	765,726	2.32	8,449	30,843	3.65
1920	55,243	102,926	1.86	379,757	589,904	1.55	8,111	50,788	6.23
1921	58,317	106,075	1.82	345,708	1,396,719	4.04	11,199	64,271	5.74
1922	59,362	101,003	1.70	303,890	1,045,641	3.44	11,936	58,763	4.92
1923	55,915	83,506	1.49	359,951	1,078,008	2.99	9,133	36,299	3.97
1924	67,572	117,430	1.74	414,284	1,191,874	2.88	8,854	62,059	7.01
1925	59,312	106,893	1.80	308,892	1,171,112	3.79	9,471	58,193	6.14
1926	48,949	83,274	1.70	303,759	880,179	2.90	9,199	43,829	4.76
1927	52,009	91,407	1.76	253,178	891,855	3.52	8,879	54,143	6.10
1928	60,218	99,841	1.64	275,558	766,281	2.78	8,732	48,158	5.52
1929	43,235	63,667	1.47	277,101	805,987	2.91	6,001	26,762	4.46
1930	43,795	77,114	1.76	323,099	697,988	2.16	5,174	24,291	4.69
1931	42,502	70,276	1.65	362,910	1,210,823	3.34	6,193	32,801	5.30
1932	42,916	67,811	1.58	247,729	824,263	3.33	7,091	34,250	4.83
1933	45,864	74,556	1.63	261,269	923,519	3.53	8,393	43,084	5.13
1934	47,442	79,605	1.68	293,210	935,254	3.19	8,130	44,231	5.44
1935	46,770	82,264	1.76	306,515	1,020,887	3.33	7,957	46,772	5.88
1936	48,501	84,453	1.74	266,611	850,826	3.19	9,204	63,891	6.94
1937	47,059	83,888	1.78	302,676	932,225	3.08	10,080	67,318	6.68
1938	50,606	86,444	1.71	307,384	838,555	2.73	8,649	51,649	5.97
1939	49,453	73,791	1.49	432,579	1,200,223	2.77	6,825	40,017	5.86
1940	46,885	71,957	1.53	285,951	981,177	3.43	7,783	41,182	5.29
1941	57,525	102,722	1.79	289,603	627,171	2.17	7,218	51,197	7.09
1942	47,454	79,803	1.68	289,003	726,481	2.51	7,157	39,254	5.48
1943	41,922	71,498	1.71	297,912	1,001,564	3.36	9,910	65,767	6.64
1944	41,779	70,337	1.68	216,293	747,448	3.46	12,168	66,709	5.48
1945	38,084	61,911	1.63	237,077	377,110	1.59	14,081	81,880	5.81
1946	37,399	65,045	1.74	303,803	995,741	3.28	9,253	62,759	6.78
1947	44,531	63,679	1.43	219,530	381,969	1.74	8,623	62,287	7.22
1948	35,199	59,863	1.70	254,003	993,937	3.91	8,867	66,587	7.51
1949	31,493	62,892	2.00	151,511	504,848	3.33	7,325	62,248	8.50
1950	29,490	61,170	2.07	137,225	504,043	3.67	7,457	70,509	7.46

For footnotes see end of table.

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, NSW—*continued*

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)
1951	21,316	38,399	1.80	96,692	319,995	3.31	7,436	43,794	5.89
1952	21,940	35,824	1.63	135,168	458,009	3.39	7,703	52,855	6.86
1953	24,543	53,664	2.19	156,947	587,938	3.75	7,333	51,953	7.08
1954	23,697	44,137	1.86	182,207	648,953	3.56	6,683	58,978	8.83
1955	20,484	44,890	2.19	211,965	691,430	3.26	5,624	48,466	8.62
1956	22,532	47,443	2.11	227,220	859,856	3.78	5,370	44,871	8.36
1957	21,539	49,415	2.29	148,347	546,234	3.68	6,054	55,333	9.14
1958	23,275	56,816	2.44	224,512	543,623	2.42	7,012	67,759	9.66
1959	25,191	72,640	2.88	302,246	1,201,423	3.97	7,075	85,805	12.13
1960	20,938	63,131	3.02	195,106	791,777	4.06	7,753	83,223	10.73
1961	19,938	56,569	2.84	303,596	1,262,878	4.16	7,432	86,549	11.65
1962	20,815	59,670	2.87	240,393	937,209	3.90	8,178	84,638	10.35
1963	18,833	54,488	2.89	237,643	979,916	4.12	11,096	135,103	12.18
1964	18,081	53,069	2.94	236,190	1,021,988	4.33	9,855	99,886	10.14
1965	16,859	47,705	2.83	242,739	1,056,885	4.35	8,308	76,873	9.25
1966	16,997	40,824	2.40	296,714	993,319	3.35	8,868	106,327	11.99
1967	19,837	62,767	3.16	333,230	1,505,059	4.52	9,547	128,208	13.43
1968	20,869	58,940	2.82	236,942	818,665	3.46	9,848	124,766	12.67
1969	22,049	78,305	3.55	333,004	1,461,714	4.39	11,831	163,404	13.81
1970	32,691	101,747	3.11	302,805	1,428,192	4.72	10,467	144,327	13.79
1971	33,313	106,450	3.20	307,767	1,376,846	4.47	8,945	145,688	16.29
1972	33,243	114,448	3.44	289,254	1,176,544	4.07	9,987	171,801	17.20
1973	23,850	67,312	2.82	304,177	1,041,420	3.42	9,134	130,301	14.27
1974	17,950	47,916	2.67	370,816	1,401,127	3.78	8,502	124,586	14.65
1975	22,177	59,628	2.69	258,497	968,765	3.75	9,302	117,902	12.67
1976	17,419	50,624	2.91	242,368	882,755	3.64	8,331	117,875	14.15
1977	19,659	65,387	3.33	233,105	771,659	3.31	8,399	111,861	13.32
1978	15,964	48,392	3.03	173,356	482,649	2.78	8,694	114,777	13.20
1979	15,216	55,398	3.64	235,730	788,939	3.35	8,256	124,156	15.04
1980	13,031	45,486	3.49	163,673	544,152	3.32	7,443	102,408	13.76
1981	12,780	58,537	4.58	209,216	593,794	2.84	6,262	86,526	13.82
1982	12,122	47,700	3.93	205,944	984,855	3.22	6,185	107,500	17.38
1983	11,286	55,568	4.92	164,782	485,779	2.95	7,010	108,799	15.52
1984	19,284	74,183	3.85	425,178	1,600,140	3.74	6,807	129,564	19.03
1985	18,212	90,085	4.95	185,311	651,893	3.52	6,601	109,258	16.55
1986	17,693	88,719	5.01	225,473	789,590	3.50	5,910	108,568	18.37
1987	16,243	77,085	4.75	274,772	978,323	3.56	6,225	121,573	19.53
1988	14,721	72,062	4.90	267,181	914,007	3.42	6,440	119,875	18.61
1989	13,654	78,269	5.73	311,072	1,087,931	3.50	6,346	110,126	17.35
1990	16,662	97,632	5.86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,666	130,109	19.52
1991	17,753	90,642	5.11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,023	119,542	19.85

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, NSW

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b) (ML)	Greasy wool production (a) (tonnes)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b) (tonnes)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b) (tonnes)
	Cattle ('000)	Sheep ('000)	Pigs ('000)				
1901	2,047	41,857	266	557	140,624	17,712	1,740
1902	1,741	26,649	193	480	98,599	13,582	1,881
1903	1,881	28,657	222	590	102,950	17,562	2,153
1904	2,149	34,527	331	720	113,805	24,304	1,915
1905	2,338	39,507	311	740	134,764	24,053	2,098
1906	2,550	44,132	243	844	147,592	26,729	2,475
1907	2,751	44,462	216	832	166,642	27,229	2,080
1908	2,956	44,680	216	856	158,631	27,835	2,160
1909	3,028	48,980	238	914	182,132	28,510	2,165
1910	3,140	51,580	322	1,070	182,464	34,750	2,354
1911	3,194	48,830	371	1,079	183,517	37,733	2,476
1912	3,041	42,930	294	1,024	148,098	34,742	2,473
1913	2,823	43,740	288	1,052	172,086	35,273	3,002
1914	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915	2,478	36,900	287	1,080	167,535	38,154	2,882
1916	2,406	36,490	281	836	138,868	27,043	2,712
1917	2,766	40,090	360	1,026	144,327	35,992	3,550
1918	3,162	42,520	396	1,124	146,420	36,492	3,537
1919	3,281	42,170	295	940	154,627	29,935	2,713
1920	3,084	33,150	254	925	159,669	28,631	3,067
1921	3,375	37,750	306	1,136	124,839	38,216	2,905
1922	3,547	41,070	384	1,295	151,409	45,655	3,341
1923	3,251	38,760	341	1,031	152,789	33,433	2,358
1924	2,939	41,440	323	1,024	137,429	32,962	2,861
1925	2,876	47,100	340	1,439	167,400	53,155	3,494
1926	2,937	53,860	383	1,317	182,535	49,870	2,931
1927	2,819	55,930	333	1,263	226,450	43,786	3,054
1928	2,849	50,510	302	1,285	201,297	46,073	3,303
1929	2,785	50,185	312	1,260	219,011	43,647	2,874
1930	2,686	48,720	323	1,289	208,603	47,627	2,877
1931	2,840	53,366	334	1,354	193,751	51,791	2,955
1932	2,994	52,986	386	1,509	227,505	56,165	2,988
1933	3,141	53,698	388	1,456	241,306	58,740	3,262
1934	3,361	52,104	367	1,674	219,678	67,511	4,115
1935	3,483	53,327	398	1,624	224,481	66,259	3,830
1936	3,389	51,936	437	1,568	214,324	56,764	3,336
1937	3,288	53,166	391	1,442	228,397	49,808	3,364
1938	3,020	51,563	357	1,489	224,502	54,820	3,630
1939	2,812	48,877	377	1,414	198,250	53,885	3,395
1940	2,763	54,372	451	1,429	247,743	51,615	3,086
1941	2,769	55,568	508	1,398	243,496	49,233	2,934
1942	2,878	56,737	454	1,271	225,600	40,463	2,386
1943	3,031	56,044	487	1,378	203,614	44,568	2,388
1944	3,143	56,837	561	1,349	222,372	41,884	2,506
1945	3,145	46,662	524	1,194	180,770	34,567	2,037
1946	3,117	44,076	433	1,266	175,385	35,500	2,253
1947	2,983	43,105	358	1,154	174,010	29,199	2,063
1948	3,130	46,065	365	1,341	173,307	36,310	2,684
1949	3,253	50,404	375	1,326	191,651	35,732	2,531
1950	3,440	53,298	333	1,415	213,146	39,457	2,872

For footnotes see end of table.

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, NSW—*continued*

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b) (ML)	Greasy wool production (a) (tonnes)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b) (tonnes)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b) (tonnes)
	Cattle ('000)	Sheep ('000)	Pigs ('000)				
1951	3,703	54,111	317	1,313	206,762	36,703	3,006
1952	3,621	53,676	293	1,095	183,022	25,642	2,027
1953	3,649	57,461	299	1,441	234,245	39,491	3,213
1954	3,554	59,639	372	1,281	227,518	31,851	3,261
1955	3,461	59,200	375	1,434	226,711	40,763	2,548
1956	3,679	62,988	343	1,516	249,868	43,242	3,433
1957	3,911	67,670	387	1,391	280,215	35,858	4,083
1958	3,736	65,410	397	1,310	234,491	31,891	4,106
1959	3,663	67,936	349	1,488	287,295	39,747	5,124
1960	3,841	71,000	399	1,582	300,079	43,434	4,417
1961	4,242	68,087	455	1,450	275,381	35,941	5,380
1962	4,399	69,498	472	1,565	2963,021	40,078	6,048
1963	4,569	70,021	392	1,472	290,481	36,887	5,388
1964	4,789	71,764	391	1,464	307,493	36,975	5,227
1965	4,619	72,396	449	1,326	296,847	30,421	4,192
1966	4,153	61,396	480	1,366	241,929	33,514	4,121
1967	4,146	63,848	514	1,468	262,683	39,179	5,134
1968	4,555	67,786	645	1,410	273,731	32,333	5,025
1969	4,864	68,.153	690	1,268	282,747	23,665	5,155
1970	5,637	72,284	708	1,413	318,738	28,976	7,863
1971	6,494	70,605	796	1,237	292,888	21,288	6,910
1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	1,171	260,204	19,338	6,527
1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	1,177	205,941	17,541	8,059
1974	8,456	53,296	835	1,069	202,681	13,287	7,874
1975	8,935	54,983	729	958	232,271	9,831	8,131
1976	9,138	53,200	709	980	240,272	10,323	10,350
1977	8,384	49,700	760	943	232,883	6,014	6,200
1978	7,330	48,000	737	876	210,655	4,089	10,225
1979	6,484	48,400	759	908	219,360	4,087	11,828
1980	6,097	48,600	829	907	232,476	3,196	12,720
1981	5,459	46,000	787	820	220,605	1,388	10,823
1982	5,429	48,700	766	874	234,650	1,582	11,362
1983	5,018	48,095	794	905	238,804	1,956	11,667
1984	5,036	50,997	799	940	248,874	2,832	14,140
1985	5,226	55,498	814	940	275,134	2,639	13,768
1986	4,790	51,498	782	904	223,453	1,220	13,048
1987	4,868	52,192	830	906	229,712	829	13,411
1988	4,962	54,932	853	931	251,610	1,057	13,142
1989	5,329	59,109	858	922	273,530	1,226	14,455
1990	5,506	62,109	865	878	302,910	1,106	14,165
1991	5,653	59,763	821	857	300,222	971	14,180

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1915 to 1931 are as at 30 June; and from 1932 are as at 31 March. (b) Year ended 30 June.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a) AND TRADE UNIONS, NSW

	Industrial disputes in progress during year			*Trade unions*			
					Members		
Year	*Number of disputes*	*Employees involved ('000)*	*Working days lost (b) ('000)*	*Number of separate unions*	*Males ('000)*	*Females ('000)*	*Persons ('000)*
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	185.5	7.1	192.6
1913	134	40.0	448.0	201	221.6	9.1	230.7
1914	235	56.3	727.7	197	231.4	8.6	240.0
1915	272	69.6	565.1	203	231.1	11.0	242.0
1916	336	123.4	1,174.0	199	230.1	13.9	244.1
1917	296	134.0	3,335.4	220	233.0	15.8	248.9
1918	138	33.0	169.2	217	227.1	16.1	243.2
1919	267	100.0	2,525.4	211	236.2	19.7	255.9
1920	249	90.4	2,265.2	214	253.4	24.1	277.5
1921	535	138.5	680.0	213	260.3	25.3	285.6
1922	342	102.3	586.5	217	256.9	27.8	284.7
1923	200	60.2	892.3	204	241.6	25.7	267.3
1924	416	133.7	607.8	202	249.6	25.2	274.8
1925	430	140.2	649.8	188	279.7	29.3	309.0
1926	256	96.6	1,111.2	191	295.2	34.1	329.3
1927	339	148.5	1,134.0	186	318.7	36.4	355.1
1928	230	80.4	480.4	197	317.9	39.5	357.4
1929	231	79.3	3,146.0	195	314.0	40.4	354.4
1930	156	48.6	1,443.4	203	303.5	39.7	343.1
1931	87	22.8	136.0	202	272.3	43.5	315.7
1932	92	20.0	63.4	202	271.9	42.2	314.1
1933	54	15.1	53.1	183	262.1	40.9	303.0
1934	117	36.0	213.8	185	273.5	40.2	313.7
1935	134	33.4	301.3	182	266.1	44.7	310.7
1936	188	52.3	432.5	184	273.8	43.0	316.7
1937	296	87.8	434.6	184	286.7	48.7	335.3
1938	340	124.5	1,029.4	194	298.3	50.1	348.4
1939	386	148.5	410.2	200	310.2	49.9	360.1
1940	313	174.0	1,238.2	196	312.5	53.6	366.1
1941	513	220.1	778.1	193	357.4	69.9	427.3
1942	552	151.1	320.1	194	n.p.	n.p.	483.0
1943	689	256.4	796.5	192	396.2	104.0	500.1
1944	801	221.2	575.3	189	399.2	111.7	510.9
1945	845	261.8	1,792.9	184	393.5	110.3	503.8
1946	771	229.5	719.6	207	424.9	105.1	530.0
1947	921	297.8	929.4	212	441.4	116.9	558.3
1948	1,071	242.5	645.0	214	470.5	114.8	585.4
1949	739	200.9	1,005.3	212	494.9	115.6	610.5
1950	1,030	311.8	639.3	222	527.4	120.5	647.9

For footnotes see end of table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a) AND TRADE UNIONS, NSW—*continued*

Year	Industrial disputes in progress during year			Trade unions			
	Number of disputes	Employees involved ('000)	Working days lost (b) ('000)	Number of separate unions	Members		
					Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)
1951	1,052	303.6	682.4	225	552.8	131.3	684.1
1952	1,316	347.1	763.9	223	547.7	106.4	654.0
1953	1,080	308.4	759.4	224	557.0	114.0	671.0
1954	1,063	222.3	501.6	228	597.0	142.0	738.7
1955	1,072	274.0	673.3	235	597.7	140.1	737.8
1956	878	226.3	611.3	237	600.2	141.9	742.1
1957	761	259.0	505.9	235	599.2	143.7	742.9
1958	624	141.8	231.5	231	596.4	141.4	737.9
1959	547	126.1	211.4	234	604.2	144.8	749.0
1960	736	296.9	416.8	231	622.6	154.6	777.2
1961	529	137.0	318.6	226	608.0	143.9	751.8
1962	752	209.0	303.4	222	625.9	150.6	776.5
1963	817	219.0	307.4	227	638.8	159.6	798.4
1964	828	229.1	320.6	223	648.3	164.8	813.1
1965	832	251.1	367.9	222	671.1	173.8	844.9
1966	835	210.0	400.1	220	659.5	178.4	837.9
1967	836	320.2	468.0	213	667.1	187.6	854.8
1968	965	355.5	583.4	212	671.9	193.6	865.5
1969	1,133	521.7	743.8	211	683.6	205.3	888.8
1970	1,484	740.6	1,393.6	211	692.6	223.8	916.4
1971	1,236	643.7	1,887.5	209	724.3	251.8	976.0
1972	1,174	516.1	866.8	202	717.1	275.2	492.4
1973	1,299	387.5	1,098.1	194	739.4	296.7	1,036.1
1974	1,427	893.6	2,665.0	193	745.4	306.8	1,052.2
1975	1,053	496.4	1,477.8	191	749.2	328.9	1,078.2
1976	955	941.9	1,456.5	188	724.9	321.3	1,046.1
1977	1,162	258.3	538.2	188	703.3	312.4	1,015.7
1978	1,240	503.8	970.8	190	732.3	315.1	1,047.5
1979	1,072	640.4	1,369.9	192	727.9	333.0	1,060.8
1980	1,245	382.8	1,208.1	192	751.3	357.4	1,108.7
1981	1,537	549.0	1,915.5	191	772.3	373.3	1,145.6
1982	897	302.1	784.0	187	745.7	381.9	1,127.5
1983	746	229.0	801.2	186	730.6	378.1	1,108.7
1984	828	308.6	660.6	190	741.4	373.1	1,114.5
1985	863	226.3	398.7	183	756.2	392.7	1,148.9
1986	824	338.8	598.8	182	757.0	391.3	1,148.2
1987	629	350.1	744.8	178	772.2	433.5	1,205.8
1988	676	452.8	730.1	170	795.3	423.1	1,218.3
1989	632	382.7	589.6	169	807.6	461.5	1,269.0
1990	548	340.9	622.9	163	812.9	450.5	1,263.5
1991	463	867.9	1,106.3	150	762.5	454.6	1,217.1

(a) Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. (b) Working days lost refer to days lost by (i) employees who were directly involved in the dispute and (ii) employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes; excluded is the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

METALLIC CONTENT OF MINERALS PRODUCED, COAL MINED AND GOLD PRICES, NSW

(*Source:* Department of Mineral Resources, NSW)

Year	Gold			Black coal production ('000 tonnes)	Lead production (tonnes)	Zinc production (tonnes)
	Production (fine oz)	Official price ($A)	Market price (a) ($A)			
1901	173,543	8.50	8.50	6,064	n.a.	227
1902	161,256	8.50	8.50	6,037	n.a.	—
1903	254,260	8.50	8.50	6,457	123,957	7,342
1904	269,817	8.50	8.50	6,116	168,202	22,395
1905	274,267	8.50	8.50	6,739	164,830	42,078
1906	253,987	8.50	8.50	7,749	140,833	41,725
1907	247,363	8.50	8.50	8,797	194,777	96,017
1908	224,792	8.50	8.50	9,294	175,647	112,144
1909	204,709	8.50	8.50	7,133	157,618	151,966
1910	188,857	8.50	8.50	8,305	191,659	209,234
1911	181,121	8.50	8.50	8,831	209,837	241,892
1912	165,295	8.50	8.50	10,044	233,426	232,734
1913	149,657	8.50	8.50	10,581	243,958	219,639
1914	124,507	8.50	8.50	10,557	194,365	168,395
1915	132,498	8.50	8.50	9,601	157,753	133,608
1916	108,145	8.50	8.50	8,258	140,789	120,589
1917	82,171	8.50	8.50	8,426	156,990	160,111
1918	87,045	8.50	8.50	9,209	189,592	184,662
1919	65,839	8.50	10.21	8,770	63,503	66,101
1920	48,908	8.50	11.25	10,888	7,787	10,238
1921	51,173	8.50	10.60	10,967	78,558	141,698
1922	25,222	8.50	9.39	10,347	143,155	198,671
1923	18,833	8.50	8.85	10,647	154,962	145,513
1924	18,685	8.50	9.30	11,805	141,833	109,956
1925	19,422	8.50	8.50	11,579	175,088	141,010
1926	19,435	8.50	8.50	11,060	171,993	145,779
1927	18,032	8.50	8.50	11,305	191,877	166,105
1928	12,831	8.50	8.50	9,600	173,281	141,930
1929	7,496	8.50	11.98	7,740	188,091	148,394
1930	12,493	8.88	8.88	7,207	192,799	121,533
1931	19,673	11.75	11.75	6,536	131,132	75,403
1932	27,491	14.57	14.57	6,893	161,307	117,529
1933	29,252	15.42	15.42	7,233	175,803	125,688
1934	36,123	16.99	16.99	8,000	187,191	138,955
1935	50,102	17.54	17.54	8,838	189,686	143,966
1936	60,739	17.32	17.32	9,347	189,150	143,434
1937	68,607	17.38	17.38	10,213	199,636	149,308
1938	88,698	17.60	17.60	9,725	224,961	167,585
1939	87,189	19.45	19.45	11,376	226,698	159,146
1940	100,255	21.32	21.32	9,703	230,117	183,239
1941	88,091	21.37	21.37	11,955	239,218	192,234
1942	77,249	20.91	20.91	12,402	221,357	173,967
1943	63,779	20.90	20.90	11,658	190,650	152,141
1944	62,610	21.02	21.02	11,220	182,265	149,738
1945	43,129	21.40	21.40	10,340	158,033	132,553
1946	32,009	21.53	21.53	11,366	163,769	140,177
1947	50,082	21.53	21.53	11,871	157,501	135,805
1948	52,164	21.53	21.53	11,910	172,724	147,926
1949	51,793	24.22	24.22	10,908	166,178	146,909
1950	51,350	30.98	30.98	13,004	178,393	158,931

For footnotes see end of table.

METALLIC CONTENT OF MINERALS PRODUCED, COAL MINED AND GOLD PRICES, NSW—*continued*

(*Source:* Department of Mineral Resources, NSW)

Year	Gold			Black coal production ('000 tonnes)	Lead production (tonnes)	Zinc production (tonnes)
	Production (fine oz)	Official price ($A)	Market price (a) ($A)			
1951	48,910	30.98	30.98	13,730	171,267	156,898
1952	39,030	30.98	30.98	15,263	176,217	160,772
1953	26,461	30.98	30.98	14,401	221,066	205,525
1954	31,374	31.16	31.16	15,325	234,090	219,821
1955	30,067	31.25	31.25	14,973	238,623	228,508
1956	28,821	31.25	31.25	15,048	242,144	246,930
1957	31,043	31.25	31.25	15,637	271,212	260,389
1958	18,709	31.25	31.25	16,105	250,859	231,090
1959	13,275	31.25	31.25	15,965	250,405	220,476
1960	13,628	31.25	31.25	18,022	239,654	252,147
1961	12,034	31.25	31.25	19,326	215,076	241,651
1962	11,234	31.25	31.25	19,336	297,074	248,793
1963	11,395	31.25	31.25	19,244	333,734	269,900
1964	10,569	31.25	31.25	21,031	301,720	260,110
1965	9,640	31.25	31.25	24,516	301,423	275,285
1966	9,078	31.25	31.25	25,877	287,587	279,608
1967	10,716	31.25	31.25	27,242	286,702	303,466
1968	8,668	31.25	36.66	30,834	253,492	284,717
1969	10,850	31.25	37.63	33,973	284,863	348,993
1970	10,079	31.25	32.91	35,900	279,209	325,507
1971	9,675	31.25	36.91	34,567	257,609	293,480
1972	9,175	31.21	49.76	39,175	249,259	309,508
1973	9,564	29.36	70.13	37,885	246,191	290,992
1974	9,059	29.42	111.08	38,694	227,558	263,249
1975	12,482	32.25	123.18	40,210	244,638	288,831
1976	16,146	(b)	102.40	44,744	218,268	274,799
1977	13,815		133.72	47,888	234,627	289,337
1978	13,553		168.99	50,679	230,574	267,925
1979	15,150		275.44	50,888	244,357	325,281
1980	18,427		539.28	50,720	240,668	327,404
1981	18,873		401.89	60,749	221,045	306,610
1982	19,587		373.76	64,877	245,124	372,063
1983	24,035		472.08	66,129	243,293	381,621
1984	35,770		411.80	68,323	214,719	329,136
1985	49,356		457.72	75,039	252,920	393,681
1986	35,425		552.47	80,310	210,696	320,716
1987	135,077		641.80	83,605	229,758	401,673
1988	187,407		564.95	78,357	209,580	346,511
1989	281,255		485.60	r87,675	232,689	381,147
1990	261,737		496.22	94,429	242,475	383,583

(a) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader. (b) The Australian Gold Market was de-regulated from 30 January 1976.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, NSW

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings (a) ($'000)
	Number	Value ($'000)	Number	Value ($'000)	
1946	9,500	21,394	56	136	25,998
1947	13,191	33,434	365	1,026	40,524
1948	17,252	50,056	789	2,380	59,916
1949	18,276	60,522	1,019	3,404	75,204
1950	19,319	70,766	969	3,212	88,800
1951	20,379	90,684	1,120	4,984	116,236
1952	24,884	123,750	1,379	6,314	181,652
1953	25,598	131,582	1,555	6,998	202,604
1954	28,176	148,500	685	3,190	215,304
1954–55 (b)	27,413	156,174	682	3,104	221,388
1955–56	26,369	153,170	776	3,562	248,508
1956–57	22,267	136,988	861	4,596	266,644
1957–58	25,114	155,116	1,331	6,744	339,048
1958–59	28,095	174,356	1,935	10,924	320,398
1959–60	29,538	184,526	3,870	22,472	356,346
1960–61	29,778	195,692	6,619	39,224	419,466
1961–62	26,411	179,136	5,938	39,172	417,250
1962–63	25,591	178,100	5,753	35,310	412,708
1963–64	25,954	193,044	7,776	44,828	473,228
1964–65	26,764	211,596	13,126	79,294	533,538
1965–66	25,904	222,972	14,862	93,919	585,134
1966–67	24,779	225,754	12,088	81,843	627,908
1967–68	27,270	253,883	14,108	96,289	640,479
1968–69	28,794	289,627	16,362	119,620	722,773
1969–70	29,679	328,509	18,774	153,031	809,354
1970–71	29,051	353,766	20,346	182,133	947,481
1971–72	30,031	397,514	17,989	170,458	1,139,035
1972–73	28,565	418,001	19,348	200,436	1,147,600
1973–74	28,721	522,006	19,400	223,434	1,326,620
1974–75	26,261	580,478	18,648	259,425	1,472,629
1975–76	25,141	651,199	10,973	194,672	1,564,863
1976–77	26,376	777,643	9,497	176,898	1,781,157
1977–78	26,151	852,054	7,661	162,354	1,721,939
1978–79	27,193	984,963	7,751	182,589	1,923,176
1979–80	31,551	1,295,036	10,519	289,089	2,627,866
1980–81	36,200	1,460,200	13,793	427,200	3,261,900
1981–82	32,690	1,525,100	16,088	611,600	3,867,800
1982–83	23,090	1,133,000	12,576	542,600	3,529,400
1983–84	25,560	1,199,800	6,780	343,800	3,144,600
1984–85	27,250	1,413,100	8,571	424,100	3,971,100
1985–86	28,400	1,599,600	9,010	502,100	4,723,300
1986–87	21,900	1,372,000	8,809	464,200	4,539,200
1987–88	22,310	1,502,300	7,600	457,300	5,666,800
1988–89	30,517	2,377,584	10,902	648,222	7,984,276
1989–90	29,166	2,816,647	14,734	1,101,351	9,912,633
1990–91	25,506	2,578,799	14,192	1,207,352	10,845,099
1991–92	25,254	2,575,728	12,586	1,057,419	9,542,927

(a) Includes alterations and aditions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

Reference maps

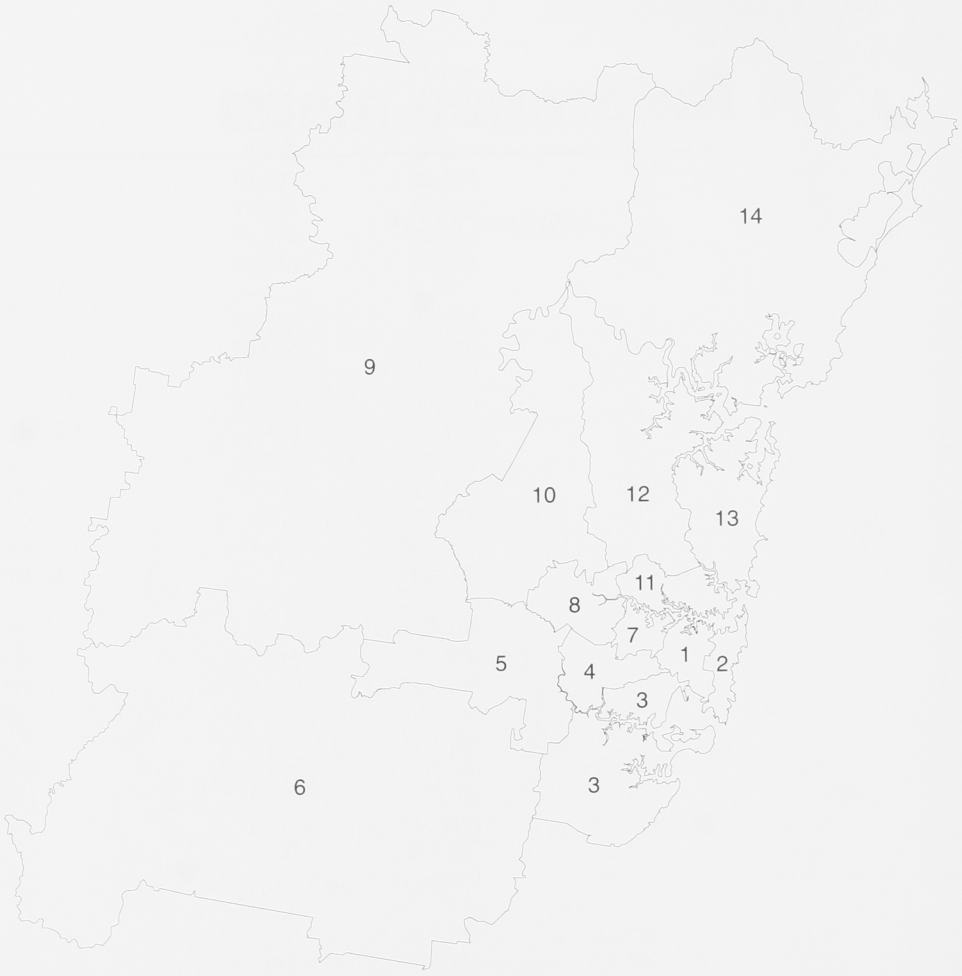
REFERENCE MAP 1



Key to statistical areas

1 Sydney (SD)
2 Newcastle (SSD)
3 Hunter SD Balance (SSD)
4 Wollongong (SSD)
5 Illawarra SD Balance (SSD)
6 Tweed Heads (SSD)
7 Richmond–Tweed SD Balance (SSD)
8 Clarence (SSD)
9 Hastings (SSD)
10 Northern Slopes (SSD)
11 Northern Tablelands (SSD)
12 North Central Plains (SSD)
13 Central Macquarie (SSD)
14 Macquarie–Barwon (SSD)
14 Upper Darling (SSD)
16 Bathurst–Orange (SSD)
17 Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst–Orange) (SSD)
18 Lachlan (SSD)
19 Queanbeyan (SSD)
20 Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan) (SSD)
21 Lower South Coast (SSD)
22 Snowy (SSD)
23 Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)
24 Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD)
25 Albury (SSD)
26 Upper Murray (excl. Albury) (SSD)
27 Central Murray (SSD)
28 Murray–Darling (SSD)
29 Far West (SD)

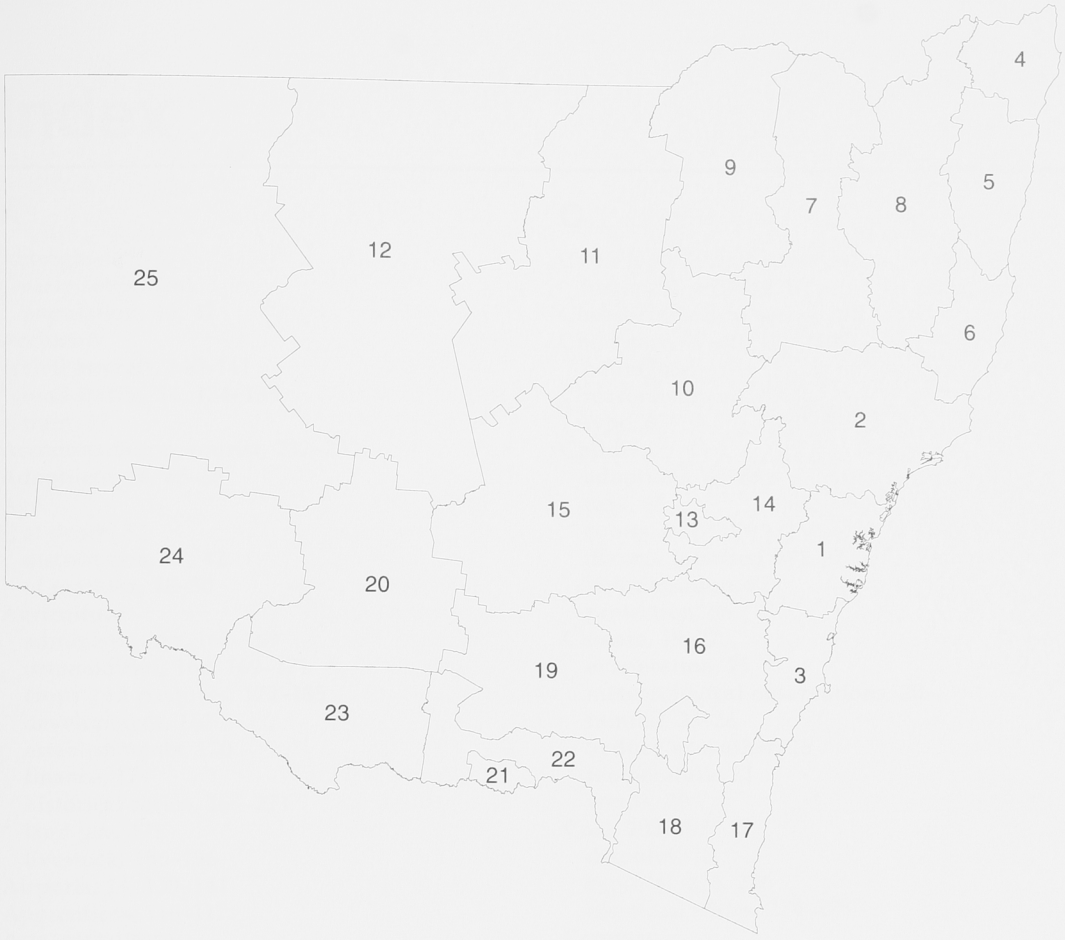
REFERENCE MAP 2



Key to statistical areas

1 Inner Sydney (SSD)
2 Eastern Suburbs (SSD)
3 St George–Sutherland (SSD)
4 Canterbury–Bankstown (SSD)
5 Fairfield–Liverpool (SSD)
6 Outer South Western Sydney (SSD)
7 Inner Western Sydney (SSD)
8 Central Western Sydney (SSD)
9 Outer Western Sydney (SSD)
10 Blacktown–Baulkham ills (SSD)
11 Lower Northern Sydney (SSD)
12 Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SSD)
13 Manly–Warringah (SSD)
14 Gosford–Wyong (SSD)

REFERENCE MAP 3



Key to statistical areas

1 Sydney (SD)
2 Hunter (SD)
3 Illawarra (SD)
4 Richmond–Tweed (SD)
5 Clarence (SSD)
6 Hastings (SSD)
7 Northern Slopes (SSD)
8 Northern Tablelands (SSD)
9 North Central Plains (SSD)
10 Central Macquarie (SSD)
11 Macquarie–Barwon (SSD)
12 Upper Darling (SSD)
13 Bathurst–Orange (SSD)
14 Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst–Orange) (SSD)
15 Lachlan (SSD)
16 Southern Tablelands (SSD)
17 Lower South Coast (SSD)
18 Snowy (SSD)
19 Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)
20 Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD)
21 Albury (SSD)
22 Upper Murray (excl. Albury) (SSD)
23 Central Murray (SSD)
24 Murray–Darling (SSD)
25 Far West (SD)

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